

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

CALL No. 891.05 / J.M.B.R.A.S.
Acc. No. 25064

D.G.A. 79
GIPV—S4—2D. G. Arch. N. D./56.—25-9-58—1,00,000.





JOURNAL OF THE MALAYAN BRANCH,
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.



1031





JOURNAL

of the

Malayan Branch

of the

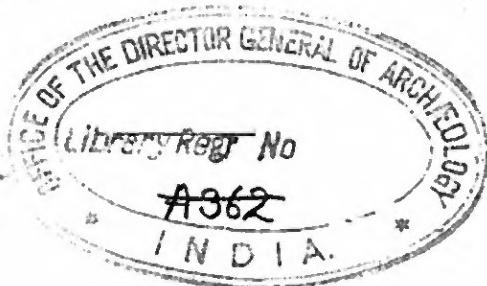
Royal Asiatic Society

Vol. I.

1923.

25064

891.05
J. M. B. R. A. S.



This Journal forms the continuation of the Journal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, of which Nos. 1-86 were published 1878-1922.

SINGAPORE:

PRINTED AT THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,
1923.

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

Acc. No..... 25064

Date..... 3.1.57

Call No..... 891.051 J.M.B.R.A.S.

CONTENTS.—VOL. I.

PART I.—APRIL, 1923.

	PAGE
Council for 1923	iii
Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting	iv
List of Members for 1923	vii
Rules of the Society	xxiii
Exchange List and Donations, 1922	xxvii
Annual Report, 1922	xxxvi
Receipts and Payments Account, 1922	xl
On a Collection of Reptiles from Sarawak, by Dr. Emmett R. Dunn	1
Early Days in Penang, by the Rev. Koppel Garnier ..	5
A New Spider of the Genus Liphistius, by H. C. Abraham (Plate I)	13
New or Noteworthy Bornean Plants (Part III), by Elmer D. Merrill	22
A Botanical Excursion to Northern Sumatra, by H. N. Ridley, C.M.G., F.R.S..	46
A Record of the Occurrence of Some Ferns in Northern Sumatra, being Additions to Mr. Ridley's List, by J. H. Burkhill	114
On Malaysian Katydids, by H. H. Karny, Ph.D., M.U.P. (Plate II)	116
Observations upon some coins obtained in Malaya and particularly from Trengganu, Kelantan and Southern Siam, by Sir J. A. S. Bucknill, M.A. (Plates III & IV) ..	194
Notes on Dipterocarps No. 9. On the differences in the seedlings between <i>Balanocarpus maximus</i> and <i>B. Heimii</i> , by J. H. Burkhill	218
The Teaching of Malay at the School of Oriental Studies, London, by C. O. Blagden, M.A.	223
On a New and Interesting Dragonfly (Odonata) from Gunong Tahan, by F. F. Laidlaw, M.A. (Plate V)	231
Some Pierine Butterflies New to Malaysia, by J. C. Moulton, M.A., B.Sc.	233
On The Heel-Pad in Certain Malaysian Birds, by F. N. Chasen	237

Miscellaneous Notes:—

Two Malay Methods of Divination, by I. H. N. Evans	247
On the Persistence of an Old Type of water-vessel, by I. H. N. Evans (Plates VI-X)	248
Custom and Chanticleer, by A. W. Hamilton ..	250
A Brunei Code, by R. O. Winstedt	251
Hikayat Sultan Ibrahim, by R. O. Winstedt	251
Was Johore once named Langkasuka? by R. O. Winstedt	253
Arctic Amok, by C. Boden Kloss	254
A Rare Petrel, by F. N. Chasen	255
A Large Orang Utan from Borneo, by F. N. Chasen ..	257
Early Stages of a Danaine Butterfly, by C. J. Brooks	260

Reviews:—

The Singapore Naturalist	262
Malay Poisons and Charm Cures, by J. D. Gimlette ..	264
British North Borneo, by Owen Rutter	266

PART 2.—OCTOBER, 1923.

Description de quelques nouveaux Cercopides de la faune Indo-Malaise, par Dr. V. Lallemand	267
New Brentidae from the Raffles Museum, with remarks on the Brenthid Fauna of the Malay Peninsula, by R. Kleine	271
Shaer Raksi, by H. Overbeck	282
A set of Alphabet Pantuns, by Dr. R. O. Winstedt ..	308
Some Malay Mystics, Heretical and Orthodox, by Dr. R. O. Winstedt	312
A Survey of the Dragonfly Fauna of the Malay Peninsula, with notes on that of Neighbouring Countries, Part I, by F. F. Laidlaw	319
Mohamedan Calendar, by Capt. Haji Mohamed Sayid, S.M.J.	334
The Geology of the Langkawi Islands, with a geological sketch map, by J. B. Scrivenor and E. S. Willbourn ..	338
Some Malay Words, by A. W. Hamilton	348

Miscellaneous Notes:—

Note on the invocation of Akran, by F. F. Laidlaw ..	376
A Note on the habits of the Pygmy Falcon, by F. F. Laidlaw	377

CONTENTS.

iii

Some Bird names in Kedah, by A. W. Hamilton ..	378
Arctic Latah, by J. O'May	381
Three Peninsular Charms, by Dr. R. O. Winstedt ..	383
 Reviews:—	
Census report of B. N. Borneo, J. E. N.	385
Sarawak, by H. H. The Ranee of Sarawak, J. C. M. ..	386
Malaya, edited by R. O. Winstedt, J. J.	388
Singapore Naturalist, Vol. II., C. B. K.	390
 PART 3.—DECEMBER, 1923.	
Malayan Blattidae, Part II, Er. R. Hanitsch	393
Index to Vol. 1 (1923)	475

LIST OF PLATES—VOL. I.

PART 1.

- I. A Malayan Spider: *Liphistus batuensis* Abraham.
- II. Malaysian Katydids: *Gryllacridae* and *Tettigoniidae*.
- III. } III. Coins from Malaysia.
- IV. } IV. A Malayan Dragonfly: *Macromidia genialis* Laidlaw.
- V. } V. VI. VII. VIII. Eastern Spouted Water-vessels.
- IX. } IX. X. XI. Head of a Bornean Orang-utan.

PART 2.

Geological sketch-map of the Langkawi Islands.

PART 3.

- XII. } XII. XIII. Malaysian Cockroaches (*Blattidae*).



[Vol. I.]

[No. 87.]

JOURNAL

of the

Malayan Branch

of the

Royal Asiatic Society

APRIL 1923.

SINGAPORE:

PRINTED AT THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,
1923.



THE
Malayan Branch
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

Patron.

H. E. SIR LAURENCE GUILLEMARD, K.C.B., Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States.

Council for 1923.

THE HON. MR. W. G. MAXWELL, C.M.G. *President.*

DR. R. O. WINSTEDT AND MR. H. ROBINSON - - - - - *Vice-Presidents for the S. S.*

THE HON. MR. E. S. HOSE AND MR. H. C. ROBINSON - - - - - *Vice-Presidents for the F. M. S.*

THE HON. MR. HAYES MARRIOTT AND THE HON. MR. J. L. HUMPHREYS - *Vice-Presidents for the Unfederated States.*

MAJOR J. C. MOULTON, O.B.E. - - - - - *Hon. Secretary.*

MR. R. E. HOLTTUM - - - - - *Hon. Treasurer.*

MR. J. JOHNSTON - - - - - *Hon. Librarian.*

DR. G. H. MACALISTER, MR. J. E. NATHAN, DR. F. W. FOXWORTHY AND MR. C. BODEN KLOSS - - - - - *Council.*

Proceedings

of the

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting was held at the Selangor Club,
Kuala Lumpur 5 p.m. Saturday 10th February 1923.

Present: The Hon: Mr. W. G. Maxwell C.M.O. (in the Chair) and 34 other members.

1. The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held 10th February 1922 were confirmed.

2. The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts were adopted.

3. The election of Officers and Members of the Council for the current year resulted as follows:—

President The Hon. Mr. W. G. Maxwell
C.M.O.

Vice-Presidents for the S. S. Dr. R. O. Winstedt and Mr. H. Robinson.

Vice-Presidents for the F. M. S. Mr. H. C. Robinson and the Hon. Mr. E. S. Hose.

Vice-Presidents for the U. M. S. The Hon. Mr. Hayes Marriott and Mr. J. L. Humphreys.

Hon. Secretary Major J. C. Moulton O.N.E.

Hon. Treasurer Mr. R. E. Holttum.

Hon. Librarian Mr. J. Johnston.

Council Dr. G. H. Macalister, Mr. J. E. Nathan, Mr. C. Boden Kloss and F. W. Foxworthy.

4. Votes of thanks to the Hon. Secretary for his work during the past year, and to Mr. See Teong Wah for kindly auditing the accounts were passed.

5. Dr. W. L. Abbott was elected an Honorary Member.

6. After the official business of the meeting the following papers were read, for the most part illustrated by exhibits:—

Stone Implements in Malaya by Mr. I. H. N. Evans.

The height of trees in Malaya by Dr. F. W. Foxworthy.

Anti-malarial methods by C. N. Maxwell.

Some butterflies and other interesting insects, by H. M. Pendlebury.

PROCEEDINGS

Meteorological observations on Gunong Tahan, and notes on some interesting mammals and birds of the Peninsula, by H. C. Robinson.

Malay Mystics of the 17th Century by Dr. R. O. Winstedt.

Dr. Malcolm Watson made some valuable comments on Mr. Maxwell's paper.

The President warmly thanked the speakers for their communications which kept the meeting deeply interested for over an hour. It was decided to print them in the Society's Journal.

7. A vote of thanks to the Chair, proposed by Mr. I. H. Burkill, concluded the meeting.

Annual Dinner

By kind permission of the Committee of the Selangor Club the usual annual dinner was held at that Club, Kuala Lumpur, on Saturday 10th February 1923 at 8.30 p.m.

The President, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Maxwell C.M.G., presided. H. E. the Governor and High Commissioner, Patron of the Society, was present as the guest of the evening. Covers were laid for 52.

After the usual loyal toast, the President extended a hearty welcome to the Society, which for the first time in its history, had held its Annual Meeting away from Singapore. It was a step that signified the broader interests of the Society and as such was one to be welcomed. The large number attending the meeting that afternoon—a record one he believed—and the still larger number at the dinner showed that the move was appreciated. There were three points he desired to call attention to: first in regard to the Journal, he hoped more members would contribute short notes. When Sir William Maxwell (the speaker's father) was the Hon. Secretary of the Society in its early days, the "Notes and Queries" published by the Society contained a wide variety of interesting matter. He hoped this feature could be revived in the Journal. He deplored the absence of ladies, whose assistance should be sought to further the interest of the Society. It was gratifying to learn that several influential Malays had joined the Society during the last two or three years and he hoped that more would be done to enlist the interest and support of Asiatics in this country.

H. E. the Governor in a witty and characteristic speech referred to the pleasure it gave him once again to propose the health of the Society. He recalled various episodes in his early days but regretted that a scientific training was not one of them. In spite of a diligent application to classics, however, he was still able to appreciate the broad-minded views of scientists and it therefore gave him much pleasure to couple the names of Mr. H. C. Robinson and Dr. R. O. Winstedt with the toast of the Society. He referred in eulogistic terms to their work in this country and congratulated the Society on co-operating with them. Time prevented

him mentioning other eminent workers in Malaya, but there were many, and by their published works they had made names for themselves.

Mr. Robinson and Dr. R. O. Winstedt replied on behalf of the Society. Mr. C. J. Wilson replied on behalf of the guests and Mr. Boden Kloss in his usual happy vein replied on behalf of the older members, of whom he happened to be the most senior present. His quotation from "Macbeth" with reference to speech-making concluded the evening.



List of Members for 1923.

(as on 1st January, 1923)

* *Life Members.* † *Contributors to the Society's Journal.*

Honorary Members.

Year of Election.

- 1890-1918. †BLAGDEN, C. O., Shirley, 57 Earl's Court Square, London, S. W. 5.
1921. BRANDSTETTER, PROF. DR. R., Luzern, Switzerland.
1894-1906. COLLYER, W. R., I.S.O., Hackford Hall, Reepham, Norfolk, England. (Council, 1904: Vice-President, 1897-1900, 1902, 1904-1905).
1903-1917. †GALLOWAY, DR. D. J., British Dispensary, Singapore. (Vice-President, 1906-1907: President, 1908-1913).
1895-1920. †HANITSCH, DR. R., 99 Woodstock Road, Oxford, England. (Council, 1897-1919: Hon. Treasurer, 1898-1906, 1910-1911, 1914-1919: Hon. Secretary, 1912-1913).
1922. JOHORE, H. H. The Sultan of, O.C.M.O., K.B.E., Johore Bahru, Johore.
1921. PERAK. H. H. The Sultan of, K.C.M.O., The Astana Negara, Bukit Chandan, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1878. †PEHLAM, VEN. ARCHDEACON J., Chard, Somerset.
1890-1912. †RIDLEY, H. N., C.M.O., M.A., F.R.S., 7 Cumberland Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey, England. (Council, 1890-1894, 1896-1911: Hon. Secretary, 1890-1893, 1896-1911).
1916. SARAWAK, H. II. The Rajah of, Kuching, Sarawak.
1885. SATOW, SIR ERNEST M., Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, England.
1894-1921. †SHELLABEAR, REV. W. G., D.D., c/o Board of Foreign Missions, 150, Fifth Avenue, New York City, U. S. A. (Council, 1896-1901, 1904: Vice-President, 1913: President, 1914-1918).
1921. SNOOK-HURGRONJE, PROF. DR., Leiden, Holland.
1921. †VAN RONKEL, DR. Professor of Malay, Zoeterwoudsche Singel 44, Leiden, Holland.

Corresponding Members.

1920. †ANNANDALE, N., D.Sc., F.A.S.B., Indian Museum, Calcutta.
1920. †LAIDLAW, F. F., M.A., F.Z.S., Hyefield, Uffculme, Devon.
1920. †MERRILL, E. D., Ph. D., Director, Bureau of Science, Manila.
1920. †MOQUETTE, J. P., Kebonsirih 36, Weltevreden, Java.

Ordinary Members.

1903. ABBOTT, W. L., 400 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.
 1918. ABDUL-MAJID BIN HAJI ZAINUDDIN, Education Office, Taiping, Perak.
 1922. ABULLAH, Dato Sadia Raja, The Undang of Remban, Negri Sembilan.
 1916. †ABRAMAM, H. C., Bukit Timah, Singapore.
 1920. †ABIDIN, ZAINAL, BIN AHMAD, Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.
 1909. ADAM, FRANK, The Straits Trading Co., Singapore.
 *ADAMS, SIR ARTHUR, K.B.E., Penang.
 1921. ADAMS, C. D., Baram, Sarawak.
 1910. ADAMS, H. A., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1917. ADAMS, J. W., M.U.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.A., M.B., B.C., Medical Health Office, Penang.
 1920. ADAMS, P. M., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1917. ADAMS, R. H., Toplani, Jones and Railton, Ltd., Singapore.
 †ADAMS, T. S., Batu Gajah, Perak.
 *ADELBORG, F., Jenderata Estate, Telok Anson, Perak.
 1922. ALEXANDER, C. S., Kuala Lumpur.
 1913. ALLEN, REV. GEORGE DEXTER, M.A., Windermere, St. Thomas Walk, Singapore.
 1914. ALLEN, H. C. W., Boustead and Co., Singapore.
 1921. ALLEN, L. A., c/o Crown Agents, Whitehall, London.
 1917. ALLEN, P. T., B.A., Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
 1921. ALLEN, DR. R., B.Sc., Sarawak Oilfields, Miri, Sarawak.
 1921. ALLEN, W. H. R., The Straits Trading Co., Penang.
 1914. AMERY, REV. A. J., B.D., Ontrani Road School, Singapore. (Council, 1921).
 1921. †ANBREINI, CAPT. E. V., Kapit, Sarawak.
 1908. ARTHUR, J. S. W., M.A., Assistant Adviser, Kedah.
 1921. AUSTEN, K. W. H., c/o Police Office, Penang.
 *AYRE, C.F.C., High School, Malacca.
 1921. *AZIZ, UNKU ABDUL, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1915. BADDELEY, F. M., B.A., Under Secretary, Singapore.
 1921. BADRIKA, MOHAUL O., 21 Malacca Street, Singapore.
 1919. *BAILEY, A. E., Mountmillan, Knowles Hill, Newton Abbott, England.
 1915. BAIN, NORMAN K., B.A., Ipoh, Perak.
 1922. BAKAR, INCHI ABU, BIN HAMAD, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1912. †BAKER, A. C., M.C., B.A., 7 Upper Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London.
 1921. *BALL, H., Inspector of Schools, Malacca.
 1916. BANKS, H. H., Sanitary Board, Seremban.
 1899. *BANKS, J. E., c/o The American Bridge Co., Cambridge, Pa., U. S. A.
 1920. BARBOUR, DR. T., Museum of Comparative Zoology,

- Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.
 1920. BARDHAM, RAI SAHIB, S.N., Medical School, Singapore.
1921. BARNES, J. R., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1922. BARRY, D. M., Ipoh, Perak.
 1910. BARTLEY, W., M.N.E., B.A., c/o Secretariat, Singapore.
 1921. BAUGHAN, G. E., S. S. Police, Singapore.
 1914. BAZELL, C., Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 (Hon. Librarian, 1916-20; Hon. Treasurer, 1921).
 1909. BEAN, A. W., c/o Robinson and Co., Singapore.
 1921. BEARD, H., The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Miri, Sarawak.
 1921. BELGRAVE, W. N. C., Agric. Dept., Kuala Lumpur.
 1913. BELL, V. G., Kuala Lumpur.
 1921. BELL, W. C. B., Bell and Co., Singapore.
 1921. BENJAMIN, MAJOR E. V., M.C., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Miri, Sarawak.
 1910. *BERKELEY, H., F. M. S. Civil Service, Griks, Upper Perak.
 1912. BICKNELL, J. W., U. S. Rubber Plantations Inc., Penang.
 1885. BICKNELL, W. A., 3 Alexandra Terrace, Exmouth, Devon.
 1922. BIGGS, L. A. C., Municipal Office, Penang.
 1908. *BISHOP, MAJOR C. F., R.A.
 1922. BISHOP, D. A., Principal, Raffles Institution, Singapore.
 1921. BLACK, MAJOR K., Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore.
 1884. †BLAND, R. N., C.M.G., c/o Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S. W., England.
 (Council, 1898-1900; Vice-President, 1907-1909).
 1921. BLASDELL, REV. R., Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh.
 1910. BOULT, F. F., Limbang, Sarawak.
 1919. *BOURNE, G. F., D. P. P.'s Office, Singapore.
 1921. BOYD, R., Labour Office, Penang.
 1918. *BOYN, W. R., c/o Crown Agents, London.
 1915. BOYD-WALKER, J. W., Penang.
 1913. †BRADDELL R. ST. J., Braddell Bros., Singapore.
 1918. BRADNEY, G. P., Auditor General, F. M. S., Kuala Lumpur.
 1921. BRATTON, A. G., Messrs. Guthrie and Co., Singapore.
 (Council 1921; Hon. Treasurer 1922).
 1897. BROCKMAN, SIR EDWARD L., K.C.M.O., 88 Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4.
 1909. †BROOKS, C. J., Lebong Tandai, Post Ketaun, Benkoelen, Sumatra.
 1909. BROWN, MR. JUSTICE A. V., Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1915. BROWN, C. C., D. O. Raub, Pahang.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1910. BROWN, D. A. M., c/o Messrs. Brown, Phillips and and Stewart, Penang.
1921. BROWNE, T. W., Kuala Pilah Estate, Negri Sembilan.
1913. *BRYAN, J. M., c/o Messrs. The Borneo Co., Ltd., Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.
1887. BRYANT, A. T., Messrs. Bryant and Ryde, Bush Lane Chamber, Bush Lane, London, E. C. 4. (Council, 1907, 1910; Vice-President, 1912, 1914-1916).
1912. †BURKILL, I. H., M.A., Director, Botanic Gardens, Singapore. (Council, 1913-17, 1921— : Hon. Secretary, 1914-1917).
1921. BUTTERFIELD, H. M., Alor Star, Kedah.
1913. *†CALDECOTT, ANDREW, B.A., c/o Crown Agents, White-hall, London.
1921. CAMPBELL, F. M., Wardieburn Estate, K. Lumpur.
1916. †CAMPBELL, PROFESSOR J. AROYLL, M.N., D.S.C., c/o Messrs. W. and F. Haldane, 4 North Charlotte St., Edinburgh, Scotland. (Council, 1917, 1919).
1918. CARPMAEL, H., Municipality, Singapore.
1921. *CAVENDISH, A., Taiping, Perak.
1906. CHAPMAN, W. T., Chinese Protectorate, K. Lumpur.
1921. †CHASEN, F. N., M.B.O.U., Raffles Museum, Singapore.
1921. CHEERS, E., S. S. Police, Trenggannu.
1913. *CHOO KIA PENO, THE HON. MR., Kuala Lumpur.
1913. CHULAN, RAJA, di Ilir, Perak, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1921. CLARK, H. T., Inspector of Schools, Singapore.
1921. CLARK, DR. W. E. LE GROS, P. M. O., Kuching, Sarawak.
1922. CLARKSON, H. T., Raffles Hotel, Singapore.
1921. CLAYTON, G. E., Cadets' Bungalow, Penang.
1911. *CLAYTON, T. W., B.A., Adviser, Perlis.
1917. CLIFFORD, G. F. W., c/o J. A. Russell & Co., Kuala Lumpur.
1922. COCHRANE, C. W. H., Federal Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur.
1922. COCKER, T. B., Deputy Registrar, Singapore.
1922. COE, CAPT. T. P., M.C., Malayan Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur.
1920. *†COLLENETTE, C. L., Gottire Lodge, Woodford Green, Essex.
1897. *CONLAY, W. L., Kuala Lumpur.
1921. CONNELL, MRS. J. J., c/o Connell Bros., Singapore.
1899. COOK, REV. J. A. B., Gilstead, Singapore.
1910. COOK, W. WALLACE, c/o The Straits Trading Co., Singapore.
1921. COONEY, A. C., Govt. English School, Alor Star, Kedah.
1920. COTTERILL, WALTER S., Miri, Sarawak.
1921. COULSON, N., Alor Star, Kedah.
1921. COWAP, J. C., Govt. Analyst's Office, Penang.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

xi

1921. CRANDELL, Miss, Anglo-Chinese Girls School, Penang.
1921. CRANNA, GORDON, Y. M. C. A., Singapore.
1917. CRICHTON, R., Malayan Civil Service, Kuala Kangsar.
1921. CROCKER, H. B., Kuching, Sarawak.
1922. CROSS, A. B., Serenian.
1917. CROSS, REV. W., M.A., Cavanagh Road, Singapore.
1910. CROUCHER, F. B., M.B., C.M., c/o Crown Agents, London.
1917. †CUBITT, G. E. S., Conservator of Forests, S. S. and F. M. S., Kuala Lumpur.
1921. CULLEN, W. G., c/o Barker and Co., Singapore.
1922. DALTON, H. G., Mersing, Johore.
1910. *DALY, M. D., Alor Star, Kedah.
1918. *DAVID, P. A. F., B.A., Singapore.
1921. DAVIDSON, A. W., c/o Huttenbach Bros., Singapore.
1922. DENNY, A., Sungai Pelek Estate, Sepang, Selangor.
1921. DENNYS, S. E., Alor Star, Kedah.
1907. DENT, F., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., Government Analyst, Singapore.
1921. DESHMUKH, G. B., Botanic Gardens, Singapore.
1903. *DESHON, H. F., F.R.G.S., Southfield, Combe Down, Bath, England.
1921. DICKINSON, A. H., c/o Crown Agents, Whitehall.
1897. DICKSON, E. A., District Officer, Kinta, Batu Gajah.
1921. *DICKSON, P. L., Western House, The Nash, Nottingham.
1920. DODDS, H. B., M.D., General Hospital Singapore.
1921. †DOUGLAS, F. W., D. O., Klang.
1905. †DOUGLAS, R. S., F.R.G.S., c/o Sarawak Agency, 2 Millbank, Westminster, London.
1922. DRURY, CAPT. F., O.B.E., Free School, Penang.
1921. DRYBURN, A. M., Jelebu, Negri Sembilan.
1910. DUNMAN, W., Grove Estate, Grove Road, Singapore.
1915. *†DUSSEK, O. T., Malay College, Tanjong Malim.
1921. EATON, B. J., O.B.E., Agric. Dept., Kuala Lumpur.
1922. EBDEN, W. S., Pekan, Pahang.
1922. ECKHARDT, H. C., Telok Anson, Perak.
1922. EDGAR, A. T., Suffolk Estate, Sitiawan, F. M. S.
1921. EDWARDS, S. J., A.R., L.B.A., c/o Messrs. Booty and Co., Singapore.
1885. EGERTON, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G., Fir Toll, Mayfield, England.
1921. ELDER, DR. E. A., 4 Battery Road, Singapore.
1918. ELLIOT, F. M., O.B.E., Treskelly, Marthull, Dorset.
1922. ELLES, B. W., Kuala Lumpur.
1913. ERBEN, C., Kuching, Sarawak.
1918. †EVANS, I. H. N., M.A., The Museum, Taiping, Perak.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1919. FAHS, C. H., Secretary, Missionary Research Library,
25 Madison Avenue, New York City, U.S. A.
1910. FALSHAW, P. S., M.R.C.V.S., Government Veterinary
Department, Singapore.
1909. FARRER, R. J., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
1922. FEARON, L. L. F., c/o Fearon & Co., K. Lumpur.
1911. *FEROUSSON-DAVIE, RT. REV. DR. C. J., Bishop of
Singapore. (Council, 1912-1913).
1909. FERRIER, J. C., c/o The Borneo Co., Soerabaya. Java.
1917. FINLAYSON, G. A., M.A., M.B., General Hospital,
Singapore.
1919. *FINNIE, W., Mintlaw Station, Aberdeen.
1910. FIRMSTONE, H. W., Sentosa, Ripple, Dover. (Coun-
cil, 1918-9; Vice-President, 1920).
1897. *FLOWER, MAJOR S. S., O.B.E., Zoological Gardens,
Ghizeh, Egypt.
1921. FORRE, H. A., Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur.
1921. FOULGER, R. G., S. S. Police, Singapore.
1918. †FOXWORTHY, DR. F. W., Kuala Lumpur. (Council
1923—).
1921. *FRASER, HON. MR. F. W., C.B.E., Government Secre-
tary, Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1922. FRASER, H. J., Messrs. Fraser & Co., Kuala Lumpur.
1908. FREEMAN, D., c/o Messrs. Freeman and Madge,
Kuala Lumpur.
1910. *FROST, MEADOWS, B.A., Taiping, Perak.
1922. FULLER, J. C., Kuala Kubu, Selangor.
1912. GALLAHER, W. J., M.A., U. S. Rubber Plantations,
Inc., Medan, Sumatra.
1917. GARNIER, REV. KEPPEL, Penang.
1920. GEALE, DR. W. J., Ulu Kelantan.
1921. GIESON, L. B., Cadet, Penang.
1903. GIBSON, W. S., B.A., Legal Adviser, Kuala Lumpur.
1922. GILMAN, E. W. F., Kuala Lumpur.
1902. *†GIMLETTE, DR. J. D., 18 Pulteney Mansions Bath.
1922. *GLASS, DR. G. S., Municipal Health Officer, Penang.
1916. GLENNIE, DR. J. A. R., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
1918. GLOYNE, G. B., Samarang, Java.
1918. GOLDIE, R. M., United Enginners, Penang.
1916. GOODMAN, A. M., B.A., Chinese Secretariat, Kuala
Lumpur.
1922. GOONWIN, R. N., Pinang Gazette's Office, Penang.
1922. GORDON, T. I. M., Asst. Postmaster-General, Singa-
pore.
1920. GORDON-HALL, CAPT. W. A., Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
1909. GOULDING, R. R., Survey Dept., Kuala Lumpur.
1919. GOW, G. AUBREY, Lebong Tandai, Benkoelen, Suma-
tra.
1918. GRAHAM, MAJOR A. McD., c/o Crown Agents,
London.
1921. GRAHAM, W., Sarawak Oilfields, Miri, Sarawak.

1921. GRIFFITHS, C. S., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1911. GRIFFITHS, J., Survey Office, Singapore.
 1918. GRIFFIN, N. A. M., c/o Crown Agents, London.
 1919. GRIST, D. H., Dept. of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur.
 1922. GUEBINS, W. H. W., Seremban.
 1916. GUPTA, SHIVA PRASAD, Nandansahu Street, Benares
 City, United Provinces, India.
 1921. HAINES, W. A. C., A. C. of Police, Alor Star, Kedah.
 1922. HALL, A. C., Singapore.
 1907. HALL, G. A., c/o Crown Agents, Whitehall. (Vice-
 President, 1921).
 1914. HALL, J. D., B.A., Government House, Singapore.
 1918. HALLAWAY, J. P., Gas Engineer, Singapore.
 1911. *HALLIFAX, F. J., c/o Crown Agents, London.
 1921. HAM, G. L., Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore.
 (Council, 1922).
 1915. †HAMILTON, A. W., Malacca. (Vice-President, 1922).
 1918. HAMPSHIRE, A. K. E., Kuala Lumpur.
 1922. HAMPSHIRE, D. H., c/o Boustead & Co., Kuala
 Lumpur.
 1921. HANDOVER, W. P., Sungai Nipah Estate, Port Dickson.
 1922. HANITSCH, P. H. V., Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1921. HARDIE, J. A. H., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1909. HARRINGTON, A. G., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 1922. HARRISON, C. W., Taiping, Perak.
 1922. HARROWEN, G., M.B., Medical School, Singapore.
 1921. HART, DR. H. H., B.A., 3363, Washington Street, San
 Francisco, California.
 1921. HARVEY, R. N., S. S. Police, Singapore.
 1921. HASHIM, CAPT., N. M., Parit Buntar, Perak.
 1921. HAWKINS, G., D. O., Balik Pulau, Penang.
 1919. HAY, M. C., B.A., Asst. Adviser, Batu Pahat, Johore.
 1921. HAYES, L. J., c/o Messrs. Fraser and Co., Singapore.
 1904. *HAYNES, A. S., Kuala Lumpur. (Council, 1920).
 1922. HAZLITT, P. K., Kulim, Kedah.
 1922. HELLINGS, G. S., M.C.S., Kuala Lumpur.
 1921. HENDERSON, M. R., Perak Museum, Taiping.
 1909. HENNINOS, W. G., c/o Mansfield and Co., Singapore.
 1917. HEREFORD, G. A., M.A., Johore Bahru.
 1878. HILL, E. C., 26 Highfield Hill, Upper Norwood,
 London, S. E.
 1922. HILL, W. C., Singapore Oil Mills, Havelock Road,
 Singapore.
 1922. HINDE, C. T., Mersing, Johore.
 1921. HOLGATE, M. R., Malay College, Malacea.
 1921. HOLLEMAN, W., Sawah Loento, Sumatra.
 1922. HOLTTUM, R. E., Assistant Director of Gardens,
 Singapore. (Hon. Treasurer 1923—).
 1921. †Hoors, DR. A. L., P. C. M. O., Singapore.
 1917. *Hose, DR. CHARLES, F.R.G.S., Redleaf, Riddledown
 Road, Purley, Surrey.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1897. HOSE, THE HON. MR. E. S., The Residency, Seremban.
 1922. HOWLETT, CAPT. J. H., M.C., B.A., Agric. Dept.,
 Kuala Lumpur.
 1891. †HOYNCK, VAN PAPENDRECHT, P. C., Le Tanglin,
 Avenue Trespoey, Pan, Basses, Pyrenees, France.
 1909. HUBBACK, T. R., Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
 1922. HUGOINS, CAPT. J., M.C., Kajang. F. M. S.
 1909. HUNNES, J. W. W., Police Magistrate, Penang.
 1907. †HUMPHREYS, THE HON. MR. J. L., Trengganu.
 (Vice-President, 1922—).
 1922. HUNT, CAPT. H. NORTH, Batu Pahat, Johore.
 1921. HUNTER, DR. P. S., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 1922. IRVINE, CAPT. R., M.C., Rembau.
 1921. IRVING, THE HON. MR. G. C., The Residency, Jesselton, B. N. Borneo.
 1921. ISMAIL BIN BACHOK, DATO, D.P.M.J., Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1921. IVENS, F. B., Bannion and Bailey, Kuala Lumpur.
 *IVERY, F. E., Kedah.
 1921. JACQUES, DR. F. V., Medical Officer, Seremban.
 1921. JAFFAR, INCHE ONN BIN, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1922. JAGO, E., Dept. of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur.
 1921. JALALUDIN, AHMED, Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.
 1918. *JAMES, D., Goebilt, Sarawak.
 1916. JAMES, THE HON. SIR F. S. JAMES, K.B.E., C.M.G.,
 Colonial Secretary, Singapore.
 1910. JAMIESON, DR. T. HILL, 4 Bishop Street, Penang.
 1907. JANION, E. M., 5 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3.
 1918. JANSEN, P., T., Pzn. Lebong Tandai, Post Ketam,
 Berkoleen, Sumatra.
 1918. JEAVONS, F. C., Sione Estate, Batu Caves, Selangor.
 1921. *JERMYN, L. A. S., Education Dept., Taiping.
 1911. JELF, A. S., Civil Service, Singapore.
 1910. JOHNSON, B. G. H., Telok Anson, Perak.
 1911. JOHNSON, H. S. B., c/o The Borneo Co., Ltd., 28
 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.
 1920. JOHNSTON, J., Librarian, Raffles Library, Singapore.
 (Hon. Librarian, 1921—).
 1918. *JONES, E. P., Fleet Paymaster, 20 Waterbell Street,
 Rye, Sussex, England.
 1910. JONES, H. W., Kuala Kubu, Selangor.
 1913. JONES, S. W., District Officer, Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
 1919. *JORDAN, A. B., Chinese Protectorate, Seremban.
 1921. JOY, M. M., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Miri, Sarawak.
 1916. KAMARALZAMAN, RAJA, BIN RAJA MANSUR, Tapah,
 Perak.
 1921. KASSIM, TUNKU, BIN SULTAN ABDUL HAMID HALIM-SHAH, Supdt., of Monopolies and Customs, Alor Star, Kedah.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

xv

1916. KELLACHER, G. B., 50 Greenvale Road, Eltham, London. S. E. 9.
1921. *KELLIE, J., Johore Bahru, Johore.
1909. KEMP, HON. MR. W. LOWTHER, c/o Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., Singapore.
1913. KEMPE, J. E., c/o Crown Agents, London.
1922. *KER, W. P. W., Paterson, Simons & Co., Singapore.
1920. *KERR, DR. A. F. G., Govt. Botanist, Bangkok, Siam.
1921. KINDER, C. S., S. S. Police, Singapore.
1920. KING, E. M., Kong Lee (Perak) Plantations Ltd., Bagan Serai.
1916. KINSEY, W. E., Forest House, Seremban.
1921. KITCHING, T., District Surveyor, Kuala Kangsar.
1900. †KLOSS, C. BODEN, F.Z.S. The Museum, Kuala Lumpur. (Council, 1904-08. 1923: Vice-President, 1920-21).
1915. KNIGHT, VALENTINE, Fairgoxen Cottage, Glemsford, Suffolk, England. (Hon. Treasurer, 1920).
1920. KOEK, E. R., 29 Malacca Street, Singapore.
1920. KORTRIGHT, F. H., Bau, Sarawak.
1922. LACOMBLE, J. A., Controleur B. B. Talock, Indragiri, Sumatra.
1914. LAMBOURNE, J., Castleton Estate, Telok Anson, Perak.
1920. LAW, CAPT. H. R. S., c/o The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., Singapore.
1906. †LAWRENCE, A. E., Mukah, Sarawak.
1921. LEE, J. ROMANIS, St. John's Hall, Hongkong.
1921. *LEE, L. G., Labu Estate, British North Borneo.
1922. LEECH, R. F. V., Raub, Pahang.
1922. *LEOCATE, J., Prai, Province Wellesley.
1913. LEICESTER, DR. W. S., Kuantan, Pahang.
1917. LEMBERGER, V. V., c/o The United Engineers, Ltd., Singapore.
1894. *LEMON, A. H. C.M.G., c/o Crown Agents, London. (Vice-President, 1916-18).
1920. LENDRICK, J., Norregate 34, Aarhus, Denmark.
1890. LEWIS, J. E. A., B.A., Harada Mura, Kobe, Japan.
1922. LEYNE, E. G., Kajang, F. M. S.
1897. LIM BOON KENG, DR., O.B.E., M.D., c/o The Dispensary, Singapore. (Council, 1921).
1915. LIM CHENG LAW, Millview, Penang.
1921. LINDON, N. L., S. S. Police, Singapore.
1918. LOH KONG IMM, Sepang-Tanah Merah Estate, Sepang, Selangor.
1914. LORNIE, J., Land Office, Singapore.
1921. LOWE, CAPT. C. P., Kuching, Sarawak.
1922. LOWINGER, V. A., Surveyor General, Kuala Lumpur.
1918. LUCY, G. H. R., M.R.C.S., c/o Crown Agents, London.
1921. LYNCH, J. R., c/o F. M. S. Railways, Singapore.

1907. *LYONS, REV. E. S., c/o Methodist Publishing House, Manila, P. I.
1918. MACALISTER, G. H., M.A., B.Ch., M.D., D.P.H., M.R.O.S., Medical School, Singapore. (Council, 1922—).
1920. MAOBRYAN, G. T. M., Kapit, Sarawak.
1910. *†MACFADYEN, ERIC, c/o Sports Club, London.
1920. MACKIE, VIVIAN, Kuala Lumpur.
1922. MACKNESS, L. R., Kuala Lumpur.
1910. MACLEAN, L., Singapore.
1921. MACMILLAN, J. C., A. S. P., Penang.
1921. MADGE, E. E., Juasseh Estate, Kuala Pilah.
1918. MADGE, RAYMOND, Kuala Lumpur.
1920. MAHMUD, RAJA, BIN RAJA ALI, Agriculture Dept., Kuala Lumpur.
1904. MAHOMED, HON. DATO, BIN MAHBOB, Johore Bahru.
1903. MAKEPEACE, W., c/o Singapore Free Press, Singapore. (Council, 1914, 1916, 1920: Hon. Librarian, 1909-1912: Vice-President, 1917: Hon. Secretary, 1918-1919).
1921. MALET, A. H., Singapore.
1921. MANCHESTER, H. L., Municipality, Singapore.
1922. MANN, G. E., M.C., B.A., Kuala Lumpur.
1916. MANN, W. E., Chinese English School, Samarang, Java.
1922. MANSFIELD, J. T., Cable Depot, Keppel Harbour, Singapore.
1922. MANSUR, TENOKU, BIN SULTAN ABDULLAH HAMID HALIMSHAH, District Officer, Kulim.
1907. *MARRINER, J. T., Kuantan, Pahang.
1902. †MARRIOTT, THE HON. MR. H., B.A., General Adviser, Johore. (Council, 1907-1908, 1910-1913, 1915-1918: Vice-President, 1919).
1909. MARSII, F. E., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
1920. MARSII, W., Municipality, Singapore.
1909. MARSHALL, HAROLD B., 8 Medina Villas, Hove, Sussex.
1918. MARTIN, T. A., North Lansdale, B. C., Canada.
1921. MARUZON AND CO., LTD., Tokyo, Japan.
1921. MATHER, N. F. H., The Fort, Klang.
1921. †MAXWELL, G. N., Kuala Lumpur.
1903. †MAXWELL, HON. MR. W. G., C.M.O., Chief Secretary Kuala Lumpur. (Council, 1905, 1915: Vice-President, 1911-1912, 1916, 1918, 1920: President, 1919, 1922—).
1922. MAY, P. W., Poste Restante, Singapore.
1909. McARTHUR, M. S. H., c/o Crown Agents, Whitehall.
1920. McCABE, DR. J. B., M.C., M.B., Ch.B., Kapoewas Estate, Pontianak, West Borneo.
1897. McCausland, C. F., Kuala Lumpur.
1922. McCLELLAND, HON. MR. F. A. S., Kuala Lumpur.

1920. McIVER, MISS AGNES, Kuala Lumpur.
 1921. MCLEOD, D., King Edward's School, Taiping, Perak.
 1914. †MEAD, J. P., Forest Dept., Kuehing, Sarawak.
 1920. MILLAR, J. W. R., Port Dickson.
 1921. *MILLER, J. I., Kuala Kangsar.
 1910. MILLER, T. C. B., Fairlie, Nassim Road, Singapore.
 1921. MILLS, COMMANDER, J. F., R.N., I.S.O., c/o Crown Agents, London.
 1922. MJOBERG, DR., E., Curator, Sarawak Museum, Kuching.
 1921. MOFFAT, R. M., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Miri, Sarawak.
 1922. MOHAMAD, TENOKU, BIN SULTAN ABDUL HAMID HALIMSIAH, Mersing, Johore.
 1922. MOHAMAD, ISMAIL MERICAN, BIN VAFOO MERICAN NOORDIN, Alor Star, Kedah.
 1921. MOHAMMED, SYED, BIN SYED ALI IDID, Chief Magistrate, Alor Star, Kedah.
 1921. MOROAN, S., Wilde and Co., Ltd., 12 Market, St., Kuala Lumpur.
 1920. *MORKILL, A. G., c/o Crown Agents, London.
 1922. MORSE, G. S., 27 Grange Road, Singapore.
 1921. *MOUAT, DR. J. R. KAY, King Edward VII Medical College, Singapore.
 1909. *†MOULTON, MAJOR J. C., O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., Director, Raffles Museum and Library, Singapore. (Council, 1916— : Hon. Secretary, 1920—).
 1920. MOWDRAY, G. A., de Chene, Asst. District Officer, Kuala Kangsar.
 1915. *MUNDELL, H. D., c/o Sisson and Delay, Singapore.
 1920. MURISON, HON. SIR J. W., Singapore. (President, 1920-21 : Vice-President 1922).
 1913. MURRAY, REV. W., M.A., Gilstead Road, Singapore.
 1921. NAOALINOAM, C. K., Anglo-Chinese School, Port Swettenham.
 1917. NAGLE, REV. J. S., M.A., Singapore.
 1922. NASH, G. H., Johore Bahru.
 1909. †NATHAN, J. E., BA., Singapore. (Council 1922—).
 1921. NATHAN, S. J., Sarawak Oilfields, Miri, Sarawak.
 1921. NEILSON, MAJOR J. B., M.C., Education Dept., Alor Star, Kedah.
 1920. NEUDRONNER, A. W., 1 Killiney Road, Singapore.
 1920. NEUBRONNER, C. A., 47-48 Orchard Road, Singapore.
 1910. NIVEN, W. G., 11 Derby Crescent, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Great Britain.
 1900. NORMAN, HENRY, Alor Star, Kedah.
 1920. NORRIS F. DE LA MARE, B. SC., F.E.S., Kuala Lumpur.
 1906. NUNN, B., Butterworth, Province Wellesley.
 1920. NUTT, W., O.B.E., Singapore.

1922. O'CONNELL, LT. B. M., R.N., Kepong, Selangor.
 1911. O'MAY, J., c/o Messrs. Barker and Co., Kuala Lumpur.
 1916. ONG BOON TAT, 37 Robinson Road, Singapore.
 1921. ONG THYE GHEE, 39-2 Dickson Road, Singapore.
 1921. ORCHARD, H. A. L., St. Andrew's School, Singapore.
 1921. OSBORNE, R. B., M.V.O., M.C., c/o Crown Agents, Whitehall.
 1920. O'SULLIVAN, T. A., Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
 1922. O'SULLIVAN, W. B., B.A., Ipoh, Perak.
 1920. OTIMAN, MEDAT. Secretary to Majlis Ugama Islam, Kota Bahru, Kelantan.
 1913. †OVERBECK, H., c/o Behn Meyer and Co., Mij. Soerabaja, Java.
 1922. OWEN, G. N., Jesselton, B. N. Borneo.
 1922. PAGE-TURNER, F. W., Sjimanggang, Sarawak.
 1919. PARK, MUNGO, Pontian, Pekan, Pahang.
 1921. PARNELL, E., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1908. *†PARK, THE HON. MAJOR C. W. C., O.B.E., British Resident, Perak.
 1922. PASQUAL, J. C., Penang.
 1921. *PATERSON, MAJOR H. S., Civil Service, Trengganu.
 1921. PEACH, REV. 4 Mount Sophia, Singapore.
 1921. PEBLOW, J., Penang.
 1922. PEEL, HON. MR. W., British Adviser, Kedah.
 1921. *PENDLEBURY, H. M., The Museum, Kuala Lumpur.
 1914. †PEPPYS, W. E., Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur.
 1920. PERKINS, C. J., Survey Dept., Kuala Lumpur.
 1917. PERKINS, D. Y., Messrs. Drew and Napier, Singapore.
 1920. PESKETT, A. D., 74 Maxwell Road, Penaug.
 1920. PETERS, E. V., Kuala Kemaman, Trengganu.
 1921. *PLUMMER, W. P., Messrs. Derrick & Co., Singapore.
 1921. PONNAMBALAM, P. N., Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1910. PRATT, CAPT. E., Malacca.
 1921. PRICE, C. W. H., S. S. Police, Singapore.
 1906. PYKETT, REV. G. F., M. E. Mission, Penang.
 1921. RAFFLES, MAJOR STAMFORD, O.B.E., Deputy Commissioner of Trade, and Customs, Kuala Lumpur.
 1915. RAGGI, J. G., Phlab Phla Jai Road, Bangkok, Siam.
 1917. RATTRAY, DR. M., Europe Hotel, Singapore.
 1916. RAYMAN, L., c/o Fed. Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur.
 1910. *REID, DR. ALFRED, Kuala Lumpur.
 1921. REIS, H. C., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Miri, Sarawak.
 1921. REX, MARCUS, Kuala Lumpur.
 1915. RICHARDS, A. F., c/o Secretariat, Singapore.
 1921. RICHARDS, MAJOR F. W., D.S.O., M.C., Sarawak Oil-fields, Miri, Sarawak.
 1911. RICHARDS, R. M., The Caledonia Estate, Province Wellesley.

1918. RITCHIE, C., The Sagga Rubber Estates, Siliau, F.M.S.
 1912. ROBERTSON, J., Lyall and Evatt, Singapore.
 1911. ROBINSON, H., c/o Messrs. Swan and Maclaren,
 Singapore. (Council, 1916-1920: Vice-President,
 1922—).
 1904. †ROBINSON, H. C., The Museum, Kuala Lumpur.
 (Vice-President, 1909, 1913, 1922— : Council,
 1920).
 1916. ROGERS, A., H.M.I.C.E., Penang.
 1921. ROSS, E. A., Labour Office, Penang.
 1896. ROSTADOS, E., Padang Malau Estate, Perlis. (Coun-
 cil, 1901).
 1922. RUSSELL, D. J. A., Kuala Lumpur.
 1921. RUSTON, J. A. V., McNeill and Co., Samarang, Java.
 1921. RUTTER, MAJOR E. O., Wattisfield Croft, Suffolk,
 England.
 1922. SAID, CAPT. HAJI MOHAMAD, Bukit Timbalan,
 Johore.
 1921. SALLEH, INCHE MOHAMED BIN ALI, S.M.J., Post-
 master-General, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1921. SANGUINETTI, MAJOR W. R., O.B.E., M.A., State En-
 gineer, Alor Star, Kedah.
 1919. SANTRY, DENIS, c/o Swan and Maclaren, Singapore.
 1920. SATHASIVAM, M., Public Works 'Dept., Johore
 Bahru.
 1921. SAUCHELLI, V., Kent Estate, Batu Caves, Selangor.
 1896. *SAUNDERS, THE HON. MR. C. J., B.A., Official As-
 signee, Singapore. (Vice-President, 1910-1911,
 1914-1915: President, 1916-1918).
 1920. SCHARFF, DR. J. W., Health Office, Singapore.
 1921. SCHIDER, DR. R., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Miri, Sar-
 wak.
 1920. *SCOTT, DR. G. WAUGH, Sungai Siput, Perak.
 1910. SCOTT, R., B.A., Penang.
 1906. †SCRIVENOR, J. B., Govt. Geologist, Batu Gajah,
 Perak. (Vice-President, 1922).
 1888. SEAH LIANG SEAH, c/o Chop Chin Hin, Singapore.
 1921. SEAR, DUNCOMBE, Barker & Co., Kuala Lumpur.
 1915. *SEE TIONG WAI, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,
 Singapore.
 1922. SEHESTED, S., 7 Battery Road, Singapore.
 1918. SENNETT, C. W. A., B.A., Temerloh, Pahang.
 1922. SHIAW, G. E., Land Office, Kulim, Kedah.
 1922. SHELLEY, M. B., Kuala Lumpur.
 1922. SHELLEY-THOMPSON, A. J., Singapore.
 1921. SHERIFF, MOHAMED, BIN OSMAN, Under Secretary,
 Alor Star, Kedah.
 1921. SIMPSON, P., Presgrave and Mathews, Penang.
 1909. *SIMS, W. A., c/o Commercial Union Assurance Co.,
 Singapore.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1921. SIRCOM, H. S., Kuala Lumpur.
 1921. SKRINE, W. F. de V., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1922. SMALL, A. S., Education Office, Kuala Lumpur.
 1922. SMART, DR. A. G. H., Kedah.
 1921. SMART, W., Sarawak Oilfields, Miri, Sarawak.
 1912. SMITH, HARRISON W., Papeete, Tahiti.
 1921. SMITH, DR. G. T. FOSTER, Asiatic Petroleum Co.,
 Miri, Sarawak.
 1921. SMITH, CAPT. S. R., O.B.E., P. W. D., Kuala Lipis.
 1920. SOH YIEW JIN, 119 Devonshire Road, Singapore.
 1910. SONG ONO SIANO, HON. MR. M.A., LL.M., c/o Messrs.
 Aitken and Ong Siang, Singapore.
 1921. SOUTH, F. W., Dept. of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur.
 1918. STANTON, DR. A. T., Kuala Lumpur.
 1910. STEEDMAN, R. S., Rahman Hydralic Tin, Intan,
 Perak.
 1920. STEVENS, F. G., Royle and Davidson, Singapore.
 1910. *STILL, A. W., c/o Straits Times, Singapore. (Council,
 1914-1915).
 1917. *†STIRLING, W. G., Singapore.
 1922. STONOR, HON. MR. O. F., British Resident, Selangor.
 1921. STOOKE, G. BERESFORD, Kuching, Sarawak.
 1921. STOWELL, DR LA M., Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.
 1911. STUART, E. A. G., Alor Star, Kedah.
 1921. STUBINOTON, W. H., Beutong, Pahang.
 1910. †STUBROOK, A. J. Ipoh.
 1922. SUMMERHAYES, R., B.Sc., Swan and Maclarens, Singapore.
 1917. SUMNER, H. L., c/o Crown Agents, London.
 1921. SUTCLIFFE, H., R. G. A. Research Laboratory, Pata-
 ling, Selangor.
 1912. SWAYNE, J. C., Bintulu, Sarawak.
 1918. *SYKES, G. R., M.A., Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
 1908. TAN CHENG LOCK, 59 Heeren Street, Malacca.
 1913. TAYLOR, LT. CLARENCE J., Telok Mampsis Estate,
 Sepang, Selangor.
 1921. TAYLOR, E. R., Estates Dept., Singapore Harbour
 Board, Singapore.
 1917. TENNENT, M. B., Chiengmai, Siam.
 1921. TERRELL, A. K. A. BECKETT, Presgrave and Mathews,
 Peuang.
 1921. *THOMAS, L. A., Asst. Supt. of Police, Singapore.
 1920. THOMPSON, THE HON. MR. H., B.A., British Resi-
 dent, Pahang.
 1922. THOMPSON, S. L., Boustead & Co., Penang.
 1921. TREWIN, H. P., Govt. Printing Office, Singapore.
 1921. TYTE, LT. COL. J. H., Inspector of Prisons, Singa-
 pore.
 1918. UDA, RAJA, Kuala Pilah, Negri Sembilan.
 1918. VALPY, G. C., B.A., Income Tax Office, Singapore.

1887. †VAN BEUNINGEN VAN HELSDINGEN, DR. R., 74 River Valley Road, Singapore. (Hon. Librarian, 1914-1915, 1920).
1922. VEARS, LINDSAY, Kuala Lumpur.
1921. VISSERS, W. D., Netherland Consular Service, Singapore.
1921. WADE, F. W., Architect, P. W. D., Alor Star, Kedah.
1921. WALTON, B. S., Govt. Monopolies, Penang.
1922. WALKER, E. G., United Engineers, Singapore.
1909. WARD, A. B., Kuching, Sarawak.
1922. WARD, D. J., 40-5 Grange Road, Singapore.
1920. WARNER, CAPT. W. H. LEE, Singapore.
1917. WATSON, J., Education Office, Kuala Lumpur.
1916. WATSON, J. G., Forest Dept., Johore Bahru, Johore.
1916. WATSON, DR. MALCOLM, Klang, Selangor.
1921. WEBB, MAJOR G. R. H., o.b.e. E. E. Telegraph Co., Singapore.
1920. WEISBERG, H., District Officer, Jelebu, Negri Sembilan.
1910. WHITEHEAD, C. B., Police Office, Butterworth, Province Wellesley.
1920. *WILKINSON, R. J., c.m.g., Poste Restante, Mitylene, Greece.
1921. †WILLEOURNE, E. S., Assistant Geologist, Batu Gajah, Perak.
1922. WILLIAMS, E. B., Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1921. WILLIAMS, E. T., c/o Secretariat, Singapore.
1922. *WILLIAMS, F. L., Chinese Protectorate, Ipoh.
1921. WILLIAMS, R. M., Paterson, Simons & Co., Singapore.
1910. WILLIAMS, S. G., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
1919. WILSON, F. K., Segamat, Johore.
1921. WILSON, DR. W. B., M.C., 4 Battery Road, Singapore.
1910. *WINKELMANN, H., Singapore.
1904. †WINSTEDT, R. O., M.A., D.LITT., Singapore. (Vice-President, 1914-15, 1920-21, 1923—).
1918. WOLDE, B., Layng Tuoh Estate, Padang Serai, via Penang.
1902. WOLFF, THE HON. MR. E. C. H., B.A., Director of Education, Singapore.
1908. *WOOD, E. G., c/o Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London.
1913. WOOD, W. L., The Cedars, Balsham, Cambridge.
1922. WOODGATE, L. C. H., St. Andrews' School House, Singapore.
1922. WOODWARD, THE HON. SIR L. M., Chief Judicial Commissioner, Kuala Lumpur.
1920. †WOOLLEY, G. C., Sandakan, British North Borneo.
1922. WOOLLEY, H. W., Forest Dept., Kuala Lumpur.
1922. WORLEY, N. A., Knala Lumpur.
1911. WONSLEY-TAYLOB, F. E., Singapore.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1905. *WORTHINGTON, THE HON. MR. A. F., British Adviser, Kelantan.
1921. WURTZBURG, C. E., m.c., c/o Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Singapore.
1914. WLEY, A. J., Lebong Tandai, Benkoelen, Sumatra.
1922. YAHYA, TENOKU WAN, BIN TUAN MOHAMAD TAIB, Secretary to Government, Alor Star, Kedah.
1917. *YATES, MAJOR W. G., West Kent Regiment, Cox and Co., 16 Charing Cross, London.
1920. *YEWDALL, CAPT. J. C., Sitiawan, Lower Perak.
1916. YOUNG, E. STUART, 85 Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, England.
1904. *YOUNG, H. S., Rosemount, Tain, Rossshire, Scotland.



RULES
of
The Malayan Branch
of the
Royal Asiatic Society.

I. Name and Objects.

1. The name of the Society shall be 'The Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.'
2. The objects of the Society shall be:—
 - (a) The increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning British Malaya and the neighbouring countries.
 - (b) the publication of a Journal and of works and maps.
 - (c) the formation of a library of books and maps.

II. Membership.

3. Members shall be of three kinds—Ordinary, Corresponding and Honorary.

4. Candidates for ordinary membership shall be proposed and seconded by members and elected by a majority of the Council.

5. Ordinary members shall pay an annual subscription of \$5 payable in advance on the first of January in each year. Members shall be allowed to compound for life membership by a payment of \$50. Societies and Institutions are also eligible for ordinary membership.

6. On or about the 30th of June in each year the Honorary Treasurer shall prepare and submit to the Council a list of those members whose subscriptions for the current year remain unpaid. Such members shall be deemed to be suspended from membership until their subscriptions have been paid, and in default of payment within two years shall be deemed to have resigned their membership.

No member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other publications of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid.*

*Bye-Law, 1922. "Under Rule 6 Members who have failed to pay their subscription by the 30th June are suspended from membership until their subscriptions are paid. The issue of Journals published during that period of suspension cannot be guaranteed to members who have been so suspended."

7. Distinguished persons, and persons who have rendered notable service to the Society may on the recommendation of the Council be elected Honorary Members by a majority at a General meeting. Corresponding Members may, on the recommendation of two members of the Council, be elected by a majority of the Council, in recognition of services rendered to any scientific institution in British Malaya. They shall pay no subscription: they shall enjoy the privileges of members (except a vote at meetings and eligibility for office) and free receipt of the Society's publications.

III. Officers.

8. The Officers of the Society shall be:—

A President.

Vice-Presidents not exceeding six, ordinarily two each from (i) the Straits Settlements, (ii) the Federated Malay States and (iii) the Unfederated or other Protected States, although this allocation shall in no way be binding on the electors.

An Honorary Treasurer. An Honorary Librarian.

An Honorary Secretary. Four Councillors.

These officers shall be elected for one year at the Annual General Meeting, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

9. Vacancies in the above offices occurring during any year shall be filled by a vote of the majority of the remaining officers.

IV. Council.

10. The Council of the Society shall be composed of the officers for the current year, and its duties and powers shall be:—

(a) to administer the affairs, property and trusts of the Society.

(b) to elect Ordinary and Corresponding Members and to recommend candidates for election as Honorary Members of the Society.

(c) to obtain and select material for publication in the Journal and to supervise the printing and distribution of the Journal.

(d) to authorise the publication of works and maps at the expense of the Society otherwise than in the Journal.

(e) to select and purchase books and maps for the Library.

(f) to accept or decline donations on behalf of the Society.

(g) to present to the Annual General Meeting at the expiration of their term of office a report of the proceedings and condition of the Society.

(h) to make and enforce bye-laws and regulations for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Society. Every such bye-law or regulation shall be published in the Journal.

11. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business once a month and oftener if necessary. Three officers shall form a quorum of the Council.

V. General Meetings.

12. One week's notice of all meetings shall be given and of the subjects to be discussed or dealt with.

13. At all meetings the Chairman shall in the case of an equality of votes be entitled to a casting vote in addition to his own.

14. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in February in each year. Eleven members shall form a quorum.

15. (i) At the Annual General Meeting the Council shall present a Report for the preceding year and the Treasurer shall render an account of the financial condition of the Society. Copies of such Report and account shall be circulated to members with the notice calling the meeting.

(ii) Officers for the current year shall also be chosen.

16. The Council may summon a General Meeting at any time, and shall so summon one upon receipt by the Secretary of a written requisition signed by five ordinary members desiring to submit any specified resolution to such meeting. Seven members shall form a quorum at any such meeting.

17. Visitors may be admitted to any meeting at the discretion of the Chairman but shall not be allowed to address the meeting except by invitation of the Chairman.

VI. Publications.

18. The Journal shall be published at least twice in each year, and oftener if material is available. It shall contain material approved by the Council. In the first number in each year shall be published the Report of the Council, the account of the financial position of the Society, a list of members, the Rules, and a list of the publications received by the Society during the preceding year.

19. Every member shall be entitled to one copy of the Journal, which shall be sent free by post. Copies may be presented by the Council to other Societies or to distinguished individuals, and the remaining copies shall be sold at such prices as the Council shall from time to time direct.

20. Twenty-five copies of each paper published in the Journal shall be placed at the disposal of the author.

VII. Amendments to Rules.

21. Amendments to these Rules must be proposed in writing to the Council, who shall submit them to a General Meeting duly summoned to consider them. If passed at such General Meeting they shall come into force upon confirmation at a subsequent General Meeting or at an Annual General Meeting.

Affiliation Privileges of Members.

Royal Asiatic Society. The Royal Asiatic Society has its headquarters at 74 Grosvenor Street, London, W., where it has a large library and collection of MSS. relating to oriental subjects, and holds monthly meetings from November to June (inclusive) at which papers on such subjects are read.

2. By Rule 105 of this Society all the Members of Branch Societies are entitled when on furlough or otherwise temporarily resident within Great Britain and Ireland, to the use of the Library as Non-Resident Members and to attend the ordinary monthly meetings of the Society. This Society accordingly invites Members of Branch Societies temporarily resident in Great Britain or Ireland to avail themselves of these facilities and to make their home addresses known to the Society so that notice of the meetings may be sent to them.

3. Under Rule 84, the Council of the Society is able to accept contributions to its Journal from Members of Branch Societies, and other persons interested in Oriental Research, of original articles, short notes, etc., on matters connected with the languages, archaeology, history, beliefs and customs of any part of Asia.

4. By virtue of the afore-mentioned Rule 105 all Members of Branch Societies are entitled to apply for election to the Society without the formality of nomination. They should apply in writing to the Secretary, stating their names and addresses, and mentioning the Branch Society to which they belong. Election is by the Society upon the recommendation of the Council.

5. The subscription for Non-Resident Members of the Society is 30/- per annum. They receive the quarterly journal post free.

Asiatic Society of Bengal. Members of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, by a letter received in 1903, are accorded the privilege of admission to the monthly meetings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which are held usually at the Society's house, 1 Park Street, Calcutta.



Exchange List and Donations, 1922.

The following is a list of the Scientific Institutions and Societies on our Exchange List, together with the Publications received from them during the year 1922.

A list of Donations to the Society's Library is also appended.

AMERICA.

Canada.

TORONTO. Royal Canadian Institute, *Transactions*, Vol. 13, Pt. 2, 1921, Vol. 14, Pt. 1, 1922.

United States of America.

BALTIMORE. John Hopkins University.

BERKELEY. University of California, *Publications in Zoology*, Vol. 20, Nos. 8-13, 1922, Vol. 21, Nos. 7-8, 1922.

CAMBRIDGE. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, *Bulletin*, (i) *Bulletin*, Vol. 65, Nos. 3-4, 1921.

(ii) *Annual Report*, 1920-21

CHICAGO. Field Museum of Natural History.

CHICAGO. University of Michigan.

CHICAGO. John Crerar Library, *Annual Report*, 1920, 1921.

LINCOLN. University of Nebraska, *Circulars* 14-15, 1922, from the Agricultural Experiment Station.

NEW YORK. American Museum of Natural History.

NEW YORK. New York Zoological Society, *Zoologicae*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-13, 1921.

NEW YORK. American Geographical Society, "Geographical Review," Vol. 12, Pts. 1-4, 1922.

OBERLIN. Oberlin College—Wilson Ornithological Club, Laboratory, *Bulletin*, Nos. 23-25, 1922.

PHILADELPHIA. Academy of Natural Sciences,

(i) *Proceedings*, Vol. 73, Pts. 1-3, 1921.

(ii) *Annual Report*, 1920.

PITTSBURGH. Carnegie Museum,

(i) *Annual Report*, 1921.

(ii) *Memoirs*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-3, 1921.

ST. LOUIS. Missouri Botanical Garden, *Annals*, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1920, and *Index*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2, 1921.

WASHINGTON. Academy of Sciences, *Proceedings*, Vols. 8-13, 1901-11.

WASHINGTON. Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum,

- (i) *Herbarium Contributions*, Vol. 20, Pts. 2, 10,
12, 1921-22, Vol. 22, Pt. 6, 1922, Vol. 24,
Pts. 1, 2, and 4, 1922.
- (ii) *Proceedings*, Vols. 57-58, 1921, Vol. 59, 1922.
- (iii) *Bulletins*, 82, 100, 113, 114, 1921, 117, 119,
1922.
- (iv) *Report on the Progress and Condition of the
U. S. National Museum*, 1921
- (v) *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the
Smithsonian Institution*, 1919.

WASHINGTON. United States, Department of Agriculture, *Journal of Agricultural Research*, Vols. 19, 21, Vol. 22, Pts. 4-9, 1921.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. (HONOLULU). Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum,

- (i) *Occasional Papers*, Vol. 7, 1921, Nos. 12-14,
Vol. 8, 1922, Nos. 2-5.
- (ii) *Memoirs*, Vol. 8, Nos. 3-4, 1922.

ASIA.

Ceylon.

ANURADHAPURA. Archaeological Survey of Ceylon, *Annual Report, 1920-21*.

COLOMBO. Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

COLOMBO. Colombo Museum,

- (i) "The Snakes of Ceylon," by F. Wall, 1921.
- (ii) "Spoila Zeylanica," Index, Vol. 11, 1921,
Vol. 12, Pt. 45, 1922.

India.

BOMBAY. Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, *Journal*, No. 73, 1920-21.

BOMBAY. Bombay Natural History Society, *Journal*, Vol. 27, No. 5, Vol. 28, Nos. 1-3, 1921-22.

CALCUTTA. Asiatic Society of Bengal,

- (i) *Journal and Proceedings*, Vols. 3-15, 1907-
1920, and Vol. 17, Nos. 2-3, 1921.
- (ii) *Memoirs*, Vols. 1-7, 1905-1922.

CALCUTTA. Indian Museum,

- (i) *Memoirs*, Vol. 5, Nos. 9-10, 1922.
- (ii) *Records*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1, Vol. 22, Pts. 2-5,
1921, Vol. 8, Pt. 13, Vol. 23, Pt. 1, Vol. 24,
Pts. 1-3, 1922.

CALCUTTA. University of Calcutta, *Journal of the Department of Letters*, Vol. 8, 1922.

LAHORE. Panjab Historical Society, *Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 2, 1921.

PUSA. Agricultural Research Institute, *Report of the Fourth Entomological Meeting*. 1921.

SIMLA. Archaeological Survey of India,

(i) *Memoirs*, Nos. 6, 10, 11, 1922.

(ii) *Reports of Northern, Eastern, Western, and Central Circles*, 1920-21, and the *Report of the Director General of Archaeology, in India*, 1920-21.

(iii) *Catalogue of the Museum of Archaeology, Sanchi, Bhopal*.

(iv) *Epigraphica Indica*, Vol. 16, Pts. 1-2, 1921, Vol. 16, Pt. 5, 1922.

Burma.

RANGOON. Archaeological Survey of Burma, *Annual Report*, 1922.

RANGOON. Burmah Research Society, *Journal*, Vol. 11, Pts. 1-3, 1921, Vol. 12, Pt. 1 1922. Vol. 12, Pt. 1, 1922.

Malaya.

BORNEO, (SARAWAK). Sarawak Museum.

MALAY PENINSULA (KUALA LUMPUR). Department of Agriculture, F. M. S.,

(i) *Agricultural Bulletin*, Vol. 9, Pts. 2, 3, 4, 1921.

(ii) *Malayan Agricultural Journal*, Vol. 10, Pts. 1-6, 1922.

MALAY PENINSULA (KUALA LUMPUR). F. M. S. Museums, *Journal*, Vol. 10, Dec. 1919—Dec. 1922.

SINGAPORE. Botanic Gardens.

SINGAPORE. Raffles Museum and Library,

(i) *Annual Report*, 1921.

(ii) *Guide to the Mammals of Malaysia*, Pt. 1, *Malaysian Ungulates*, 1922.

Dutch East Indies.

JAVA (BATAVIA). Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,

(i) *Notulen van de Algemeene en Directievergaderingen*, Deel, 59, 1921.

(ii) *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*, Deel, 60, Pts. 5-6, Deel, 61, Pts. 2-3.

- (iii) *Oudheidkundig Verslag, Derde Kwartaal, 1921, Vierde Kwartaal, 1922.*
- (iv) *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Deel, 63, Pts. 2-3, 1921.*
- (v) *Naturkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie Deel, 82 tweede aflevering, 1922.*

JAVA (BATAVIA). Commissie voor de Volkslectuur.

JAVA (BATAVIA). *Het Algemeen Proefstation der A. V. R. O. S., Mededeelingen, Rubberserie, Pt. 36, 1921.*

JAVA (BATAVIA). Topografische Dienst, *Jaarverslag, 1920.*

JAVA (BUITENZORG). Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel in Nederlandsch Indie.

JAVA (BUITENZORG). Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg, *Bulletin, Ser. 3, Fol. 4, Pt. 1, Vol. 5, Pt. 1, 1922.*

JAVA (BUITENZORG). Zoologisch Museum en Laboratorium, Treubia, *Vol. 2, lrr. 1, 1921.*

Siam.

BANGKOK. Natural History Society of Siam. *Journal, Vol. 4, Pt. 4, 1922.*

BANGKOK. Siam Society.

BANGKOK. Vajiranana National Library, 111 Siamese Publications.

Indo-China.

HANOI. L'Ecole Francaise de l'Extreme Orient, *Bulletin, Tome 20, Pt. 4, Tome 21, Pt. 1, 1920.*

SAIGON. La Societe des Etuves Indo-Chinoises.

Philippine Islands.

MANILA. Bureau of Science,

- (i) *Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. 19, Pts. 4, 5, 6, 1921. Vol. 20, Vol. 21, Pts. 1-5, 1922.*
- (ii) *Annual Report, 1922.*
- (iii) *Mineral Resources of the Philippine Islands, 1919-20.*

China.

SHANGHAI. North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. *Journal, Vol. 53, 1922.*

Japan.

TOKYO. Asiatic Society of Japan, *Transactions, Vols. 28, 32, 39, 47, 48, and 24 parts of volumes.*

Australia.

ADELAIDE. Royal Society of South Australia.

SYDNEY. Royal Society of New South Wales.

EUROPE.

Belgium.

BRUXELLES. Société Belge d'Études Coloniales.

Finland.

HELSINGFORS. Finska Vetenskaps-Societeten,

(i) *Bidrag till Kannedom*, H. 80, Pt. 3, 1921.

(ii) *Ofversigt*, 62c, 63c, 64, a, b, c.

(iii) *Acta Societatis Scientiarum Fennicae*, Tome 49, Pls. 3-4, Tome 50, Pt. 3.

France.

HAVRE. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre, *Bulletin* 38, 1921.

MARSEILLES. Société de Géographie et d'Études Coloniales.

PARIS. Commission Archéologique de l'Indo-Chine.

PARIS. L'École des Langues Orientales.

PARIS. Société Asiatique de Paris, *Journal Asiatique*, 11 Serie, Tomes 4-8, 11, 18 and 19 parts.

PARIS. Société de Géographie, "La Géographie." Tome 36, Pts. 4-5, 1921, Tome 37, Tome 38, Pts. 1-3, 1922.

PARIS. Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris, "Revue Économique Française," Tome 43, Pt. 6, 1921, Tome 44, Pts. 1, 2, 4, 1922.

PARIS. Société de l'Histoire des Colonies Françaises.

PARIS. Société de Linguistique de Paris,

(i) *Memoirs*, Tome 22, fasc 5-6, 1922.

(ii) *Bulletin*, Tome 22, fasc 2, Tome 23, fasc 70, 71.

Germany.

BERLIN. Deutsches Institut d'Entomologie, *Entomologische Mitteilungen*, Bd. 1-10, 1912-21, Bd. 11, Pts. 1-5, 1921-22.

Great Britain.

LONDON. British Museum (Natural History).

LONDON. Royal Anthropological Institute, *Journal*, Vols. 51-52, 1921-22.

LONDON. Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, *Journal* 1922.

LONDON. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, *Bulletin*, 1921.

LONDON. Royal Colonial Institute, "United Empire," Vol. 13, Nos. 1-10, 1921-22.

LONDON. School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, *Bulletin*, Vol. 2, Pts. 2-3, 1922.

LONDON. Zoological Society of London,

(i) *Proceedings, Pt. 4, 1921, Pts. 1-3, 1922, and Index.*

(ii) *A List of Fellows, Members and Medallists, 1922.*

Holland.

AMSTERDAM. Koloniaal Instituut.

AMSTERDAM. Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, *Tijdschrift, Deel 39, Pts. 1-6, 1922.*

HAUGE. Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië, *Bijdragen, Deel 77, Pts. 3-4, 1921, and Index. Deel 78, Pts. 1-3, 1922.*

LEIDEN. Ethnographisches Reichsmuseum, *Verslag van den Directeur 1920 and 1921.*

LEIDEN. Universiteits Bibliotheek.

Sweden.

STOCKHOLM. K. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien,

(i) *Arkiv for Zoologie, Band 14, Pts. 3-4, 1921, Band 15, Pt. 1, 1922.*

(ii) *Arkiv for Botanik, Band 17, 1922, Band 18, Pt. 1, 1922.*

UPSALA. Royal University Library, *Zoologiska Bidrag, Suppl. Bd. 1, 1920, Bd. 7, 1921.*

Switzerland.

ZURICH. Naturforschende Gesellschaft, *Vierteljahrsschrift, Bd. 66, Pts. 3-4, 1921, Bd. 67, Pts. 1-2, 1922.*



Donations.

AMERICA (NORTH).

Canada.

OTTAWA. Canadian Department of Mines.

- (i) *Bulletin*, Nos. 33, 34, 36.
- (ii) *Memoirs*, 125-128, 131.
- (iii) *Summary Report*, 1920, Pt. D, 1921, Pts. A. C. D.
- (iv) *Annual Report*, 1921.
- (v) *Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition*, 1913-18, Vol. 12, 1922.
- (vi) *Biological Series*, Nos. 4, 8.

HALIFAX. Nova Scotia Institute of Science, *Proceedings and Transactions*, Vol. 15, Pt. 1, 1921.

United States of America.

BOSTON. Museum of Fine Arts, *Bulletin*, Nos. 118, 120, 1922.

WASHINGTON. Library of Congress. *Annual Report*, 1921.

ITHACA, (NEW YORK). Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station,

- (i) *Memoirs*, 38-39, 1920-21.
- (ii) *Bulletin*, 404, 1921.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS (HONOLULU). Pan Pacific Union, *Bulletin*, 33-36, 1922.

AMERICA (South).

Mexico.

MEXICO. Institute Geologico di Mexico, *Boletin*, Nos. 37, 1920.

ASIA.

India.

MADRAS. Madras Government Museum, *The Coins of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan*, by J. R. Henderson.

CALCUTTA. Indian Museum, *Records*, Vol. 24, Pt. 3, *The Indian Planorbidae*, by N. Annandale.

CALCUTTA. *Report on the diseases of Silk Worms in India*, by A. Pringle Jameson, D. Sc.

NOVA GOA. Comissao Arqueologica da India, "O Oriente Portugues," Vol. 17, Nos. 5-6, 1920.

Malaya.

KUALA LUMPUR. Committee for Malay Studies, *Papers on Malay Subjects, 2nd Ser. Perak Malay*, by C. C. Brown, 1921.

SINGAPORE. Natural History Society, *the Singapore Naturalist*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1922.

SINGAPORE. *Tours in the State of Pahang*, by J. W. Boyd Walker, 1922.

Dutch East Indies.

JAVA (BATAVIA). *Mijnwezen in Nederlandsch Oost-Indie*,

(i) *Jaarboek, 1919.*

(ii) *Atlas Behoorende bij het Jaarboek 1918.*

JAVA (BATAVIA). *Pratelan Kawonteaning Bokoe-Bokoe, Javaansche Bibliographie, Dijlid 1-2, 1920*, door Dr. D. A. Rijukes.

JAVA (WELTVREDEN). *Balai Poestaka*,

(i) *Sri Poestaka, tahoen, 1-12, 1922.*

(ii) *Serenteen publ. translated into Javanese.*

JAVA (WELTVREDEN). Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniuging in Nederlandseh Indie, *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift Deel 81, 1921 and Index Deel 82, Pt. 1, 1922.*

Japan.

TOKYO. Ornithological Society of Japan, *Bulletin, Vol. 3, Nos. 11-18, 1921-22.*

TOKYO. Kaiserliche Universität zu Tokyo, *Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Natur- und Volkenkunde Ostasiens, Bd. 17, 1922, Bd. 15, Heft D., 1917.*

EUROPE.**Great Britain.**

LONDON. Report on the Victoria and Albert Museum, 1918.

Germany.

GIELEEN. Bericht der Oberhessischen Gesellschaft fur Natur- und Heilkunde zn Giessen, *Band 8, 1920-22.*

Holland.

LEIDEN. Kleinere Schriften des ibn Al-Arabi, von H. S. Nyberg, 1919.

LEIDEN. De Pandji-Roman by W. H. Bassers.

LEIDEN. De Zeeën van Nederlandsch Oost-Indie Uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, 1922.

LEIDEN Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsche-Indie, *Afl. 1, Mei 1922.*

Italy.

- ROME. Reale Societa Geografica Italiana, *Bulletino. Serie 5, Vol. 10, Nos. 10-12, 1921, Vol. 11, Nos. 1-6, 1922.*
ROME. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases, *Vol. 12, No. 10, 1921.*

Sweden.

- STOCKHOLM. *Die Person Muhammeds Vorgelegt von Tor Andrae, 1917.*
STOCKHOLM. *Etudes sur la Phonologie Chinoise, par Bernhard Karlgren, 1915.*
UPSALA. *Die Supernasage von Farl Charpentier, 1920.*
UPSALA. *Traditions de Tsazzega et Hazzega Annales et Documents, par Johannes Kolmodin 1914.*

Switzerland.

- LUZERNE. Brandstetter (R.) *Wir Menschen der Indonesischen, Erde 2, 1922.*



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society
For 1922.

The membership of the Society at the close of the year stands at 543, as compared with a total of 463 at the end of 1921. There are 15 Honorary Members, 4 Corresponding Members, and 524 Ordinary Members.

During the year 86 new Members were elected by the Council. This shows a decrease over 1921, when the record number of 153 new Members joined the Society. The total however is the second highest in the history of the Society and compares very favourably with a pre-war average of 22 new Members per annum. Rather more than half the present membership roll have joined the Society since January 1920.

The names of the new Members elected during the year are:—

Honorary Member.

H. H. the Sultan of Johore, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Ordinary Members.

Mr. C. S. Alexander	Mr. G. S. Glass
Inehi Abu Bakar bin Hamad	Mr. R. N. Goodwin
Mr. D. M. Barry	Mr. T. I. M. Gordon
Mr. L. A. C. Biggs	Mr. W. H. W. Gubbins
Mr. D. A. Bishop	Mr. A. C. Hall
Mr. C. W. H. Cochrane	Hon. Mr. D. H. Hampshire
Mr. T. B. Cocker	Mr. P. H. V. Hanitsch
Mr. H. T. Clarkson	Mr. C. W. Harrison
Capt. T. P. Coe, M.C.	Mr. G. Harrower, M.B.
Mr. A. B. Cross	Mr. P. K. Hazlitt
Mr. H. G. Dalton	Mr. G. S. Hellings, M.C.S.
Mr. A. Denny	Mr. W. C. Hill
Capt. F. Drury, O.B.E.	Mr. C. T. Hinde
Mr. W. S. Ebden	Mr. R. E. Holttum
Mr. H. C. Eckhardt	Capt. J. H. Howlett, M.C., B.A.
Mr. A. T. Edgar	Capt. J. Huggins, M.C.
Mr. B. W. Ellis	Capt. H. North Hunt
Mr. L. L. F. Fearon	Capt. R. Irvine, M.C.
Mr. H. J. Fraser	Mr. E. Jago
Mr. J. C. Fuller	Mr. W. P. W. Ker
Mr. E. W. F. Gilman	Mr. J. A. Lacomblé

Mr. R. F. V. Leech	Hon. Mr. W. Peel
Mr. J. Leggate	Dato Sadia Raja Abdullah
Mr. E. G. Leyne	Mr. J. A. Russell
Mr. V. A. Lowinger	Mr. S. Schested
Mr. L. R. Mackness	Mr. G. E. Shaw
Mr. G. E. Mann, M.C., B.A.	Mr. M. B. Shelley
Mr. J. T. Mansfield	Mr. A. J. Shelley-Thompson
Tengku Mausur bin Sultan Abdul Hamid Halimshah	Mr. A. S. Small
Hon. Mr. F. A. S. McClelland	Dr. A. G. H. Smart
Mr. P. W. May	Mr. D. G. Stead
Dr. E. Mjoberg	Hon. Mr. O. F. Stonor
Tengku Mohamad bin Sultan Abdul Hamid Halimshah	Mr. R. Summerhayes, B.Sc.
Mohammad Ismail Merican bin Vafoo Merican Noordin	Mr. S. L. Thompson
Capt. Haji Mohamad Said	Mr. Lindsay Vears
Mr. G. S. Morse	Mr. E. G. Walker
Mr. G. H. Nash	Tengku Wan Yahya bin Tuan Mohammad Taib
Lt. B. M. O'Connell, R.N.	Mr. D. J. Ward
Mr. W. B. O'Sullivan, B.A.	Mr. E. B. Williams
Mr. G. N. Owen	Mr. F. L. Williams, M.C.S.
Mr. F. W. Page-Turner	Mr. L. C. H. Woodgate
Mr. J. C. Pasqual	Sir L. M. Woodward
	Mr. H. W. Woolley
	Mr. N. A. Worley

The Council record with deep regret the death during the year of Bishop Hose, one of the founders of the Society and for many years its President. For 30 years he took an active part in the work of the Society and after his retirement in 1908 he maintained his interest.

The "Father of the Society" is now the Ven. Archdeacon Perham, who was elected in May, 1878.

The Society also lost by deaths Mr. L. Lewton Brain and Mr. A. J. Weller, the former for several years Director of Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S.

Four resigned their membership during the year.

Messrs. C. L. Collenette and B. Nunn left the Council during the year; Mr. G. L. Ham and Dr. G. H. Macalister were Council co-opted in their places. Mr. C. Bazell, Hon. Treasurer, on his departure to Kuala Kangsar, handed over his duties to Mr. A. G. Brattou. As Hon. Librarian from 1916-1920 and Hon. Treasurer from 1921 Mr. Bazell has afforded much valuable assistance to the Society.

The Annual General Meeting was held on the 10th February, followed by a dinner at the Singapore Club. General Meeting at which H. E. Sir Laurence Guillemard, Patron of the Society, was present, together with 35 Members and their friends.

The change in the Society's name was approved by the meeting with effect from 1st January 1923.

An alteration was passed in Rule 8, whereby provision is now made for the election of two Vice-Presidents for the Unfederated States, in addition to Vice-Presidents for the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

Two Journals were issued during the year: No. 85 appeared in March and No. 86 in November. Together they covered 440 pages. There was a good response to the appeal for papers from those who had not yet contributed to the Journal. Twenty-one contributed articles or short notes against thirteen in 1921. Exclusive of short notes, altogether 34 papers were published against 21 in 1921. Malayan folk-lore provided material for many papers, chiefly by Dr. Winstedt; important vocabularies were contributed by T. S. Adams (Pangan) A. W. Hamilton (Penang Malay), the late N. B. Babonneau (Murut). Malay Pantuns were discussed in a novel manner by Mr. Overbeck. Five short papers and five notes dealt with Zoological subjects. Botany was represented by an important memoir on the flora of Borneo by Dr. E. D. Merrill, and by shorter papers from Mr. H. N. Ridley, Dr. F. W. Foxworthy and Mr. I. H. Burkitt. Mr. E. S. Willbourn contributed an important paper on the Geology of the Malay Peninsula—a subject which is rarely treated in our Journal. The Psychology of "Latih" by a former President, Dr. D. J. Galloway, a paper by Sir John Bucknill on Coins, Notes and Tokens issued in Malaya during and after the Great War, and accounts of jungle journeys by F. W. Douglas and A. W. Hamilton, maintained the variety of subjects dealt with in the Journal.

The authorship asterisk is now placed against 53 names in the membership list. It is still felt that a great many Members resident in Malaya must have unique opportunities for observation and research, and that in consequence they should be in a position to communicate papers or notes of considerable interest and value. Short articles in particular will always be welcomed by the Society's Council.

The Hon. Treasurer's Statement of accounts shows credit balances carried forward to the total of \$2,378.84 Finances against \$1,632.96 at the end of 1921.

Our investment of \$2,200 in S. S. War Loan was added to the "Life Members' Reserve" which now stands at \$4,700 nominal value (= \$4,762 actual value as on 31st December 1922). 26 Members compounded for Life membership, making the total of Life Members now 76. To these must be added 19 Honorary and Corresponding Members who pay no subscriptions.

Sales of Journals showed an increase of \$675.83 over 1921. Sales of maps a decrease of \$345.60.

Bye-Law Under Rule 10 (b) the Council passed the following bye-law:—

"Under Rule 6 Members who have failed to pay their subscription by the 30th June are suspended from membership until

their subscriptions are paid. The issue of Journals published during that period of suspension cannot be guaranteed to Members who have been so suspended."

The Society's Exchange list now numbers 81 Institutions and Societies. From these and other sources 352 publications were received during the year, an increase of 104 over the number received in 1921. \$150.50 was spent on book-binding during the year against \$73 in 1921.

As a result of the steady increase in the number of publications sent to the Society during the past few years the shelf room in the Library has been taxed very greatly. To prevent overcrowding, a number of books were withdrawn. A re-arrangement of the book cases and furniture also took place and sufficient shelf room has been secured to last for a number of years.

J. C. MOULTON,

Singapore,

Hon. Secretary.

6th January, 1923

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December, 1922.

RECEPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
To Cash	Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	By Printing	
Current account ..	\$1,616.63	Journal No. 85 ..	\$2,233.26
Petty Cash in hand ..	16.33	Journal No. 86 ..	1,274.25
Subscriptions ..	\$1,632.96	Circulars ..	31.50
Annual 1920-21 ..	250.00	Photographs No. 85 ..	89.80
" 1922 ..	1,650.46	Photographs No. 86 ..	39.03
" 1923-26 ..	490.00	Stationery ..	\$3,647.84
Life Members ..	1,296.31	" Salaries ..	77.36
Interest Investments ..	245.00	" Postage ..	288.00
Bank ..	57.59	Book-binding ..	259.16
Sales Journals ..	1,185.53	" Printing circulars etc. ..	150.50
Maps ..	93.60	" Sundries ..	54.00
Sundries ..		" Annual Dinner ..	45.05
Annual Dinner ..		Cash ..	249.55
		Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	306.46
		Current Account ..	2,378.84
		Petty Cash in hand ..	25.17
			2,404.01
			\$7,252.38

Examined and found correct

SEE TEONG WAH,

228th January 1923. Hon. Auditor.

On a Collection of Reptiles from Sarawak.

By DR. EMMETT R. DUNN.

The following notes are based upon a collection of Reptiles made in the region of the upper waters of the Baram River, north-western Sarawak, Borneo, by J. C. Moulton and Harrison W. Smith, September to November 1920.

The collection contains three new snakes and a few other rarities, as noted below. The remainder represent common species and can be dismissed in a few words.

Lacertilia.

The collection of lizards comprises 57 specimens representing 13 species—or one-seventh of the total number of species recorded from Borneo.

The Geckos are represented by two species: the Common Eastern house Gecko, *G. monarchus* (D. and B.), and the very rare *Gehyra beebei* described by Annandale in 1913 from a single female captured by Mr. Beebe's collector in 1910 at Kapit, up the Rejang River, in Sarawak.

On this occasion three were taken at Long¹ Akar (two in the Government Fort) and one further up the Baram River at Long Sap. Annandale notes that it is distinguished from other Malaysian species "by having all but the terminal subdigital lamellae completely divided, as well as by other characters."

The length of head and body (measured from the spirit specimens) is 43—52 mm., tail 50 mm. The ♂ has 28—31 femoral pores, 6 rows enlarged scales on the tail.

The AGAMIDAE are represented by four species of *Draco* (*D. cornutus* Gunther, *D. cristatellus* Gunther, *D. maximus* Boulenger and *D. formosus* Boulenger), two species of *Gonocephalus* (*G. liogaster* (Gunther) and *G. grandis* (Gray)), and the very common *Calotes cristatellus* (Kuhl).

Two of these are rarities: *Draco cristatellus* only known from Borneo—represented in this collection by one from Barani—and *D. formosus* which is chiefly found in the highlands of the Malay Peninsula, Borneo and Sumatra. This collection contains two from Baram.

The big family of Skinks, of which there are many species in Borneo, are represented by the four common species *Mabuya multifasciata* (Kuhl), *Lygosoma (Hinulia) variegatum* Peters, *Lygosoma (Kinixia) vittatum* (Edeleing) and *Tropidophorus brookei* (Gray).

¹ "Long" means "Mouth of a river": thus Long Akar = mouth of the River Akar, a branch of the great Baram river. J.C.M.

Ophidia.

The snakes proved of more interest. The collection contains 53 specimens representing 24 species, of which 3 are new. They all belong to the Family COLUBRIDAE, 23 species to the harmless subfamilies *Colubrinae* (18) and *Dipsadomorphinae* (5). The remaining species is represented by one specimen, the only poisonous snake of the whole collection viz. *Dalophis birirgatus*. No vipers or water snakes were collected.

[A fine Hamadryas measuring 9 ft. 2 ins.—not sent to Dr. Dunn for identification—was taken at Lio Matu. The capture of only 2 poisonous snakes out of a total of 54 is interesting evidence of the general harmlessness of snakes—at any rate in Borneo.]

J. C. M.

The following common or well-known Colubrine snakes call for no comment: *Sibynophis geminalis* (Boie), *Dendrophis pictus* (Gmelin), *Dendrelaphis caudolineatus* (Gray), *Natrix conspiciata* (Gunther), *Natrix chrysargya* (Schlegel), *Natrix maculata* (Edeling), *Xenelaphis hexaganotus* (Cantor), *Elaphe flavolineata*² (Schlegel), *Gonyosoma arcecephalum* (Boie), *Holarchus actalinotus* (Schneider), *Holarchus purpurascens* (Schlegel), *Gangylosoma baliadeirus* (Boie), and *Calamaria borneensis* Bleeker.

Two rare Colubrine species were taken:

(i) *Natrix flavigrana* (Boulenger), a rare mountain species hitherto only known from Mount Kinabalu in British North Borneo and Mt. Penrisen in Sarawak, and represented in this collection by one from Lio Matu, a mountainous region in the upper waters of the Baram River, and another from Mt. Marud, alt. 2,000 ft.

(ii) *Calamaria lawi* Boulenger, which appears to be confined to this part of Sarawak. The collection contains 7 from Long Mujan and one from Long Sap.

[When alive the lateral spots in the anterior portion are bright yellow, and there are one or two yellow spots on the tail. The general colouring is brownish-purple above, bright yellow beneath. Six of these, 14 *Calamaria borneensis* and the two new *Calamaria* species—*C. smithi* and *C. moultoni*—were caught at Long Mujan on October 4th and 5th on flooded trees or swimming near the river bank where a heavy fresh had flooded the surrounding country.]

J. C. M.

The three following Colubrine snakes appear to be new. In each case they are only represented by single specimens which, at the request of the Director of the Raffles Museum, Singapore, have been sent to the British Museum.

¹ The following generic names are usually employed by European writers in place of those given in this paper:—*Polyodontophis* for *Sibynophis*, *Tropidonotus* for *Natrix*, *Caluber* for *Elaphe* and *Gonyosoma*, *Sinotes* for *Holarchus*, and *Ablabes* for *Gangylosoma*. I mention these at the request of Major Moulton for the convenience of European readers of this Journal. E.R.D.

² Long known as *E. melanurus*.

Natrix frenata sp. n.

Field No. 119, from Mt. Murud, 2,000 ft.

Last three maxillary teeth abruptly enlarged, eye large. Scales 17, all keeled, ventrals 166, anal divided, subcaudals 112, rostral visible from above, internasals longer than prefrontals, broadly trunecate in front, frontal longer than its distance from tip of snout, shorter than the parietals, once and three-fourths as long as broad, loreal deeper than long, oculars 1-3, temporals 2-3, eight upper labials, third to fifth entering eye. Brown above, small, square black spots alternating on each side of middorsal line, below these on each side a series of narrow upright white bars with broader dark borders, belly checkered black and white, a white line from lower hind corner of eye traverses upper labials and runs backwards and upwards to meet its fellow on back of neck. This line is bordered with black above and below. Remainder of upper labials and lower labials white with black sutures. Total length 260 mm., tail 75 mm.

This snake seems to be close to *N. sarawacensis* (Günther) and to *Natrix maculatus* (Edeling). The colouration is most like *N. maculatus torquatus* (Moquard) from Mt. Kinabalu. But the present form has more ventrals and subcaudals than *sarawacensis*; more ventrals, fewer scale rows and one less labial than *maculatus*; and the colouration is not exactly that of any of the other forms.

Calamaria moultoni sp. n.

Field No. 49, from Long Mujan.

Diameter of the eye longer than its distance from the mouth, rostral broader than deep, frontal longer than broad, shorter than the parietals, not twice as wide as the greatest width of the supra-ocular, one pre- and one postocular, six upper labials, third and fourth entering eye, mental in contact with the anterior chin shields. Ventrals 122, anal entire subcaudals 23. Tail ending in a point. Brown above, each scale with white marbling. Striped as follows, a dark stripe on ends of ventrals and part of scale row 1, a white stripe on rest of scale row 1, anteriorly a dark stripe on adjacent halves of scale rows second, third, fourth and fifth, a dark stripe on the median row and the adjacent halves of the two rows at each side. These stripes disappear on posterior two-thirds of body. Anterior ventrals with a median black spot, middle ventrals with black anterior border, posterior ventrals with median black spot, a black median line under the tail, most of upper labials white, chin and throat white. Total length 270 mm., tail 25 mm.

Apparently allied to *C. indragirica* Schenkel, from Sumatra. But *C. moultoni* has some twenty-three more ventrals and the colouration, while on the same general plan, differs in detail.

Calamaria smithi sp. n.

Field No. 74, from Long Mujan.

Diameter of the eye a little longer than its distance from the mouth, rostral about as broad as deep, frontal longer than broad,

more than twice as broad as supraocular, much shorter than parietals, one pre- and one postocular, five upper labials, third and fourth entering eye, first lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the mental.

Ventrals 142, anal entire, subcaudals 21. Tail ending in a blunt point. Yellowish brown, many scales with a darker border, lower half of scale row 1 white, middle of scale row 2 white, forming a light lateral stripe. A light line starting at nostril traverses prefrontal, supraocular, postocular and parietal, lower two-thirds of upper labials white, belly white, a dark line on subcaudals. A dark half collar on neck; a dark half band at anus, one in middle of tail, and one near tip. Total length 103 mm., tail 20 mm.

Very close to *C. brookei* Bonlenger, also from Borneo, but differing in not having the five black stripes attributed to that species and in having the portion of the rostral visible from above one-fourth instead of one half its distance from the frontal.

The Dipsadomorphine snakes are *Boiga¹ dendrophila* (Boie), *Boiga cynodon* (Boie), *Passerita fasciolata* (Fischer), *Dryophiops rubescens* (Gray) and *Chrysopela pelleas* (Linn.)—for the most part common and well-known Malaysian species.

D. fasciolatus is rather a rarity, confined to Sumatra, Borneo and the Natunas. One was collected at Long Selaan in the upper Baram River.

D. rubescens, represented by one from Long Kalimau, is another uncommon species, which is however known from Siam, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Java.

The others call for no comment.

¹ European writers have long used *Dipsadomorphus* for *Boiga*, *Dryophis* for *Passerita* and *C. chrysocloris* for *C. pelleas*.



Early Days In Penang.

BY THE REV'D. KEPPEL GARNIER.

On the morning of July 15th 1786 Pulo Pinang—Pulo K^a Satn—lay sleeping in the sun, as quiet and untrodden by human feet as any other of the many jungle-covered islands in these Eastern seas. At midday three ships dropped anchor off Pulo-Tikus, boats were lowered and soundings taken. The same thing happened the following day, and no doubt the fifty odd original inhabitants came from their Kampong under the hill, by narrow jungle path down to the sea shore to find out what these strange ships were doing. On July 17th Lieutenant Gray and a party of marines were landed at "Point Penagger"; their duty was to prepare for the arrival of Captain Francis Light and a few other Europeans who, on the morning of July 18th set foot on the sandy scrub-covered beach where today stands Fort Cornwallis. The intended occupation of the Island by the British was well known by those who dwelt on the Kedah coast, and soon after Captain Light had landed, the Datu of "Qualla Moodoo" arrived and obtained permission to build himself a house. He was shortly followed by the Captain China and some Indian Christians who had come from Kedah in a prahu. Perhaps, in the same boat came the French Padre, who, Light tells us, landed among the first arrivals and planted his Cross on the soil of Penang. With him, or soon afterwards, came a hundred Christians, also from the coast of Kedah. This constant coming and going was too much for the Malays—they now approached Light and through their Headman, Nakodah Kechil, asked what it all meant. Light seems to have been in entire sympathy with Malays. He frequently dressed as one himself and they were always his devoted friends. On this occasion, these Penang Malays departed well satisfied with a present which Light had ready for them. For the rest of the month everyone was busy, in clearing the ground, building a Fort, erecting a small Bazar, and generally getting things shipshape.

On August 7th the "*Eliza*" returned from "Queda" with provisions. Several more Christian families took the opportunity to travel by her, and on August 10th two H. C. ships, the "*Vansittart*" and the "*Valentine*" arrived, and so Light decided to invite their Commander to be present on the following day when he hoisted the Flag and took possession of the Island in the name of His Britannic Majesty and the Honourable East India Company. At noon, therefore, on August 11th, Captains Light, Glass, Wall and Lewin, besides "Local Servants of Government" carried out the simple ceremony at a spot where now is the Esplanade, and Prince of Wales Island came into being, and was admitted into the great family of the British Empire. Although presumably proud of its new name, it has never been able

to persuade the world in general to adopt it and, except officially, Pulo Pinang it remains, modified into "Penang" by the clumsy British tongue.

From this time ou, things began to move rapidly. We are not told much in detail, but we learn that ships called at the new Settlement in quick succession and that every Captain was desirous of obtaining possession of land and "employed people everyday to clear the woods." Among the first to arrive was Captain James Scott, a Navigating Merchant belonging to Calcutta and a friend of Captain Light. He was also a first cousin once removed of Sir Walter Scott. Very soon one hears that he has cleared the land at Glugor-Assam Glugor is a tree with orange acid fruits used in flavoring curries—and Glugor we may say is the oldest estate on the island, and is still today the most important. One Baeon went farther inland and cleared Ayer Itam. Before long a Chinese gentlemen built his flour mills there. They were burnt to the ground early in the nineteenth century, but the foundations of Amee's Mill can still be seen. A year after the inauguration of the Settlement there were 60 Chinese families who kept the shops in the Bazar, "already pretty extensive," and a few Malabars. There were also a certain number of Malays, who come and go between the island and the mainland. Captain Glass who had now been appointed to the command of the troops, was not fond of these Malays and complained that they taught his men to gamble. He tried to find more work for his soldiers so as to keep them from these naughty natives.

In 1792 Light wrote, with pardonable pride, that the Island which six years ago had been one entire wood, now had a population of 10,000; this total he divided up into 7,000 "inhabitants"; Company's servants with their followers 1,000: Malays 1,500; and strangers who come and go in ships and "prows" anything from 1,500 to 2,000. Two years later, on October 21st, Light died, but he had lived long enough to feel the gratification of success and something of anxiety in regard to the future of his Settlement.

Light himself was a Suffolk man, but he seems to have depended on Scotsmen to carry on his work. With the exception of Captain Glass, who was an Irishman, he was surrounded by men from North of the Tweed. Lieutenant Norman Macalister, who in 1807 became the second Governor of Penang, and Lieutenant Robin Duff were Members of his Council, while Edward May was the Secretary to Government. Another Scotman by the way, was the first baker in Penang, for we are told that the Honourable J. Cochrane owned the first bakehouse, valued, with his godowns, at 4,000 Spanish dollars. But nothing more is known about him than that.

Light was most anxious that those who succeeded him should be in sympathy with the Malays and the Asiatic immigrants, but he evidently had fears on the subject. The sequel showed that his fears were unfounded, for the year following his death the population had again increased, and there were at that date 25,000

inhabitants, showing that the Asiatics of all races had entire confidence in the Government. Such trouble as arose was caused, not by the Government being out of sympathy with the Asiatics, but by the European merchants and planters being opposed to any Government at all—at any rate of the character provided by the E. I. Company. So unruly did they become that an attempt was made by the Superintendent, Major J. R. Macdonald, to come to some agreement with them, for which purpose he invited them to meet him, to discuss their grievances. He seems to have shown very little tact, and the influential planters probably felt themselves strong enough to be able to oppose him, and were by no means conciliatory in their attitude. Major Macdonald retaliated by instituting inquiries in regard to the titles by which they held their property. We have the names of some of these merchants and the replies given in certain cases. Messrs. McIntyre, Scott, Lindsay, Hutton, Roebuck, Young, Brown, Sparran, Mackrell and Nason were the men who attended the conference. Mr. Scott,—the Captain James Scott mentioned earlier—seems to have been the outstanding personality of those early days. Major Macdouald reported of him that “of every spot which Mr. Scott’s sagacity pointed out as at a future hour likely to become valuable, he has by assumption or purchase made himself a part owner.” He added, “Mr. Layton is likewise an industrious and prospering farmer, as was Mr. Brown, previous to his junction with Mr. Young.” Mr. Young’s influence does not seem to have done much harm in the long run!

The answers made by some of these gentlemen on the subject of the titles to their properties were as follows: Mr. Lindsay said he arrived in 1788 under the protection of Mr. Light and was a partner in Mr. Scott’s house, with whom Mr. Light was also associated in commercial affairs. Mr. Scott wrote that he belonged to Calcutta, “to which place I return as soon as I can settle my affairs.” However he died in Penang on September 20th 1808. Mr. Nason says he arrived in the Island on September 10th 1786 and declared that he was the man who cut the first tree and raised the first plant. There was the making of a very pretty quarrel between Government and the independent planters. We can understand it better when we remember that Government Officials were themselves merchants. They began as “Writers” and after their sixth year of residence they became “Factors.” From the 9th to the 11th year they were called “Junior Merchants.” From and after the 12th year of arrival they were designated “Senior Merchants.” But Light had from the first encouraged independent merchants to settle and take up land, and these men had become very wealthy and were owners of practically all the land in the island worth cultivating. The Superintendent regarded them as a turbulent and unruly crowd of interlopers, and a constant warfare was kept up for many years. They seemed to have shown a close resemblance to their brothers and cousins who were living similar cheery lives on the plantations in the West Indies. Young bloods they

were beyond doubt, and, also beyond donbt, rather a thorn in a side of Government.

Major Macdonald died in 1799 and in 1800 a new regime began. Sir George Leith was sent out as Governor and Mr. W. E. Phillips accompanied him as Private Secretary. Mr. G. Caunter was the first assistant under Mr. Phillips and Mr. Dickens, an uncle of Charles Dickens, was appointed Judge and Magistrate.

Mr. Caunter's name is frequently met with, and he occupied many important posts from time to time, including that of Superintendent. One of the most curions is that of Acting Chaplain. As Chaplain he baptizd, married and buried members of the Anglican Community in Penang: and thia he did up to the time of the arrival of the first Padre, the Reverend Atwell Lake in 1805, and repeatedly, after that date, when the Chaplain was on leave. In 1801 we find him marrying Thomas Burston Peiree, Commander of H. C. S. "*Taunton Castle*," to Anna Maria Fearon, Spinster, of Prince of Wales Island; J. P. Fearon and the Governor, Sir George Leith, were the witnesses. In 1803 he married Charles Sealy and Elizabeth Palmer Mannington, daughter of Phillip Mannington, who succeeded Light as Superintendant in 1794 and who died in 1795. Elizabeth was thus the sister of Philip Mannington who was 2nd Assistant to Major Macdonald and Magistrate, who died in 1806. There was another brother, Robert, who stood aa Godfather to Charles Sealy's son in 1804. In 1804 Mr. Caunter married Patrick Chiene, merchant, to Elizabeth Brymer; D. Brown was one of the witnesses.

James Scott, senior, died on September 20th, 1808, his son James having died on July 23rd. These were the founders of "James Town" which they hoped would prove a sucessful rival to George Town, the seat of Government, where Sir Edward Stanley, the newly appointed Recorder and Judge, was making things rather unpleasant for independent and high spirited planters. James Scott had another son William, who survived him and died at the ripe age of 83.

W. E. Phillips who came to Penang as Private Secretary to Sir George Leith was, from the day of his arrival to the day of his departure from the island, continually in the public eye. He acted as Lient. Governor between 1800 and 1805. After 1805 he acted as Governor and in 1820 he was finally appointed Governor, which office he held until his departure in 1824. He lived for 30 years at home after his retirement. In his time St. George's Church was built and consecrated, and in his time too, and mainly owing to his endeavours, slavery was finally abolished in the Island. He also, like Mr. Caunter, was intimately associated with the social life of the Settlement. He married (and incidentally was married himself), he baptizd and he buried. In 1809 he was called upon to baptize the youngest son of Quinton Dick Thompson and Marianne Raffles, his wife. The boy was christened William O'Bryen Drury, and his godparents were Rear Admiral William O'Bryen Drury, Thomas Raffles and Olivia Marianne Raffles. A

month later Mr. Phillips was called upon to bury the father. Marianne the mother was married again two years later to Captain Flint in Malacca. Mr. Phillips baptized at the same time as the little Dick Thompson was brought to the font, the daughter of Thomas and Catherine Church; and Marianne Thompson and her brother Stamford Raffles and his wife Olivia stood as Godparents. The following year his services were again required in connection with the Raffles family. This time he married Leonora, a younger-sister of Stamford Raffles, to Billington Loftie, surgeon, and Thomas Raffles again signed the Register. This seems to have been a popular wedding, for Mr. Cluhley, Mr. John Macalister, Mr. W. Ibbetson and Mr. J. L. Phipps also signed.

Mr. Cluhley married in 1817 Margaret Carnegy, the sister of James and Patrick Carnegy. He was the first owner of the "Crag" which was then known as "Cluhley's Hill." He died in 1826 aged 36 years, being at the time of his death Senior Member of the Council. Mr. John Macalister was also Senior Member of Council when he died in 1824, aged 39.

Mr. Phipps was one of the "Senior Merchants" and married in 1817 Marianne Bailey. Mr. Ibbetson was afterwards Governor; he married in 1817 Harriet Georgina Hutchings Bennett, the widow of W. Bennett whom she had married in 1811. She was a sister of Mr. G. and Mr. R. Caunter. The Ibbetsons had a son, Samuel Kerr, who was at Winchester College in 1837. In 1817, which was a great year for marriages, a sister of Mrs. Ibbetson, Sarah Sparke Caunter, was married to Captain Thomas Larkins of H. C. S. "Marquis of Campden." The following year another-sister of James and Patrick Carnegy, Mary Alison, was married to John Anderson of H. C. Civil Service, and Messrs. Carnegy, Cluhley, Phipps, Erskine, Ibbetson, etc., rolled up to make sure that almost the last bachelor of their small circle was safely tied up. But a month later, June 30th, a double wedding took place (no doubt in the newly built Church of St. George the Martyr) which must have been the social event of the year. Mr. Phillips married Janet Bannerman. At the same time and in the same place Mr. Henry Burney, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Army, also married Janet Bannerman, and the Reverend Joseph Rawlings Hutchings A. M., who performed the ceremony, did not think fit to give any explanation or specify more clearly who these ladies were. But from private sources it has been possible to clear up the difficulty. Mr. Phillips married Janet, daughter of Colonel Bannerman, the Governor, and Henry Burney married Janet, the daughter of the Rev. James Patrick Bannerman and the niece of the Governor. The Governor and his wife, Mr. A. J. Kerr, the Registrar, and Mr. James Low signed both registers. Mr. Phillips' name was added for Mr. Burney's wedding and Mr. Burney's for Mr. Phillips'.

The Phillips in the course of time had a son, Charles Palmer, and Charles Palmer Phillips had three sons, all at Winchester College, the second one, by name Charles Bannerman Phillips, was

for long a well-known and much respected housemaster there and is still alive today.

Mr. Buruey was a brother of Fanny Buruey (Madame d'Arblay) and was the author of the famous treaty with Bangkok in 1826. Later he was British Resident at Ava from 1829 to 1838. He also had two sons at Winchester, the second of whom bore the name of Alexander d'Arblay. After the wedding, no doubt they all repaired to Suffolk to cut the cakes and make appropriate speeches.

The social life must have been very pleasant at that time in Penang. It was one big family party. One finds that many of one's preconceived ideas of life in the East in those days have to be revised. Life was not the exile that one sometimes imagined it to have been. Brothers came out together and then sent for their sisters. Stamford Raffles not only had his wife with him, but three sisters as well. The Carnegys were a party of two brothers and two sisters. The Caunters were the same.

The Bannermans were a large party including a niece of the Governor. There were also the Cousens. George Alexander married Martha, one of the sisters, while Jemima stayed on with her brother and died unmarried. And there seem to have been children in every household. John Hall, Deputy Collector of Customs, and Rosemary Ann his wife had six children in ten years. James Cousens, by the way, married a sister of John Hall. The Scotts, Browns, Carnegys, Chenes and Dickens all had growing families and there must have been more European children in Penang in 1822 than there are today. There were many nice homes with boys and girls growing up together. Then again, there was much coming and going. People went away to Calcutta, Madras, Malacca, Bencoolen and further afield to the Cape and to China on business or for health—not perhaps for pleasure! Two out of the three Members of Council appointed in 1805 were drowned. Alexander Gray went down in the "*Blenheim*" off Mauritius and his wife was with him. Colonel Norman Macalister and his wife were drowned in a typhoon off the coast of China.

In 1811 the first real globe trotter visited the Island, Mr. James Wathen. On his voyage out he had read Johnson's Oriental Voyages, and he expected much of Penang, for Johnson declared that "the island, from the salubrity of its air was justly esteemed the Montpelier of India, and from the dawn of day until the sun has emerged above the high mountains of Queda, and even for some time after this period, Penang rivals anything that has been fabled of the Elysian Fields." Wathen at the end of his two months' visit agreed with all that Johnson had said in its praise. On his arrival at Penang his first duty was to report immediately at the office of the Town Major—Major J. M. Coombs 25th M. N. I. This gentleman who was also a Magistrate, was once challenged to fight a duel by John Macalister, a fellow Magistrate. There was a considerable disturbance over the matter and Macalister was

severely reprimanded by the authorities at home. Having performed this necessary duty Wathen was free to come and go and enjoy the hospitality of all the friendly folk in Penang, many of whose names have been mentioned already. He dined at Suffolk with Mr. Phillips, who at the time of his visit was Acting Governor, and was delighted with the house. "A splendid mansion" he exclaimed. The entertainment provided thoroughly met with his approval. Mr. Phillips was still a bachelor but he knew how to do things well. Ten years later when Crawford visited him and his wife, he says that Suffolk was the most beautiful place in all India, with the one exception of Barrackpore. Wathen met at dinner Sir Edward Stanley and his lady, Dr. and Mrs. McKinnon—the Doctor was the Senior Surgeon at the Residency—Mr. John Hall and his wife Rosemary Ann—the mother of Charles, Rose, Emma, Ellen: Edward William Phillips and Morris James; Mr. Haliburton the Sheriff, and many others, all the best people in fact, which seems to have gratified our globe-trotter very much. Dr. McKinnon lived at Treelough, his country place near the Burman village, and thither Wathen repaired and from there made expeditions to the corn mills of Mr. Anee at Ayer Itam, and also, with Mr. Phillips' permission, he ascended to "the top of Penang mountains" and visited "Convalescent." On his way he passed a handsome dwelling which he was informed was once the residence of Colonel Macalister, formerly Governor of Penang, who with his lady and children and near 200 persons were lost in a typhoon off the coast of China. "These anecdotes," the timid little man exclaims "leave an unpleasant impression on the mind, particularly at a time when one is engaged in the prosecution of a long and dangerous voyage!" However, he recovered his spirits and spent a happy month walking about the lanes near Mount Olivia and the Burman village: or in being carried in the Doctor's palanquin to George Town, where he walked with much interest, about the streets. It must have been very different then to now, for then we find many trades were in the hands of Europeans. There were Europeans working as Printers, Tavern Keepers, Fiddler, Hair Dresser, Coachmaker, Watchmaker, Cooper and Shipwright. The Governor's coachman and valet were also English. Among his little jaunts we can well imagine that he visited the Post Office and perhaps he was somewhat tickled by finding the following notice:

"No letter will be received at the Post Office without the postage being sent with it, nor will any letter be delivered unless the postage is paid to the Peon, or the Person signs a receipt for it. For the accommodation of the Residents on the Island however a Register will be permitted to be kept for this Postage account on the understood condition that all postage claims are regularly settled every month."

On October 17th Wathen attended a christening at Treelough of an infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. McKinnon. The Register, now in St. George's Church, shows that there were two daughters

of the Doctor baptized that day—Maria Sophia and Sophia Jane—but Wathen seemed to have been more struck by the appearance of the Ayah than by anything else, and may have overlooked Maria Sophia or Sophia Jane, or been confused by the repetition of the name. According to him: “The most remarkable object at this ceremony was an antient Hindoo nurse who had lived many years in the family. She was dressed in a style so youthful and gay, and so bedizened with mock jewels, in her ears, nose, hair, etc. and was so full of consequence upon this grand occasion that the Doctor, in making me observe her airs, thought it proper to say that though this vanity of finery was ridiculous in so old a dame, yet it was a comical fault and pardonable, as she was an excellent servant, careful and faithful, affectionate to the children and devoted to her mistress.”

She seems to have been rather a jewel of a servant and somewhat of an exception to the usual run of domestics for, as a contrast to her, it is interesting to read the following notice which was issued about the time of Wathen’s visit to the Island:—

“ Almost daily complaints having been made to the Magistrate respecting servants leaving the employ of their masters without giving intimation of their intention of so doing and thereby putting such employers or their families to great inconvenience. It is hereby ordered that all persons serving in the capacity of servants on this island, are to give their employers warning of their intention of quitting their service one month at least previous to their so doing. And any servant who shall be found guilty of acting contrary of this order, will be taken up and brought before the Sitting Magistrate where he will be fined a sum not exceeding 10 Spanish dollars and be liable to be committed to the House of Conviction for a period not exceeding one month.”

Registration of Servants was not necessary in those days. They managed quite well without it, or at least found other methods of dealing with the domestic problem. A few days after the McKinnon Baptisms, Wathen attended a funeral in the old cemetery and there was much impressed by “two ancient sons of Neptune” who remained, after the funeral, one at each grave (for there were two British seamen buried at the time) leaning on their sticks in deep contemplation. “Meagre was their look and pale”—“some baleful disease had seized their vitals”—whose vitals he referred to is not quite clear.

However, on the whole he thoroughly enjoyed himself and his last remarks on Penang were these: “It is with regret I quit this delightful spot, emulating in beauty and produce the seat of Paradise itself. I shall ever cherish the remembrance of the kindness I received from those families in it, with whom I had the honour of being acquainted, and I request that they will accept my thanks, esteem and gratitude.”

And here too we must take leave of Penang and those early days of its existence.



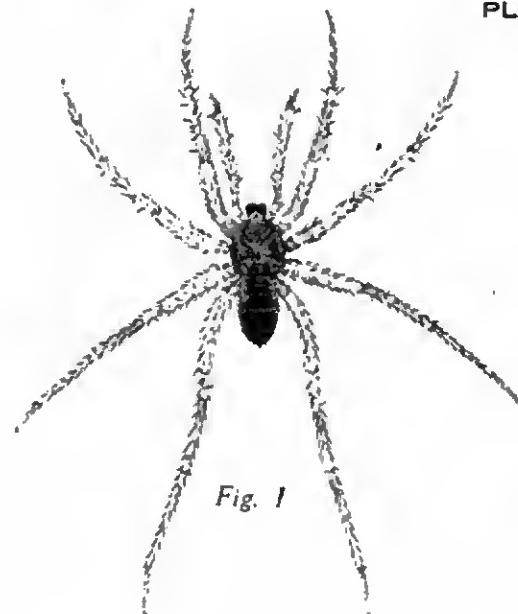


Fig. 1



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

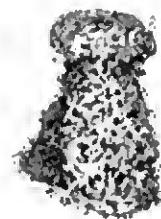


Fig. 2



Fig. 7

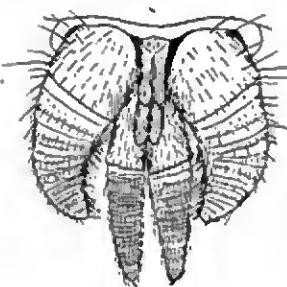


Fig. 3



Fig. 6



Fig. 8



(b).—from outside.

(a).—from above.

Fig. 9

A New Spider of the Genus *Liphistius*.

BY H. C. ABRAHAM.

The series of spiders from which the following descriptions were made was collected, with the exception of one female, by myself in the dark caves at Batu Caves, Selangor, F. M. S., during December 1921 and January 1922. This cave is situated in one of those isolated, precipitous, limestone hills which form such a characteristic feature of many parts of this country; the particular hill in question being some seven miles north of Kuala Lumpur, with the mouth of the cave about 300 feet above sea-level. The female above referred to was collected by Capt. H. M. Pendlebury, Systematic Entomologist, F. M. S. Museums, whilst on an expedition to the summit of Gunong Tahan, the highest point of the Malay Peninsula, during November 1921.

Since writing these notes, I have been extremely interested to see, amongst the Nature Study Photographs exhibited at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition (April 1922), a picture taken on Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan, about 2,500 feet above the sea, by Mr. F. de la Mare Norris of the F. M. S. Agricultural Department, of a large species of *Liphistius* at the month of its retreat. The latter is a more or less vertical tube (apparently about 18 inches long) sunk into the soil with its mouth held open by anchoring lines similar, but used in a different manner, to those described under *L. batuensis* (*infra* p. 19); the trap-door seems from the photo to be similar to that described in this paper. From the rough description of the spider given to me by Mr. Norris I am inclined to believe that it is *L. birmanicus* Thorell, but hope shortly to be able to publish a detailed description of both spider and nest, as Mr. Norris has very kindly promised to secure for me specimens and photos of both on the next occasion on which he visits Gunong Angsi.

The point of immediate interest brought out by this photograph is that the Gunong Angsi species appears to build its retreat in the form of a tube *in the ground*, whilst the spiders found by me in Batu Caves made theirs *not* in the gusno on the cave floor (where I discovered other small Mygalomorph spiders had sunk their tubes) but on the walls of the cave at, apparently, any height above the ground, sometimes, but by no means always, using a small hollow in the face of the rock for the bottom of the nest to rest in. This appears to indicate that these spiders have been cave-dwellers for a sufficiently long period of time to have modified considerably the original form of nest (assuming, as seems natural, that the open-air form is the original one), this modification probably having taken place on account of the fact that their prey appears to frequent mostly the walls of the cave, so that their nests being there also gives the spiders a retreat close at hand, if they are alarmed whilst hunting.

Up to the present time five descriptions have been published of specimens of the genus, *viz.*—

- (1) *L. desultor* Schiödte, in Kroyer, *Naturh. Tijdsk.* 2, II, p. 621, (1849).
- (2) *L. mamillanus* O. P. Cambridge, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (4), XV, p. 249, (1875).
- (3) *L. desultor* van Hasselt, *Vers. Med. K. Akad. Wetensch. A. Naturk.*, 2 Reeks, XXV, p. 186, (1819).
- (4) *L. sumatranus* Thorell, *St. Rag. Mal. e Pap.*, IV, p. 27, (1890).
- (5) *L. birmanicus* Thorell, *Ann. Mus. Cir. Genoa*, XXXVII, p. 162, (1897).

It appears, however, that a comparison of these specimens has never yet been made, but, from a discussion of the various descriptions, carried out by Thorell in *St. Rag. Mal. e Pap.*, IV, pp. 26-31, (1890), and by Simon in *Hist. Nat. des Ar.*, I, p. 63, (1892) and II, p. 875, (1903), one is led to the conclusion that (1) and (2) are identical i.e. *L. desultor* Schiödte, and that (3) is a synonym of (4) *L. sumatranus* Thorell, (3) having been described by van Hasselt under the impression that he was dealing with a specimen of (1). So that the genus *Liphistius* has consisted, up to the present, of three species, *viz.*—

- L. desultor* Schiödte (= *mamillanus* Cambr.).
L. sumatranus Thorell (= *desultor* van Hasselt).
L. birmanicus Thorell.

A short description of the last-named is given by Pocock in *Fauna Brit. India, Arachnida*, p. 156, (1900), and a description of the male of the same species by Simon in *Bull. Sci. Fr. Belg.*, 42; p. 70, (1908).

In a recent paper (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (9), X, p. 444, 1922) Mr. T. H. Savory points out the extreme interest attaching to spiders of the Family LIPHISTIINAE as approaching more nearly than any others, in external structure, to the fossil spider (*Protolycosa*) of the Carboniferous strata of the Palaeozoic epoch. He regrets the fact that the internal anatomy of *Liphistius* has never yet been studied. The cause for this regret will, I hope, soon be removed as I am corresponding with Mr. B. H. Buxton with a view to supplying him with material for such investigation.¹

The members of the Family LIPHISTIINAE, which consists of the two genera *Liphistius* Schiödte, and *Anadiastothelus* Simon, are distinguished from all other spiders by the facts. (i) that the dorsal surface of the abdomen is furnished with distinct terga,

¹ I see Mr. Savory states also that the male palpus of *Liphistius* has never yet been described. He has evidently overlooked the description of *L. birmanicus* by Simon, quoted in the preceding paragraph. The description and figure of the palpus of my new species *L. batuensis* now given in this paper I hope will also prove of interest.

giving an appearance of segmentation, and (ii) that they possess eight spinnerets which are situated in a group near the middle of the ventral surface of the abdomen, far removed from the anal tubercle.

FAM. LIPHISTIIDAE.

Genus *LIPHISTIUS* Schiödte.

Liphistius Schiödte, in Kroyer *Naturh. Tijdskr.*, 2, II, p. 621, (1849). E. Simon, *Hist. Nat. Ar.*, I, p. 64, (1892); *op. cit.*, II, p. 875, (1903).

Liphistius batuensis, sp. nov.

Plate I, figs. 1 to 9.

FEMALE:

Colour: Varies in a rather remarkable degree (see note p. 21) but is generally as follows:—Cephalothorax and mandibles, greyish-yellow to warm grey-brown; fangs, red-brown; lip, dull yellow; coxae of palpi, brownish; sternum and coxae of legs, dull yellow; legs and palpi, pale greyish-yellow with the distal extremities of the segments brownish; abdomen, upper surfaces dark dull yellow-grey to dull warm grey-brown, the terga being dark grey to warm grey-brown, under surface, dull yellowish-grey becoming darker posteriorly, opercula of stigmata dull yellow, region around epigyne pinkish; sides and under surface of abdomen thinly clad with coarse down-lying dark hair.

Cephalothorax: Three or four coarse up-standing black bristles in a median longitudinal row are placed just behind the ocular tubercle and 6 more pointing forward along the front margin; of this latter series the 2 innermost bristles are slightly longer and stouter, and the 2 outermost shorter and more slender, than the intervening ones.

Eyes: Eight in number, and grouped closely together on a circular tubercle on the front margin of the cephalothorax. The laterals of the front row are largest, their front margins occupying the whole of the lower half of the tubercle. The medians of the same row are minute and a short distance apart, are situated above the inner margins of the lateral pair. The rear row is recurved, the laterals, rather smaller than the front pair, which their lower edges touch, are ovate, broadest anteriorly, and occupy the postero-lateral margins of the tubercle. The rear medians, slightly smaller still, ovate with the smaller end pointing backwards, lie above and between the side eyes. The small front median eyes are black and like day eyes, the remainder colourless and probably nocturnal. There are 3 or 4 upstanding curved black bristles disposed along the median line of the ocular tubercle. The eyes in both sexes are alike and are shown in Fig. 7.

Mandibles (Fig. 4): Stout and about 2/5 as long as the cephalothorax. The Falx is flat on the inside and convex exteriorly; it is slightly hollowed at the base and thence arched anteriorly. The apical and inside front margins are furnished with stout up-standing black bristles. The external and anterior surfaces are clothed with scattered black bristles whilst the inner surface has scattered short down-lying hairs. On the inner margin of the falx-sheath are 9 (rarely 10) teeth, the arrangement of which as regards relative size is somewhat variable but is in general much as is shown in Fig. 4. Both margins of the falx-sheath are furnished with a fringe of long reddish bristles; on the inner margin is also a shorter and finer similar fringe. The Fang is long and stout, slightly curved.

Lip: Wider than the front of the sternum and about twice as broad as long, and rounded in front where it is furnished with a number of slender bristles.

Sternum: More than twice as long as it is wide in the middle, truncate anteriorly and rather sharply attenuated posteriorly, separating the coxae of the 4th pair of legs; it is furnished with numerous long black slightly curved bristles.

Legs: Clothed with black bristles arranged more or less in longitudinal series. The coxae are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide, those of the 4th pair being separated by the extension of the sternum. The femora are furnished, in addition to the numerous bristles mentioned above, with 4 longitudinal series of spines, one along the middle of the upper side, one along the front upper edge, and one along each edge of the under side; the spines of the last two rows are particularly long and numerous. There is also a pair of curved spines on the upper surface near the distal end. The patellae have two long curved bristles on the upper side, one near the base and the other near the apex, there are also 4 or 5 long curved bristles in a bunch at the distal end. On the tibiae are numerous spines and bristles in more or less longitudinal series. Those of the 1st and 2nd pairs have, in addition, a series of 4 very stout long outstanding spines down each edge of the underside. The metatarsi of the 1st and 2nd pairs have a series of 5 stout long outstanding spines down each edge of the underside; those of the 3rd and 4th pairs have a bunch of curved spines at the distal end. The tarsi are clothed with numerous bristly hairs. Those of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd pairs have also a series of 5 spines along each edge of the underside, the spines on the 3rd pair being much finer than those on the 1st and 2nd; on the 4th pair these series are represented by 3 pairs of slender spines on the apical half of the under surface. The tarsal claws (Fig. 5) are 3 in number, long and powerful: the superior pair are about twice the size of the inferior claw and are armed with 2 to 4 sharp teeth of which those nearest the base are the smallest, the others increasing in size successively; the spacing and relative size of these teeth varies slightly, in some cases, on the two superior claws of the same leg. The inferior claw has 2 or 3 minute teeth on the basal half.

Palpi: extremely leg-like in appearance and similarly furnished with black bristles. The coxae are also provided with a thick fringe of long reddish curved hairs along the inner margin. The femora are bowed so that when out-stretched their distal ends are immediately in front of the mandibles. They have a long dark spine near the base, and another near the apex; and also a series of about 9 long black spines along each margin of the under side. The patellae are furnished with a long spine on the upper side near the base and another near the apex, as well as several long curved spines on the inner surface. The tibiae are armed with 9 long, stout, out-standing, dark spines in 3 longitudinal series of 3; one row down each edge of the under surface, and the third series down the inner surface. The tarsi are thickly clad with longish bristles, and have a row of 7 stout out-standing spines along each edge of the lower side. The claw is slightly curved, and has near the base, 3 small contiguous teeth.

Abdomen: oval, about 7/8 as wide as long. It is divided into 9 transverse dorsal terga from the base to the rear end; of these the 3rd and 4th are the largest, and the 9th, much the smallest, is a little distance above the anal tubercle. Each of these terga has 4 black bristles directed backwards along its posterior margin, the median pair longer than the lateral; these are easily broken off. There are also short, down-lying, bristly hairs irregularly scattered on each.

The inferior lateral spinnerets consist of two joints, the basal one being stout, semicircular in outline, and plentifully furnished with long, dark, out-standing, bristly hairs; the second joint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the basal, is bluntly conical, incurved, and is divided into 10 to 12 false articulations by chitinous rings each of which is fringed along the distal margin with long, coarse hairs in addition to a number of shorter ones scattered over the surface. The inner margin of the distal joint, from the basal to the apical annulation, has a thick fringe of long, reddish, curved hairs. They are separated at their bases by a distance not quite equal to half the diameter of their basal segments. The superior laterals are contiguous and likewise two-jointed, the basal segments nearly parallel (slightly broader at the apex than at the base), about equal in length to the 1st joint of the inferior laterals, and of a diameter at the apex of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ their length; they are clothed with long, coarse, scattered hairs. The 2nd joint is conical, about three times as long as its diameter at the base and bluntly rounded at the apex where it tapers to about $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of its base; it is divided by 12 chitinous rings into false articulations, and there is an incomplete annulation between the 1st and 2nd of these; each of these rings is fringed along the distal margin with long coarse hair; there is also a single, slightly curved bristle near the apex of the joint on the under side. The 4 median spinnerets are about equal in size, and are one-jointed. They are arranged in pairs, the members of each pair being close together, the inferior pair lies between the inferior laterals, with

the superiors a little behind them. They are cylindrical in form, about $\frac{1}{3}$ as broad as long, with their distal ends blunt. They are clad with long, coarse, dark, scattered hairs. The spinulerets, which are alike in both sexes, are shown in Fig. 3.

The anal tubercle, not quite at the end of the ventral surface, is conical and clothed with scattered, longish, coarse hairs.

MALE:

Colour: the single specimen obtained is coloured thus:—Cephalothorax and mandibles, dull greenish-brown; fangs, reddish-brown; lip, pale dull yellow-brown; coxae of palpi, reddish; sternum and coxae of legs, pale dull yellow-brown; legs and palpi, the same with distal extremities of all joints brownish; abdomen, upper surface and sides dull greyish-brown, dorsal terga dark dull olive-brown with their posterior margins yellowish, ventral surface pale dull yellow-brown, the opercula of the stigmata being warm yellow with the edges of the epigastric fold pinkish, and the anal tubercle yellow. The sides and under surface of the abdomen are clad with long, slender, black bristles.

Cephalothorax: similar to that of the female except that the median row of bristles behind the ocular tubercle appears to be lacking.

Mandibles: similar in form to those of the female but not quite so large in proportion.

Legs: considerably longer than those of the female and the coxae somewhat stouter. The femora, patellae and metatarsi are armed in a manner similar to the corresponding joints of the female, but the bristles and spines are distinctly more slender. The tibiae lack the long outstanding spines which are found on those of the 1st and 2nd pairs in the female. The tarsi are furnished with numerous bristly hairs and have also a series of very fine spines along each edge of the under-side; the series on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pairs each consisting of 5, and those on the 4th of 6 spines. There is a light scopula of very fine pale hair on the distal half of all the tarsi.

Palpi: furnished on the upper surfaces of femora, patellae and tibiae with black bristles in longitudinal rows. The coxae, femora and patellae are similar to those of the female. The tibiae are slightly dilated basally and have a blunt apophysis on the outer side at the distal end with 4 long, stout, forwardly-pointing spines (Fig. 9).

The distal joint is clad with long spinous bristles and has on the outer side of the base a circular cushion covered with a number of short, stout, pointed spines; from this the palpal organ projects in a stout, blunt point alongside a crutch-shaped projection of the bulb. The exact forms and relative positions of the various parts are shown in Figs. 6 and 9.

Abdomen: longer in proportion to its width than that of the female, being $\frac{2}{3}$ as wide as long.

Measurements (mm.) :—

FEMALE.

					Length.	Breadth.
Cephalothorax	..	..	..	..	5.5	4.9
Abdomen	..	..	..	..	5.4	4.9
Falx	..	..	..	..	3.0	—

Lengths of	Coxæ	Tr. & Fem:	Pat. & Tib:	Metat:&Tar:	Total.	
Legs	I	2.75	4.8	5.1	3.9	16.55
	II	2.5	5.0	5.1	4.5	17.1
	III	2.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	17.6
	IV	2.2	6.2	6.8	8.1	23.3
Palpi		2.0	4.3	4.7	2.9	13.9

MALE.

					Length.	Breadth.
Cephalothorax	..	..	..	..	5.4	5.1
Abdomen	..	..	..	..	5.0	3.8
Falx	..	..	..	..	2.1	—

Lengths of	Coxæ	Tr. & Fem:	Pat. & Tib:	Metat:&Tar:	Total.	
Legs	I	2.4	5.8	6.6	6.8	21.6
	II	2.7	6.3	7.0	7.6	23.6
	III	2.7	6.3	7.3	9.3	25.6
	IV	2.9	7.9	8.9	13.0	32.7
Palpi		1.9	3.8	5.8	1.9	13.4

Nest: consists of a sac-shaped tube, 35 to 40 mm. in length, forming a retreat below which is a cavity in which the egg-sacs are deposited, curtained off from the retreat and from each other by a fine sheet web. A trap door of simple wafer type closes the tube and appears to be fastened down by the spider when the latter is within (see below p. 20). The nest is built, with its entrance upwards, upon the more or less vertical side-walls of the cave and is anchored in position by a number, generally about six,

of long lines of twisted silk which are attached to the lower lip of the opening of the retreat at approximately equal intervals, their distal ends being fixed to the cave-wall. The entire structure, including the anchoring lines, is thickly covered with particles of sand, etc., giving it a very close resemblance to an excrescence of rock on the eave-wall (Fig. 2). The eggs are ivory-white in colour, about 1 mm. in diameter, and are deposited in the chambers of the nest as a spherical egg-mass about 6 mm. in diameter. The young, when sufficiently grown, apparently escape from the egg-chamber by burrowing through its walls. The retreat of the male is exactly similar to that of the female except that it lacks the egg-chambers.

Habits: When captured all the specimens were within their retreats with the legs and palpi doubled up and closely pressed to the body; the lid of the nest was in each case not quite closed, thus seeming to indicate that the spiders had retired there in alarm on the approach of our lights. On approaching the finger towards the opening of the nest, the lid was at once snapped down and held tightly closed; which seems to show that the spider itself holds the trap-door shut whenever it has been driven, by the proximity of danger, to take refuge within its retreat.

From remains found in some of the nests and the fact that they occur plentifully in the same part of the cave, it appears to be extremely probable that the principal food of the spider is the grasshopper *Paradiestrammena gravelyi* Chop., which it would obtain by hunting along the eave-walls, and which it apparently takes to its nest to devour. An interesting find in one of the nests was the larval form of an earwig (probably *Chelisoches morio* (Fabr.)); these earwigs normally remain much nearer the mouth of the cave, separated from the chamber where the *Liphistius* are found by a flooded portion of the cave floor, so that probably the specimen found in the spider's nest was one which had been accidentally transported to that part of the cave.

The foregoing notes upon the structure of the nests, and the habits of the spider are written from observations made of the specimens obtained in Batu Caves and so may not apply to the single specimen collected in Pahang, of which we have no information on these points.

Locality: The dark cave, Batu Caves, Selangor, 300 feet above sea-level; December 1921 and January 1922. The specimens were all obtained in a side-chamber some distance from the entrance of the eave; their nests were not uncommon in this situation.

One specimen, a female, was collected by Capt. H. M. Pendlebury between Kuala Teku and Wray's Camp (Gunong Tahan), Pahang; virgin jungle, 500'-3,500'; November 1921. The exact locality is not recorded more nearly than this.

Note on Colour: Three of the females exhibited rather striking differences in colour from that generally prevailing. Of these a small one collected in Batu Caves has the cephalothorax of a dull reddish-purple and the abdomen dark bluish-purple, with the dorsal terga black; whilst the legs are pinkish-purple with the metatarsi and tarsi yellowish.

Another, from the same place, and of about the same size as the female of which the measurements are given above, has the cephalothorax dark greyish-green, the abdomen dull pinkish-brown, and the dorsal terga dark grey-green with lateral and posterior margins yellowish.

The specimen collected in Pahang has the cephalothorax dark warm grey-brown, the abdomen pale cold grey, the dorsal terga very dark grey (practically black), and the legs dull olive-brown with very faint brown markings.

Specimens examined: 11 adult females; 1 adult male; 4 immature. I have sent the Types to the British Museum, and co-types of the female to Mr. H. R. Hogg; to Raffles Museum, Singapore; and to the F. M. S. Museum, Kuala Lumpur.

To Mr. Hogg I must express my gratitude for kindly advising me in the preparation of this paper, for checking my description and comparing the specimens with other *Liphistius* species including Types in the British Museum. A worker in the East is necessarily at a disadvantage: the ready assistance of a specialist at home is therefore doubly appreciated.

PLATE I.

Liphistius batuensis, sp. nov.

- Fig. 1. Male $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ (about).
- „ 2. Nest $\times \frac{3}{4}$ (about); the anchoring lines have been cut off short in the figure.
- 3. Spinnerets.
- 4. Mandible of ♀ from inside.
- 5. a. Superior tarsal-claw of 1st pair.
b. Inferior
c. Superior tarsal-claw of 3rd " pair.
d. Inferior
e. Inner superior tarsal-claw of 4th pair.
f. Inferior tarsal-claw of 4th pair.
- 6. Palp of ♂.—palpal organ, tarsus, and apex of tibia from outer side.
- 7. Eyes.
- 8. Profile of abdomen $\times 4$ (about).
- 9. Palp of ♂ as in Fig 6, but seen from above.

New or Noteworthy Bornean Plants.

PART III.

BY ELMER D. MERRILL
Director, Bureau of Science, Manila,

[Concluded from Journal No. 86, page 342]

ERICACEAE.

Vaccinium Loureiroi.

Vaccinium moultonii sp. nov.

Frutex vel arbor parva, racemis leviter pubescentibus exceptis glaber; ramulis 2 mm. dianietro; foliis breviter petiolatis, ovatis vel oblongo-ovatis, subcoriaceis, 10—15 cm. longis, integris, perspicue caudato-acuminatis, basi rotundatis vel acutis, nervis utrinque 3 vel 4, curvato-ascendingibus; racemis solitariis vel binis, axillaribus, 3—4 cm. longis, panicifloris; floribus ellipsoideis, 5 mm. longis, bracteis bracteolisque parvis, lanceolatis, 1—2 mm. longis; calyce pubescente. lobis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, 1.8 mm. longis; corolla ellipsoidica, lobis brevibus; filamentis pubescentibus, antheris 1.5 mm. longis.

A shrub or small tree entirely glabrous except the sparingly pubescent racemes; ultimate branches terete, about 2 mm. in diameter, brown, smooth or with few conspicuous, scattered lenticels. Leaves ovate to somewhat oblong-ovate, subcoriaceous, olivaceous, 10 to 15 cm. long, 4 to 6.5 cm. wide, entire, the base rounded to acute, the apex very conspicuously caudate-acuminate; lateral nerves, including the basal pair, 3 or 4 on each side of the midrib, curved-ascending, rather obscurely anastomosing, the reticulations distinct on both surfaces; petioles 2 to 3 mm. long. Racemes solitary or in pairs, axillary, slender, 3 to 4 cm. long, few-flowered, sparingly pubescent, the pedicels 2 to 3 mm. long, the subtending bracts lanceolate, acuminate, 2 mm. long, slightly pubescent, the bracteoles 2, lanceolate, acuminate, 1 mm. in length. Flowers about 5 mm. long, ellipsoid. Calyx tube subovoid, somewhat pubescent, the lobes ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, 1.8 mm. long. Corolla glabrous, subterete, about 4.5 mm. long, contracted at the throat, the lobes ovate, obtuse, 0.5 mm. long. Stamens 10, equal, the filaments pubescent, 2 mm. long; anthers 1.5 mm. long, the apical tips 0.8 mm. in length, the dorsal spurs slender, 0.6 mm. long. Style 3.5 mm. long, included.

Sarawak, Upper Baram, Gunong Temabo, Major J. C. Moulton 6676, November 5, 1920. Altitude about 1200 m. A species well characterized by its ovate, conspicuously caudate-acuminate leaves, the acumen attaining a length of 3 cm. as well as by its

solitary or paired, few-flowered racemes, and by its scattered lateral nerves, the uppermost nerves frequently leaving the midrib near the middle of the leaf. It is probably as closely allied to *Vaccinium bigibbum* J. J. Sm. as any other described form, differing among other characters in its flowers being more than twice as large as in Smith's species.

MYRSINACEAE.

Ardisia Swartz.

Ardisia sublepidota sp. nov. § *Acrardisia*.

Frutex erectus, raminis inflorescentiisque junioribus adpresso-furfuraceo-lepidotis exceptis glaber; foliis chartaceis, oblongis, 20—35 cm. longis, acutis vel obtusis, basi acutis vel subrotundatis, sub-olivaceis, nitidis, utrinque perspicue sed pauc'e elevato-punctatis, nervis utrinque circiter 25, perspicuis; petiolo 1—1.5 cm. longo, distinete alato; inflorescentiis terminalibus, pedunculatis, tripinnatim paniculatis, 20—30 cm. longis, ramis primariis paucis, usque ad 15 cm. longis, floribus umbellatim dispositis; floribus breviter pedicellatis, 5-nervis; sepals elliptico-oblongis, obtusis, 2.5 mm. longis, perspicue glandulosis, margine minutissime ciliatis, patulis; petalis ovatis, subacuteis, 5 mm. longis, eglandulosis; ovario glabro; stylis 4 mm. longis, glanduloso-punctatis, connectivo eglanduloso.

An erect shrub about 3 m. high, the young branchlets and inflorescences minutely appressed-furfuraceous-lepidote, in age entirely glabrous, the ultimate branchlets about 3 mm. in diameter. Leaves alternate, chartaceous, oblong, subolivaceous, shining, 20 to 35 cm. long, 7 to 10 cm. wide, acute or obtuse, the base acute to somewhat rounded, both surfaces with conspicuous, widely scattered, somewhat elevated glands; lateral nerves about 25 on each side of the midrib, spreading, prominent on the lower surface, curved and obscurely anastomosing close to the margin, the reticulations lax, not prominent; petioles 1 to 1.5 cm. long, distinctly undulate-winged. Panicles terminal, peduncled, 20 to 30 cm. long, the primary branches few, up to 15 cm. long, the flowers umbellately disposed on the ultimate branchlets, 5 to 12 in an umbel, the subtending bracteoles oblong, 2 mm. long, with few large glands, deciduous, the pedicels in flower about 6 mm. long, in fruit about 1 cm. long, sparingly glandular. Sepals 5, elliptic-oblong, obtuse, 2.5 mm. long, conspicuously glandular, the margins minutely ciliate. Petals pink, ovate, subacute, about 5 mm. long, eglandular. Anthers 4 mm. long, sessile, the connectives eglandular. Ovary ovoid, eglandular, glabrous; style glandular-punctate, 4 mm. long, not exserted in bud. Mature fruits red when fresh, reddish-brown when dry, ovoid, 5 to 6 mm. long, eglandular, minutely and broadly apiculate.

British North Borneo, Sibuguey, near Sandakan, Ramos 1645 (type); Labuk District, Domingo 1109, the former number with flowers in November, the latter with mature fruits in April. On

forested slopes at low altitudes. A species manifestly in the alliance with *Ardisia polyactis* Mez, but readily distinguished, among numerous other characters, by its much larger leaves, its distinctly winged petioles, and its distant nerves.

***Ardisia diversilimba* sp. nov. § *Acerdisia*.**

Frutex vel arbor parva, inflorescentiis leviter pubescentibus exceptis glaber; foliis alternis, coriaceis vel subcoriaceis, sessilibus, integris, ellipticis vel oblongo-obovatis, basi amplexicauibus, cordatis vel auriculatis, majoribus 11—18 cm. longis, acutis vel breviter acuminatis, nervis utrinque circiter 15, minoribus 1.5—2.5 cm. longis; paniculis terminalibus, 10 cm. longis, bipinaatim paniculatis, ramis primariis panicis, floribus umbellatim dispositis; sepalis circiter 1 mm. longis, margine leviter ciliatis; petalis lanceolatis, imbricatis, 4—4.5 mm. longis, glandulis paucis instructis.

A shrub or tree, glabrous except the sparingly pubescent inflorescences. Leaves alternate, coriaceous or subcoriaceous, very dissimilar in size, the upper ones all amplexicaule, the larger ones elliptic to narrowly oblong-obovate, 11 to 18 cm. long, 5 to 7 cm. wide, acute or shortly acuminate, entire, the base rather deeply cordate and clasping the stem, or the bases of the lower ones slightly auricled, all sessile, the upper surface olivaceous, the lower brownish and with numerous conspicuous glands especially near the margin; lateral nerves about 15 on each side of the midrib, mostly spreading, distinct, anastomosing, the primary reticulations rather lax and distinct on both surfaces: smaller leaves ovate to oblong-ovate, 1.5 to 2.5 cm. long, amplexicaul. Panicles terminal, rather few-flowered, about 10 cm. long, the primary branches few, spreading, the flowers umbellately disposed at the tips of the secondary branches, their pedicels about 8 mm. long. Sepals about 1 mm. long, oblong-elliptic, obtuse, spreading, not at all imbricate, each with 1 or 2 glands or frequently eglandular, their margins slightly ciliate. Petals lanceolate, acuminate, imbricate, 4 to 4.5 mm. long, with few conspicuous glands. Anthers lanceolate, acuminate, 3 mm. long, their connectives glandular. Ovary glabrous, glandular-punctate; style 3 mm. long.

Sarawak, Upper Baram, Ginnong Temabo, Major J. C. Moulton 6750, November 2, 1920. Altitude about 2100 m. A very distinct species belonging in the group with *Ardisia caudifera* Mez and *A. amplexicaulis* Bedd., strongly differentiated by its very diverse leaves which are all sessile, the upper ones being very prominently cordate at their bases and amplexicaul.

Rapanea Aublet.

***Rapanea multibracteata* sp. nov.**

Frutex glaber, circiter 2 m. altus, ramis incrassatis, ramulis 2.5—3 mm. diametro; foliis coriaceis, oblongo-obovatis, symmetricis, 4—7 em. longis, apice rotundatis retusisque, basi cuneatis,

utrinque punctatis, nervis tenuibus subobsoletis; inflorescentiis 3 numerosis, axillaribus et in axillis defoliatis, solitariis, incrassatis, oblongo-obovoideis, 5—7 mm. longis, 3—4 mm. diametro, bracteis numerosis orbiculari-ovatis rotundatis subcoriaceis margine ciliatis imbricatis; floribus 3 brevissime pedicellatis, 5-meris; sepalis oblongo-ovatis, acutis, 1 mm. longis, haud ciliatis, glandulis paucis instructis; petalis elliptico-ovatis, oblongo-ovatis, 1.5 mm. longis, glandulis paucis perspicuis instructis.

An entirely glabrous shrub about 2 m. high, the branches and branchlets thickened, rather smooth, reddish-brown, the ultimate branchlets 2.5 to 3 mm. in diameter. Leaves coriaceous, oblong-obovate, symmetrical, 4 to 7 cm. long, 1.5 to 2.5 cm. wide, the upper surface sublivaceous, shining, the lower surface paler, both surfaces rather conspicuously punctate-glandular, the apex rather broadly rounded and retuse, base cuneate; lateral nerves slender, very obscure or obsolete, the midrib impressed on the upper surface, prominent on the lower surface; petioles 5 to 7 mm. long. Staminate inflorescences axillary and in the axils of fallen leaves, solitary, many-flowered, 5 to 7 mm. long, 3 to 4 mm. in diameter, oblong-obvoid, supplied with very numerous, persistent, orbicular-ovate, rounded, subcoriaceous bracts about 1.5 mm. in diameter, the bracts brown when dry, their margins ciliate. Staminate flowers numerous, 5-merous, white, entirely glabrous, their pedicels 1 mm. long or less, the flowers slightly projecting beyond the bracts. Sepals membranaceous, oblong-ovate, acute, 1 mm. long, with few scattered glands or sometimes eglandular. Petals elliptic-ovate, obtuse, membranaceous, somewhat spreading, 1.5 mm. long, with few but conspicuous glands. Anthers 0.7 mm. long, somewhat glandular toward their apices.

British North Borneo, Sandakan, Ramos 1345, October, 1920. Along the inner border of mangrove swamps. A species belonging in the group with *Rapanea densiflora* Mez and *R. crassifolia* Mez of New Guinea and Norfolk Island, but differing from both of these in very numerous details.

EBENACEAE.

Diospyros Linnaeus.

Diospyros juppii sp. nov. § *Embryopteris*.

Arbor glabra, ramulis teretibus, 3—4 mm. diametro: foliis oblongis, alternis, subcoriaceis, nitidis, circiter 26 cm. longis, 7—8 cm. latis, hasi rotundatis, apice breviter acuminatis, nervis utrinque circiter 15, cum reticulis utrinque distinctis; inflorescentiis caulinis, fasciculatis, floribus pedicellatis, 5-meris, glabris vel subglabris; calyci cupulato, lobis coriaceis, reniformibus, erectis, rotundatia, 3—3.5 mm. latis; corollae tubo 8—10 mm. longo, crasso, sursum angustato, lobis patulis vel recurvatis, reniformibus, 6 mm. latis; staminoideis circiter 15, linearibus, 1-seriatis, glabris, 5—6 mm.

longis; ovario glabro, elongato, circiter 12-locculato; fructibus oblongis vel oblongo-ovoideis, circiter 10 cm. longis, glabris, nitidis, seminibus compressis, 3 cm. longis, albumine aequabile.

A nearly glabrous tree, the branchlets terete, somewhat brownish when dry, slightly rugose, 3 to 4 mm. in diameter. Leaves subcoriaceous, oblong, alternate, shining, about 26 cm. long, 7 to 8 cm. wide, the base rounded, the apex shortly acuminate, the upper surface grayish-olivaceous when dry, the lower surface somewhat brownish; lateral nerves about 15 on each side of the midrib, slender but rather distinct on both surfaces as are the reticulations; petioles rather stout, about 1 cm. long. Flowers in small fascicles on the trunk, their pedicels somewhat pubescent, up to 8 mm. long, each subtended by 1 or 2 bracts which are broadly ovate and about 1.2 mm. long. Flowers 5-merous, the pistillate ones nearly glabrous. Calyx somewhat cup-shaped, 5 to 6 mm. long, the lobes erect, reniform, coriaceous, 2 to 2.5 mm. long, 3 to 3.5 mm. wide. Corolla tube stout, about 8 mm. long, narrowed upward and 4 mm. in diameter at the throat, the lobes reniform, spreading or recurved, coriaceous, about 6 mm. wide, 4 mm. long. Staminodes about 15, 1-seriate, united below and with the staminal tube. linear, glabrous, 5 to 6 mm. long. Ovary glabrous, elongated, narrowed upward, about 12-celled, the stigmas oblong, about 4 or 5, about 1 mm. in length. Fruits fleshy, oblong or oblong-ovoid, smooth, shining and brownish when dry, about 10 cm. long, 5.5 cm. in diameter, the pulp acid, edible. Seeds compressed, 3 cm. long, 1.4 cm. wide, the albumen smooth.

British North Borneo, Beittatan River Valley, Jupp 727, September, 1919. Mr. W. O. Jupp who collected this species states that during a period of some twenty years that he has resided in British North Borneo, many of which were spent in the country outside of Sandakan, he had seen only three specimens of this tree. His attention was attracted to it by the fact that the large conspicuous fruits are borne on the trunks and further that the acid fruits are used by the natives as a relish with fish. In vegetative characters this species closely approximates the Philippine *Diospyros copelandii* Merr. and is manifestly allied to it, differing in numerous details in floral structure.

OLEACEAE.

Jasminum Linnaeus.

Jasminum crassifolium Blume Bijdr. (1825) 679.

British North Borneo, Sebuga and Batu Lima, near Sandakan, Ramos 1432, 1737, 1843. In forests at low altitudes. Luzon, Palawan, Java.

LOGANIACEAE.

Strychnos Linnaeus.

Strychnos ignatii Berg, Mat. Med. 1 (1878) 146; A. W. Hill, in Kew Bull. (1911) 290, plate.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima near Sandakan, Ramos 1295, in fruit, October, 1920. In damp forests at low altitudes. Previously known only from the Philippines, where it occurs in Samar, Leyte, and Mindanao.

APOCYNACEAE.

Epigynum Night.***Epigynum borneense* sp. nov.**

Frutex scandens, ramulis junioribus inflorescentiisque exceptis glaberrimus, ramis rubro-brunneis, glabris, ramulis leviter adpresso hirsutis: foliis membranaceis, oblongis, 6—10 cm. longis, nitidis, glaberrimis, breviter acute acuminatis, basi obtusis; cymis brevibus, paucifloris, ferrugineo-pubescentibus, bracteolis lanceolatis, circiter 2 mm. longis; corollae tubo 3 cm. longo, extns pubescente, intus villosa, lobis patulis, 1.4 cm. longis; foliiculis 25—35 cm. longis, cylindraceis, 5 mm. diametro, acuminatis, obscurissime torulosis, leviter adpresso hirsutis, glabrescentibus.

A scandent shrub nearly glabrous except the very young branchlets and the inflorescences. Branches terete, slender, glabrous, reddish-brown, the ultimate branchlets about 2 mm. in diameter, sparingly appressed-hirsute, the indumentum ferruginous. Leaves opposite, membranaceous, entirely glabrous, pale-olivaceous, somewhat shiny, oblong, 6 to 10 cm. long, 2 to 3.5 cm. wide, the apex shortly acute-acuminate, base usually obtuse; lateral nerves about 10 on each side of the midrib, slender, rather distinct, curved and arched-anastomosing near the margin, the reticulations lax, not prominent, with no intermediate secondary nerves from the midrib; petioles 5 to 8 mm. long, sparingly hirsute when young, ultimately glabrous. Cymes terminal and in the uppermost axils, sessile or shortly peduncled, few-flowered, rather densely fulvous-pubescent, often subtended by a few linear-lanceolate, foliaceous bracts 1 to 1.5 cm. long, the bracteoles lanceolate, about 2 mm. long. Flowers white, 5 to 10 in each cyme, their pedicels about 5 mm. long. Calyx lobes lanceolate, acuminate, pubescent, 2 to 3 mm. long, eglandular. Corolla tube about 3 cm. long, cylindric, pubescent, slightly inflated in the lower quarter opposite the insertion of the anthers, inside conspicuously villous, the lobes inequilateral, about 14 mm. long, 6 to 7 mm. wide, twisted to the left, crenulate on the upper margin, glabrous except the dorsal parts that are exposed in bud. Stamens inserted near the base of the tube, the filaments glabrous, 1 to 2 mm. long; anthers narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, 5 mm. long, the basal spurs 2 mm. in length.

Disk somewhat fleshy, glabrous, cylindric, crenately 5-lobed, nearly 1 mm. high. Carpels sparingly pubescent, about 1 mm. long. Follicles cylindric, slightly torulose, 2.5 to 3.5 cm. long, about 5 mm. in diameter, sparingly pubescent, ultimately glabrous or nearly so, longitudinally striate, the apex narrow, distinctly acuminate. Seeds numerous, 1.3 to 1.5 cm. long, narrowed below, the apex obliquely truncate, the coma silky, 2 to 2.5 cm. in length.

British North Borneo, Sandakan, Ramos 1117, September, 1920. In thickets and forests at low altitudes. This seems to be most closely allied to *Epigynum forbesii* King and Gamble of Sumatra, which is possibly represented by Haviland 3048 from Sarawak. Among other characters the present species differs in its sparingly hirsute, not puberulent branchlets, longer flowers, and smaller, thinner leaves. *Epigynum beccarii* K. Schum. in Engl. and Prantl, Nat. Pflauzenfam. 4, part 2 (1895) 178 is merely a *nomen nudum*, based on a Bornean specimen collected by Beccari.

Willughbeia Roxburghi.

Willughbeia (Urnularia) borneensis sp. nov.

Fruit scandens ramulis inflorescentiisque dense puberulis exceptis glaber; foliis chartaceis, oblongis vel oblongo-ellipticis, 11—14 cm. longis, nitidissimis, tenuiter acuminatis, basi acutis vel subrotundatis, nervis utrinque 8—10, subtus perspicuis, reticulis obsoletis; cymis axillaribus, longe-pedunculatis, paucifloris, 6—10 cm. longis, partibus junioribus dense olivaceo-puberulis; floribus 4-meris, corollae tubo glabro, 9 mm. longo, lobis obovatis, 2 mm. longis, patulis vel reflexis, margine revolutis; fructibus junioribus ovoideis, acutis, 2.5 cm. longis.

A scaudent shrub, glabrous except the densely puberulent branchlets and inflorescences. Branches terete, somewhat rugose when dry and glabrous, rather densely and conspicuously lenticellate, the branchlets minutely and densely puberulent, the iudumentum dark-brown. Leaves chartaceous, oblong to oblong-elliptic, 11 to 14 cm. long, 4 to 5.5 cm. wide, slenderly acuminate, the acumen 1 to 1.5 cm. long, blunt, the base acute to somewhat rounded, the upper surface brownish-olivaceous, smooth, strongly shining, the lower surface pale and with rather numerous, widely scattered, small glands; lateral nerves 8 to 10 on each side of the midrib, distant, straight, anastomosing directly with the arched and equally distinct marginal veins, the reticulations obsolete; petioles about 2 cm. long, when young puberulent, ultimately glabrous or nearly so. Cymes axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, few-flowered, 6 to 10 cm. long, the younger parts densely olivaceous-puberulent, the primary branches few, spreading, the lower ones up to 4 cm. long, the bracts and bracteoles coriaceous, ovate, acute or obtuse, the pedicels densely puberulent, 5 to 6 mm. long. Flowers yellow, 4-merous. Sepals oblong-ovate, obtuse, 2 mm. long, their basal portions and margins slightly pubescent. Corolla tube cylindric, glabrous, 9 mm. long, 1.5 mm. in diameter, the throat not appendaged,

the lobes orbicular-obovate, rounded, slightly pubescent, 2 mm. long, recurved, their margins revolute. Stamens inserted slightly above the middle of the tube, the filaments 1.5 mm. long; anthers lanceolate, 2.5 mm. long, obtuse. Disk 0. Ovary ovoid, glabrous, 1-celled; style 3 mm. long, the stigma 1 mm. in length, narrowed from a slightly thickened base. Immature fruits ovoid, acute, 2.5 cm. long, glabrous, dark-brown and wrinkled when dry.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima, near Sandakan, *Ramos* 1442. In damp forests at low altitudes. Among other characters this species is distinguished by its 4-merous flowers. It clearly belongs in the group for which Stapf proposed the generic name *Urnularia*, but which he later found to be not distinct from *Willughbeia*; see King and Gamble in *Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 47, part 2, (1907) 398. In note following *Willughbeia florescens* Dyer. The species of *Urnularia* proposed by Stapf will have to be transferred to *Willughbeia*, *U. beccariana* Stapf becoming *W. beccariana* O. Ktz., the other two considered below:

Willughbeia ovatifolia (Stapf) comb. nov.

Urnularia ovatifolia Stapf in *Hook. Ic.* IV 8 (1901) sub. t. 2711; Merr. *Bibl. Enum. Borne. Pl.* (1921) 497.

Willughbeia stapfii nom. nov.

Urnularia oblongifolia Stapf. l. c.; Merr. l. c., non *Willughbeia oblongifolia* O. Ktz.

CONVOLVULACEAE.

Erycibe Roxburgh.

Erycibe angulata Prain in *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal* 63, part 3, (1894) 84, 74, part 2, (1905) 291.

Erycibe paniculata Miq. *Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl.* (1861) 248, non Roxb.

British North Borneo, Bettutan River, *Agama* 705, May, 1919. In forests at low altitudes. Malay Peninsula and Sumatra, with a closely allied form, *E. macrophylla* Hall. f., in Java.

BORAGINACEAE.

Tournefortia Linnaeus.

Tournefortia tetrandra Blume *Bijdr.* (1826) 845.

Tetrondria zollingeri Miq. *Fl. Ind. Bot.* 2 (1859) 928.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima, near Sandakan, *Ramos* 1322. In thickets on slopes at low altitudes. After examining Javan, Sumatran, and Malay Peninsula material and the descriptions I fail to see how *Tournefortia wallichii* DC. (*Tetranthera*

wallachii Miq.) can be distinguished from Blume's species. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java, with a variety in the Moluccas fide Blume.

VERBENACEAE.

Petraeovitex Oliver.

Petraeovitex membranacea sp. nov.

Frutex scandens, inflorescentiis parce puberulis exceptis glaberrimis teretibus vel obscurè angulatis; foliis 3-foliolatis, foliolis oblongo-ovatis vel elliptico-ovatis, integris, 6—7 mm. longis, membranaceis, breviter acuminiatis, basi rotundatis, rariter subacutis, nervis utrinque 4 vel 5; paniculis axillaribus, pedunculatis, 11—25 cm. longis, cymis laxissimis, paucifloris, bracteis inferioribus plurimique lanceolatis, circiter 1 cm. longis; floribus 7—8 mm. longis, tenuiiter pedicellatis, calycis tubo cuneato, 3 mm. longo, glabro, lobis obscurè puberulis; fructibus striatis, glabris, lobis acereseentibns, 1 cm. longis, 2 mm. latis.

A slender glabrous vine, or the inflorescences obscurely puberulent. Branches pale, terete or obscurely 4-angled, 2 to 4 mm. in diameter. Leaves opposite. 3-foliolate, their petioles 5 to 6 cm. long; leaflets membranaceous, oblong-ovate to elliptic-ovate, entire, 6 to 11 cm. long, 3 to 6 cm. wide, pale-olivaceous, somewhat shining, the base rounded, rarely subacute, the apex shortly acuminate; lateral nerves 4 or 5 on each side of the midrib, distinct as are the primary reticulations; petiolules of the lateral leaflets 5 to 7 mm. long, that of the terminal one 1 to 1.8 cm. in length. Inflorescences axillary, peduncled, paniculate, very lax, 11 to 25 cm. long, glabrous or very obscurely puberulent, the primary branches few, spreading, the lower ones up to 8 cm. long and usually subtended by lanceolate leaf-like bracts about 1 cm. in length; the upper branches without bracts, the bracteoles linear, 1 mm. long or less; cymes very lax, few-flowered, the pedicels of the individual flowers slender, up to 1 cm. in length. Flowers 8 to 9 mm. in diameter, 7 to 8 mm. long. Calyx-tube cuneate, 3 to 3.5 mm. long, glabrous, the lobes 5, oblong, acute, about 3 mm. long, 1 mm. wide, obscurely 3-nerved, very slightly puberulent. Corolla glabrous, white, the tube about 3.5 mm. long, the limb very obscurely 2-lipped, the 5 lobes subequal, ovate to elliptic-ovate, obtuse, about 3.5 mm. long, 2 to 2.5 mm. wide, their margins minutely ciliate. Filaments glabrous; anthera ellipsoid, 1.7 mm. long. Young fruits cuneate, glabrous, longitudinally striate, the acereseent lobes up to 1 cm. in length, about 2 mm. wide, 3-nerved.

British North Borneo, Batu Limia near Sandakan, Ramos 1372 (type). 1979, October and November, 1920. In damp forests along small streams and on damp ridges at low altitudes. This species is strongly characterized, among the five hitherto known representatives of this genus, by its very lax, few-flowered cymes and long-pedicelled flowers. It differs from *P. trifoliata* Merr.

(*P. ternata* Hall. f.) of Berneo, Palawan, and Mindanao not only in its very lax cymes and slenderly pedicelled flowers but also in being nearly glabrous, and in its thinner leaves. From *P. bambusetorum* King and Gamble, it differs not only in its inflorescence characters mentioned above, but also in its few-nerved leaflets and in its distinctly ribbed fruits.

***Callicarpa* Linnaeus.**

***Callicarpa involucrata* sp. nov.**

Frutex 3 m. altus, subglaber, partitus junioribus minime puberulis; foliis oppositis, glabris, chartaceis, oblongo-ellipticis. 20—35 cm. longis, basi acutis, apice breviter acumiatis, margine distanter undulato-deutatis, utrinque glandulis paucis disciformibus instructis, nervis utrinque 10—12, perspicuis; inflorescentiis caulinis, fasciculatis vel depauperato-cymosis, densis 2—3.5 cm. diametro, bracteis suborbicularibus vel obovatis 8—9 mm. longis deciduis instructis; floribus 4-meris, 7—9 mm. longis, pedicellatis, calyce brevissime 4-dentato, extus glandulis paucis disciformibus instructo.

A nearly glabrous shrub about 3 m. high, the younger branchlets sometimes minutely puberulent, the inflorescences sparingly pubescent. Branchlets obscurely 4-augled, the ultimate ones about 3 mm. in diameter. Leaves opposite, glabrous, chartaceous, sub-olivaceous, shining, the lower surface paler than the upper, oblong-elliptic, 20 to 35 cm. long, 8 to 14 cm. wide, subequally narrowed to the acute base and the shortly but sharply acuminate apex, the margins distantly undulate-dentate or quite entire in the lower part of the leaf, both surfaces conspicuously pitted-glandular, the lower surface with few, widely scattered, disk-like, sessile glands, 0.5 mm. in diameter or less, the upper surface with numerous similar, crowded glands at the very base; petioles about 1.5 to 2 cm. long. Inflorescences cauline, the flowers densely crowded, fascicled or depauperate-cymose, the inflorescences, in anthesis, sessile, 2 to 3.5 cm. in diameter, subtended by several suborbicular to obovate, 8 to 9 mm. long, subcoriaceous, deciduous bracts, the bracts rounded, externally supplied with numerous sessile discoid glands. Flowers white, 4-merous, their pedicels slightly pubescent, about 5 mm. long. Calyx 4 mm. long, cup-shaped, obscurely pubescent, the base subacute, the margins with 4 triangular obtuse teeth, about 0.5 mm. long and usually with few distant discoid glands near the rim. Corolla-tube 5 mm. long, glabrous, the lobes orbicular-ovate, rounded or obtuse, subequal, about 3 mm. in diameter. Stameus 4; anthers oblong, 3 mm. long, slightly exserted, obscurely waxy-glandular. Fruits ovoid, glabrous, 5 mm. in diameter, from two thirds to three quarters included in the cup-shaped, membranaceous, glabrous calyx, their pedicels up to 7 mm. long. The infructescences are distinctly and stoutly peduncled, the peduncle attaining a length of 2.5 cm.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima near Sandakan, *Ramos 1395* (type), 1523, 1927. On forested slopes at low altitudes. A remarkable species remote from all hitherto described forms, but somewhat resembling *Callicarpa cauliflora* Merr. It is strongly characterized by its caudine, fascicled or depauperate-eyemosc, crowded flowers, the uniformly pitted upper and lower surfaces of its leaves, and the peculiar disciform glands widely scattered on the lower surface, crowded on the upper surface at the base of the leaf, and similar ones on the bracts (many) and on the calyces (few). The bracts are deciduous, but form a distinct involucrum subtending the younger inflorescences.

Callicarpa erioclona Schauer in DC. Prodr. 11 (1847) 643; H. Lam, Verh. Malay. Archipel. (1919) 76.

British North Borneo, Kudat, Agama 1049, on dry slopes at low altitudes. Philippines (Luzon, Mindoro, Leyte, Negros, Mindanao), Java, Celebes, New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland.

SOLANACEAE.

Solanum Linnaeus.

Solanum epiphyticum Merr. in Philip. Journ. Sci. 7 (1912) Bot. 350.

British North Borneo, Sandakan, *Ramos 1463*, October, 1921. Epiphytic. This differs from the typical form which occurs throughout the Philippines in its slightly pubescent leaves.

GESNERIACEAE.

Didymocarpus Wallich.

***Didymocarpus multinervia* sp. nov.** § *Kompsoboea*.

Species *D. kompsoboeae* affinis, differt foliis angustis oblongis, nervis utrinque 35—40, pedunculis paucifloris (haud 1-floris), floribus multo minoribus, circiter 1.7 cm. longis.

Stems woody, simple, erect or ascending, up to 13 cm. high, about 5 mm. in diameter, the upper parts densely rugose with petiolar scars. Leaves crowded, narrowly oblong to oblong-lanceolate, chartaceous, mostly 15 to 25 cm. long, 2.5 to 3.5 cm. wide, acuminate, the base distinctly inequilateral, obtuse to acute, the upper surface dark brownish-olivaceous, smooth or slightly bullate, sparingly ciliate with long rather weak hairs, conspicuously so on the midrib, the lower surface brown, ciliate on the midrib and lateral nerves, the margins conspicuously and rather coarsely crenate-dentate; lateral nerves 35 to 40 on each side of the midrib, spreading, the reticulations lax, indistinct; petioles about 1 cm. long, more or less ciliate. Inflorescences nearly as long as the

leaves, the flowers rather few, cymosely arranged, white, about 1.7 cm. long, the bracts and bracteoles linear, 2.5 to 4 cm. long. Sepals free nearly to the base, narrowly lanceolate, 2 mm. long, slightly pubescent, the corolla about 1.7 cm. long, very slightly pubescent externally, the mouth somewhat oblique, the smaller lip 3-lobed, the larger one 2-lobed. Anthers 2 mm. long, their filaments glabrous, 3.5 mm. long, the staminodes 3 mm. in length, glabrous. Ovary and style very slightly pubescent. Capsules linear, glabrous, about 4 cm. long, 1 mm. in diameter. Peduncles and branches of the inflorescence sparingly ciliate with elongated hairs and pubescent with more numerous and much shorter ones.

British North Borneo, Sandakan, Ramos 1145 (type), September, 1920, Mrs. Clemens 9445, October, 1915. On cliffs and large boulders in forests at low altitudes. A species allied to *Didymocarpus kompsoboea* C. B. Clarke, differing radically in the characters mentioned in the diagnosis. From *D. crenata* Baker, it differs in its evident stems; its much larger, longer and broader leaves; its smaller calyx with narrowly lanceolate, not ovate, lobes; and its distinctly smaller corolla.

Cyrtandra Forster.

Cyrtandra didissandriformis sp. nov. § *Whitia*.

Frutex erectus, haud ramosus, 40—65 cm. altus, pubescens caule 3—5 mm. diametro, dense ferrugineo- vel fulvo-villoso: foliis oppositis, paribus aequalibus, membranaceis, oblongis vel oblongo-ellipticis vel oblongo-ob lanceolatis, 12—25 cm. longis, acutis vel subobtusis basi longe angustatis, cuneatis, marginie crenato-dentatis, supra olivaceis, subasperis, plus minusve furfuraceo-hispidis, ad costam nervosque perspicue ciliato-villosis, subtus pallidioribus, villosis, nervis utrinque circiter 15 distinctis; floribus plerisque in axillis defoliatis, fasciculatis, 4 cm. longis, tenuiter pedicellatis, bracteolis obscuris vel 0; calyci parvo, profunde lobato: corollae tubo deorsum anguste cylindrico, supra ampliato, extus parcissime pubescente; fructibus cylindricis, usque ad 4.5 cm. longis, 3—4 mm. diametro, longe acuminatis, glabris, rugosis.

An erect, unbranched, ferruginous-pubescent shrub, 40 to 65 cm. high, the stems terete, 3 to 4.5 cm. in diameter, rather densely appressed ferruginous-villous, the internodes 1.5 to 6 cm. long. Leaves opposite, those of each pair equal in size and similar in shape, membranaceous, oblong to oblong-elliptic or oblong-ob lanceolate, narrowed upward to the acute or subobtuse apex, and below to the cuneate base, 12 to 15 cm. long, 3.5 to 6.5 cm. wide, the margins crenate-dentate, the midrib and nerves conspicuously ciliate-villous, the upper surface somewhat hispid with short subappressed hairs from thickened bases, the lower surface conspicuously ciliate-villous on the midrib, nerves, and reticulations, brownish; lateral nerves about 15 on each side of the midrib, prominent on the lower surface; petioles 1 cm. long or less, densely ferruginous-

villous. Inflorescences chiefly in the axils of fallen leaves on the lower part of the stem, the flowers solitary, in pairs, or fascicled, white, about 4 cm. long, their pedicels appressed-hirsute, slender, 1 to 2 cm. long, ebracteolate. Calyx hirsute, the lobes linear-lanceolate, acuminate, about 5 mm. long, free nearly or quite to the base. Corolla-tube slightly pubescent, the lower 1.5 to 2 cm. slender, cylindric, then expanded, the lobes orbicular-ovate, about 6 mm. long. Stameus 2, the anthers ovoid, 1.2 mm. long, connate, the filaments glabrous, ultimately much twisted and contorted; staminodes two, 4 mm. long, glabrous. Ovary and style somewhat pubescent. Fruits cylindric, elongated, glabrous, up to 4.5 cm. long, 3 to 4 mm. in diameter, slenderly acuminate, somewhat rugose when dry, the seeds minute, subellipsoid, 0.3 mm. in length.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima, near Saudakan, Ramos 1458 (type), 1263, 1883, October, 1920. In damp forests at low altitudes. A species well characterized by its somewhat hispid leaves, those of each pair being equal in size and similar in shape, but more especially by its slenderly pedicelled, solitary to fascicled flowers which are for the most part confined to the leafless nodes on the lower part of the stem, as well as by its slender, cylindric, elongated fruits. It seems to be remote from all other known species of the section, but clearly belongs in the section *Whitia*.

Cyrtandra longicarpa sp. nov. § *Whitia*.

Suffruticosa, erecta, haud ramosa, circiter 40 cm. alta; caulis brevibus, rugosis, circiter 5 mm. diametro, leviter hirsutis; foliis confertis, membranaceis, olivaceis, nitidis, oblongo-ovatis, breviter acuminitatis, deorsum angustatis, cuneatis vel decurrentibus, margine serratis, 20—27 cm. longis, utriusque glabris vel subtus ad costam hirsutis, nervis utrinque 12—14, distantibus, reticulis tenuibus, laxis; floribus axillaribus et in axillis defoliatis fasciculatis, tenuiter pedicellatis, circiter 2.5 cm. longis. Bracteis submembranaceis ovatis subcaudato-acuminatis 1.8 cm. longis instructis, calycis profunde 5-sidis, lobis lanceolatis, glabris, 5—6 mm. longis; corollae tubo deorsum cylindrico, supra ampliato, extus leviter pubescente; fructibus cylindraceis, elongatis, glabris, tenuiter acuminitatis, 5—7 cm. longis, 2—3 mm. diametro.

An erect, unbranched shrub about 40 cm. high, the stems short, about 5 mm. in diameter, rugose when dry, the younger parts more or less hirsute. Leaves crowded at the apices of the stems, apparently alternate, the normal ones membranaceous, olivaceous, shining, oblong-ovate, shortly acuminate, narrowed below to the cuneate or long-decurrent base, the margins more or less serrate, 20 to 27 cm. long, 6 to 10 cm. wide, glabrous on both surfaces or the midrib beneath sparingly hirsute; lateral nerves 12 to 14 on each side of the midrib, prominent on the lower surface, the reticulations lax; petioles 2 to 4 cm. long, somewhat hirsute; intermingled with the normal leaves are found greatly reduced, apparently alternate, usually lanceolate, sessile ones, 1.5 to 3 cm. in

length. Flowers 2.5 cm. long, fascicled, chiefly in the lower axils, their pedicels slender, glabrous or nearly so, up to 2 cm. in length, subtended by submembranaceous, ovate, subcandate-acuminate, nearly glabrous bracts up to 1.8 cm. in length. Calyces divided nearly or quite to the base, the lobes lanceolate, glabrous, 5 to 6 mm. long. Corolla sparingly pubescent externally, the tube narrow and cylindric for the lower 10 mm. then expanded, the lobes subequal, orbicular-ovate, 6 mm. long. The filaments erect, 8 mm. long; anthers oblong-ovate, 3 mm. long, slightly cohering by the acuminate tips; staminodes 5 mm. long, glabrous. Disk cylindric, truncate, glabrous, 2.5 mm. long. Ovary and style obscurely pubescent, the stigma 2-lobed, the lobes elliptic, 1 mm. in length. Fruits narrow, cylindric, elongated, 5 to 7 cm. long, 2 to 3 mm. in diameter, glabrous, rugose, slenderly acuminate, usually more or less curved.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima, near Sandakan. *Ramos 1859* (type), 1265, October, 1920. In damp forests along small streets at low altitudes. A species strongly characterized by its erect, unbranched habit; its short stems; its crowded, apparently alternate and very dissimilar leaves; as well as by its slenderly pedicelled, fascicled flowers which occur both in the axils of leaves and in the axils of fallen leaves; and furthermore by its slender, elongated, usually curved, glabrous, slenderly acuminate fruits which attain a length of from 5 to 7 cm. Like *C. didissundriformis*, it strongly resembles certain species of *Didissandra*, but is clearly a *Cyrtandra* and by definition falls in the section *Whitia*. It apparently is not closely allied to any previously described species of this section and differs radically from the species mentioned above in its densely crowded, apparently alternate and dissimilar leaves, which are furthermore glabrous or nearly so.

***Cyrtandra simplex* sp. nov. § Campanulaceae.**

Frutex erectus, 40—50 cm. altus, hanc ramosus, partibus junioribus dense ferrugineo-villosus; caulinibus teretibus, circiter 3 mm. diametro, vetustioribus glabris; foliis in paribus, aequalibus vel subaequalibus, membranaceis, oblongis vel oblongo-ellipticis, 8—14 cm. longis, supra olivaceis, glabris, subtus pallidis, ad eos tam nervosque plus minusve pubescentibus, apice breviter acuminatis, basi acutis, margine distanter crenatis vel undulato-crenatis, nervis utrinque circiter 6, tenuibus, reticulis laxis obseuris; floribus 5 cm. longis, in axillis inferioribus defoliatis, pedunculis solitariis vel fasciculatis, plerumque bifloris; ealyxi circiter 1.5 cm. longo, cylindraceo, suleato, persistente, lobis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, 4 mm. longis; corollae tubo extus villoso, deorsum tenuiter cylindraceo, sursum ampliato.

An erect, unbranched shrub 40 to 50 cm. high, the younger parts of the stems densely ferruginous-villous. Stems terete, smooth, about 3 mm. in diameter, grayish or brownish, the older parts glabrous or nearly so, the internodes 1.5 to 7 cm. long. Leaves opposite, in equal or subequal pairs, membranaceous, oblong

to oblong-elliptic, 8 to 14 cm. long, 3.5 to 6 cm. wide, the apex rather shortly and stoutly acuminate, the base acute, margins distantly crenate to undulate-crenate, the upper surface glabrous, olivaceous, the lower surface pale and rather conspicuously pubescent on the midrib and lateral nerves; nerves about 6 on each side of the midrib, slender, curved-ascending, the reticulations lax, indistinct; petioles slender, more or less pubescent, 1 to 2.5 cm long. Inflorescences from the axils of fallen leaves and confined to the basal part of the stems, chiefly 2- or 3-flowered, the peduncles solitary or in pairs, in anthesis about 5 mm. long, the lower ones in fruit up to 2 cm. in length. Flowers white, 5 cm. long, subsessile or shortly pedicelled in flower, the pedicels in fruit attaining a length of 1.5 cm., somewhat pubescent, the bracts subtending the flowers elliptic-ovate to narrowly lanceolate, up to 12 mm. long. Calyx about 1.5 cm. long, cylindric, somewhat pubescent, more or less angled, equally 5-lobed, the lobes ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, 4 mm. long. Corolla silky-villous outside, the tube in the lower 1.5 to 2 cm. slender, cylindric, then rather abruptly enlarged, the enlarged portion equaling the slender portion in length. Disk cylindric, glabrous, crenate 2 mm. long. Ovary and style glabrous, style 2.5 cm. long; stigma 3 mm. wide, 1.5 mm. long, entire. Fruits oblong, glabrous, about 12 mm. in length, included in the persistent but not accrescent calyx.

British North Borneo, Bath Lima, near Sandakan, Ramos 1234 (type), 1577, October and November, 1920. In damp forests at low altitudes. A species in many respects resembling *Cyrtandra basiflora* C. B. Clarke of the section *Dissimiles*, but at once distinguished, among other characters, by its strictly opposite leaves, those of each pair being equal or subequal in size and similar in shape. It belongs in the subgenus *Macrocyathus*, and on account of its persistent calyces can scarcely be placed in any other defined section of the genus than the *Campanulaceae*. A somewhat similar form is represented by Ramos 1676, 1708, from the same locality. Of these only fruiting specimens are known. Among other characters, these specimens differ from the species described above in their thicker, sharply toothed, shortly petioled or subsessile leaves, and much shorter infructescences, the fruits being sessile or subsessile in groups of from 2 to 4 at the apices of the short peduncles, the infructescences being chiefly confined to the base of the erect, short, simple trunks, as in *C. basiflora* C. B. Clarke.

ACANTHACEAE.

Hygrophila R. Brown.

Hygrophila obovata Nees in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 3 (1832) 81; DC. Prodr. 11 (1857) 91.

British North Borneo, Sandakan, Ramos 1215. In damp open places at low altitudes. India to Malaya.

*Pseuderanthemum Radlkoffer.****Pseuderanthemum album* (Roxb.) comb. nov.***Justicia alba* Roxb. Fl. Ind. I (1820) 117.*Eranthemum album* Nees in DC. Prodr. II (1847) 455; C. B. Clarke in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal 74, part 2, (1907) 677 (Mat. Fl. Malay. Penin. 4: 887).

British North Borneo, Sapagaya River valley and Batu Lima, near Sandakan, *Ramos* 445, apparently typical, *Ramos* 1240 with thicker leaves than the typical form. Chittagong, Pegu, Malay Peninsula, Nicobar Islands, Andaman Islands and Java.

*Justicia Linnaeus.****Justicia henicophylla* C. B. Clarke in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal 74, part 2, (1907) 685 (Mat. Fl. Malay. Penin. 4: 895).**

British North Borneo, Batu Lima, near Sandakan, *Ramos* 1248. In forests at low altitudes. Malay Peninsula.

*Staurogyne Wallich.****Staurogyne subglabra* C. B. Clarke in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal 74, part 2, (1907) 640 (Mat. Fl. Malay. Penin. 4: 850).**

British North Borneo, Kian, Mount Kinabalu, and Mount Kalawat, *Mrs. Clemens* 10106, 11149, November and December, 1915. This species was previously known only from the Malay Peninsula, the Bornean specimens agreeing entirely with the original description and with Perak material.

***Staurogyne arcuata* C. B. Clarke l. c.**

British North Borneo, Batu Lima and Sibuga, near Sandakan, *Ramos* 1858, 1862, October and December, 1920. In damp forests at low altitudes, agreeing with the original description and with Perak material in all essentials. Malay Peninsula.

RUBIACEAE.

*Neonauclea Merrill.****Neonauclea longipedunculata* sp. nov.**

Arbor glabra, circiter 8 m. alta, ramulis incrassatis, pallide brunneis; foliis magnis, subcoriaceis, oblongis vel ellipticis, 30—40 cm. longis, 11—20 cm. latis, nitidis, brevissime acuminatis, basi rotundatis, nervis utrinque circiter 15; stipulis oblongis, obtusis, coriaceis, 2 cm. longis, circiter 1 cm. latis; pedunculis ternatis vel solitariis, 10—13 cm. longis, sub apice bibracteatis, capitulis sub fructu 3—4 cm. diametro; calyci 5-lohat, lohorum partibus deciditis 3—4 mm. longis, linearifiliformibus haud clavatis, apice nigris; capsulis circiter 1 cm. longis.

A glabrous tree about 8 m. high, the branchlets thickened, pale brownish, the internodes 4 to 12 cm. long, often swollen and inhabited by colonies of ants. Leaves large, 30 to 40 cm. long, 11 to 20 cm. wide, oblong to elliptic, subcoriaceous, the upper surface greenish-olivaceous, shining, the lower somewhat paler, apex shortly and bluntly acuminate, base rounded; lateral nerves about 15 on each side of the midrib, prominent, the reticulations distinct; petioles 2 to 3 cm. long; stipules oblong, obtuse, coriaceous, brown, about 2 cm. long and 1 cm. wide. Heads solitary and ternate, in fruit globose, 3 to 4 cm. in diameter, the peduncles 10 to 13 cm. long, somewhat thickened upward and sharply 4-angled, 2-bracteate near the apex, the bracts deciduous. Capsules very numerous about 1 cm. long, narrowed and globose below, the apical part appressed-pubescent. Calyx-lobes 5, the deciduous parts linear-filiform, black, not clavate, 3 to 4 mm. long, the persistent basal parts thickened, ovate, pale, hard, shining, about 1 mm. long. Seeds numerous, linear, 4 to 5 mm. long, including the wings.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima, near Sandakan, Agama 1034, November 2, 1920. On steep, damp forested slopes, altitude about 70 m. A species well characterized by its very large leaves and its unusually long peduncles. It is probably most closely allied to *Neonuclea cyrtopoda* Merr. and *N. peduncularis* Merr.

Hedyotis Linnaeus.

Hedyotis fissistipula sp. nov.

Suffruticosa, erecta, usque ad 60 cm. alta, haud ramosa, caulis obscure 4-angulatis, sulcatis; foliis oblongo-ovatis vel oblongolanceolatis, tenuiter acuminatis, basi acutis, 9—13 cm. longis, supra glabris, laevibus, subtus asperis, ad costam nervosque breviter hirsutis, nervis utrinque circiter 7, perspicuis, adscendentibus; stipulis circiter 10 mm. longis latisque, leviter hirsutis, pectiatis, segmentis numerosis (circiter 35), 3—4 mm. longis; inflorescentiis axillaribus, sessilibus, capitato-glosteratis, circiter 1 cm. diametro, multifloris, bracteis brevis foliaceis sublanceolatis circiter 1.4 cm. longis bracteolisque numerosis minoribus instructis; floribus confertis, 4-nervis, 5 mm. longis, calycis segmentis lanceolatis, 2 mm. longis, haud acrescentibus: capsulis subellipsoideis, glabris, 2 mm. longis, 2-locellatis.

An erect, suffruticose, unbranched shrub up to 60 cm. high, the stems about 4 mm. in diameter, obscurely 4-angled, the younger parts distinctly sulcate, more or less hispid-hirsute. Leaves oblong-ovate to oblong-lanceolate, chartaceous to subcoriaceous, brittle when dry, greenish or greenish-olivaceous, somewhat shining, 9 to 13 cm. long, 3 to 4.5 cm. wide, the upper surface glabrous, nearly smooth or the midrib more or less hispid-hirsute, the lower surface hispid-hirsute on the midrib and lateral nerves, the indumentum short and stiff, the apex slenderly and sharply acuminate, the base acute to somewhat decurrent and rather distinctly 3-nerved; lateral

nerves, including the basal pair, about 7, sharply ascending, slightly curved or nearly straight, anastomosing close to the margin, prominent on the lower surface; petioles 1.5 to 2 cm. long, more or less hispid; stipules about 10 mm. long and wide, somewhat pubescent, pectinate, the segments usually about 35, linear, 3 to 4 mm. long, the ultimate ones narrower and usually gland-tipped. Inflorescences axillary, sessile, capitate-globose, about 1 cm. in diameter, many-flowered, subtended by usually 2 foliaceous lanceolate acuminate bracts about 1.4 cm. long and 5 mm. wide, and supplied with numerous shorter bracteoles, the ultimate ones linear, acuminate, 3 to 4 mm. long. Flowers white, crowded, shortly pedicelled, 4-merous. Calyx-lobes lanceolate, acuminate 2 mm. long, slightly pubescent. Corolla-tube 2.5 mm. long, the lobes oblong-ovate 1.2 mm. long; slightly hirsute at their tips. Capsules subellipsoid, 2 mm. long, glabrous, 2-celled, crowned by the non-acrescent calyx-lobes.

British North Borneo, Batu Linia, near Sandakan, Ramos 1551 (type), 1154, September and November, 1920. In damp forests and along streams in rather dry forests at low altitudes. A species belonging in the group with *Hedyotis macrophylla* Wall., and in general resembling the Philippine *H. scaberrima* Merr., differing from both of these and from other allied forms in its very numerously laciniate stipules.

Hedyotis platyphylla sp. nov.

Suffrutex erectus, ramiculis sulcatis et leviter angulatis: foliis chartaceis, oblongis vel oblongo-ovatis, usque ad 20 cm. longis, basi acutis vel decurrente-acuminatis, apice perspicue acuminatis, nervis utrinque 7, subtus valde perspicuis, adscendentibus; stipulis laciniatis, circiter 1 cm. longis; inflorescentiis dense fasciculatis, axillaribus, fasciculis circiter 1 cm. diametro: floribus parvis, circiter 4.5 mm. longis, 4-meris, calycis lobis lanceolatis, acuminati, 1.5 mm. longis; capsulis ellipsoideis, circiter 2 mm. longis.

An erect, glabrous, anfrutescent plant about 70 cm. high, the branches sulcate and somewhat angled. Leaves chartaceous, oblong to oblong-ovate, 14 to 20 cm. long, 6 to 8 cm. wide, the base acute or decurrent-acuminate, the apex distinctly acuminate, when dry olivaceous slightly shining; lateral nerves about 7 on each side of the midrib, very prominent on the lower surface, ascending; petioles 2 to 3.5 cm. long; stipules about 1 cm. long, divided into 7 to 9, narrow, linear lobes. Flowers white, in dense, axillary, subglobose fascicles about 1 cm. in diameter, the pedicels up to 2 mm. in length. Calyx-tube 1 to 1.2 mm. long, the lobes 4, lanceolate, acuminate, 1.5 mm. long. Corolla 3.5 mm. long, the lobes oblong, obtuse, 1.2 mm. long, the tube villous inside; subtending bracteoles numerous, linear-lanceolate up to 3 mm. in length. Capsules ellipsoid, about 2 mm. long, crowned by the erect calyx teeth.

British North Borneo, Bettutan watershed, *D. D. Wood* 692 (type), June 7, 1919, in level forested country, altitude about 20 metres; Batu Lima, near Sandakan, *Ramos* 1332, 1678, October, 1920. A species belonging in the group with *Hedyotis congesta* R. Br. but well characterized by its unusually large leaves.

Urophyllum Wallich

Urophyllum borneense sp. nov.

Frutex circiter 5 m. altus, ramulis et subtus foliis ad costam nervosque adpresso pubescentibus; foliis oblongo-ellipticis vel oblongo-lanceolatis, chartaceis, usque ad 20 cm. longis, utriusque angustatis, apice tenuiter acuminatis, basi acutis, nervis utrinque circiter 15, perspicuis; stipulis lanceolatis, 10—12 mm. longis; fructibus numerosis, fasciculatis, subglobosis, glabris, circiter 4 mm. diametro, pedicellis tenuibus circiter 1 cm. longis.

A shrub about 5 m. high, the branchlets and the lower surface of the leaves on the midrib, nerves, and reticulations appressed-pubescent with short hairs. Branches slender, terete, glabrous, pale brownish, the branchlets somewhat compressed or sulcate. Leaves chartaceous, oblong-elliptic to oblong-lanceolate, 13 to 20 cm. long, 4 to 6 cm. wide, pale when dry, subsequently narrowed to the acute base and to the slenderly acuminate apex; lateral nerves about 15 on each side of the midrib, rather prominent as are the primary reticulations; stipules lanceolate, 10 to 12 mm. long; petioles 1.5 to 2 cm. long, slightly pubescent. Fruits numerous, black when dry, fascicled at the nodes, up to 50 at each node, in the uppermost fascicles sometimes as few as 6, dark brown or black when dry, subglobose, about 4 mm. in diameter, glabrous except for the slightly pubescent, short, persistent calyx-teeth; pedicels slender, slightly pubescent, about 1 cm. long.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima, near Sandakan, *Wood* 948, October 14, 1920. In forests at low altitudes. A species strongly characterized by its very numerous, slenderly pedicelled fruits which are crowded at the nodes in fascicles 2.5 to 3 cm. in diameter.

Urophyllum suberosum sp. nov.

Frutex circiter 3 m. altus; ramulis et subtus foliis plus minusve pubescentibus; foliis chartaceis, oblongo-lanceolatis, tenuiter acuminatis, basi acutis vel obtusis, usque ad 35 cm. longis, nervis utrinque 20—25 subtus perspicuis; floribus caulinis, 5- vel 6-meris, fasciculatis, sessilibus, magnis, bracteatis, bracteis ovatis 8—10 mm. longis, ovario 11-loculare; stylis ramis patulis, carnosis, 9—11 mm. longis; fructibus turbinatis, circiter 2 cm. diametro.

A shrub about 3 m. high, the trunk about 3 cm. in diameter, covered with a pale-gray, thick, corky, deeply ridged bark, the flowers unusually large for the genus, borne in sessile fascicles on the trunk. Branches and branchlets terete or subterete, these, the

petioles, and the leaves with a dirty-brown pubescence. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, chartaceous, subholivaceous, 27 to 35 cm. long, 7 to 8 cm. wide, slenderly acuminate, base acute to obtuse or even somewhat rounded, the upper surface glabrous except the midrib, the lower surface pubescent; lateral nerves 20 to 25 on each side of the midrib, prominent, curved-anastomosing; petioles pubescent, about 2 cm. long; stipules lanceolate, pubescent, about as long as the petioles. Flowers white, sessile, large, 5- or 6-merous, fascicled on the trunk, the subtending bracts ovate, slightly pubescent externally, densely appressed-villous within, 8 to 10 mm. long, acute. Corolla-tube cylindric, 10 to 12 mm. long, 8 to 10 mm. in diameter, externally appressed-pubescent, inside glabrous except at the densely ciliate-bearded throat, the lobes oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, about 9 mm. long, glabrous inside. Calyx somewhat campanulate, about 10 mm. long and 12 mm. in diameter, the lobes broadly ovate, about 6 mm. long, inside densely appressed-villous. Ovary 11-celled; style sparingly hirsute, 5 mm. long, the arms fleshy, spreading, 9 to 11 mm. long, as many as the ovary-cells. Fruit turbinate, 2 cm. in diameter, apex depressed, glabrous, rugose, the persistent calyx pubescent, the lobes spreading.

British North Borneo. Batu Lima, near Sandakan, Ramos 1472 (type), October, 1920; Labuk and Sugut Districts, Sumawang river, Igama 663, September 24, 1918, in flat country at low altitudes. This species is remarkable for its thick, corky, deeply ridged, pale bark, and its caudate, sessile, unusually large flowers, and its turbinate fruits, the spreading persistent calyx 2 cm. in diameter, the fruit somewhat projecting and depressed at the apex.

Borreria G. F. W. Meyer.

Borreria hispida (Linn.) K. Schum. in Engl. and Prantl, Nat. Pflauzenfam. 4, part 4, (1891) 44.

Spermacoce hispida Linn. Sp. Pl. (1753) 102.

British North Borneo, Sandakan, Ramos 1786, 1760, 1767. In open waste places at low altitudes. India to China and Malaya.

Borreria ocymoides (Burm. f.) DC. Prodr. 4 (1830) 544.

Spermacoce ocymoides Burm. f. Fl. Ind. (1768) 34, t. 18. f. 1.

British North Borneo. Sandakan, Ramos 1788. Along roads at low altitudes. Tropical Africa, Asia, and Malaya.

Psychotria Linnaeus.

Psychotria woodii sp. nov.

Frutex erectus, circiter 2 m. altus, glaber; foliis chartaceis, oblongis vel oblongo-ob lanceolatis, usque ad 30 cm. longis, acute-acuminatis, basi cuneatis, in siccitate fragilibus, nitidis, supra castaneis, subtus brunneis, nervis utrinque circiter 18 perspicuis;

infructescentiis paniculatis, 6—12 cm. longis, fructibus ellipsoideis circiter 1 cm. longis longitudinaliter sulcatis, seminibus plano-convexis dorso perspicue 5-sulcato, albumine lacea.

A glabrous shrub about 2 m. high, the branchlets nearly black when dry. Leaves oblong to oblong-elliptic, chartaceous, 15 to 30 cm. long, 4.5 to 10 cm. wide, usually narrowed upward to the slenderly and sharply acuminate apex, the base gradually narrowed, cuneate, when dry usually castaneous and prominently shining on both surfaces, the lower surface somewhat paler than the upper; lateral nerves about 18 on each side of the midrib, prominent, anastomosing directly with the slightly arched marginal nerves; petioles 2 to 4 cm. long; stipules lanceolate, acuminate, deciduous, about 8 mm. long. Infructescences paniculate, 6 to 12 cm. long, shortly peduncled, sometimes branched from the base, the primary branches few, the lower ones spreading. Fruits ellipsoid, red when fresh, black or dark-brown when dry, glabrous, longitudinally sulcate, about 1 cm. long; seeds plano-convex, the back conspicuously 5-sulcate, the albumen uniform, not at all ruminant.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima and Sandakan, *Ramos* 1429 (type) 1198, *Wood* 1101. All collected in October, 1920, from damp forests at low altitudes. The same species is also represented by *Mrs. Clemens* 11180 from Mt. Kalawat, December, 1915. A species well characterized by its being entirely glabrous throughout, as well as by its elongated, usually slenderly acuminate leaves which are typically castaneous when dry.

***Psychotria grandistipula* sp. nov.**

Frutex erectus, usque ad 1 m. altus, ramulis et inflorescentiis et foliis utrinque ad costam nervosque perspicue rubiginoso-villosis; foliis chartaceis, ellipticis vel oblongo-ovatis vel oblongo-obovatis, 13—27 cm. longis, acuminatis, basi acutis, in siccitate plerumque rubiginosis, nervis utrinque circiter 12, perspicuis; stipulis ovatis, 1.5—2 cm. longis, 1—1.5 cm. latis, obtusis, deciduis; inflorescentiis paniculatis, brevissime pedunculatis, circiter 5 cm. longis, 7—9 cm. latis; fructibus glabris, ellipsoideis vel oblongo-ellipsoideis, 9 mm. longis, longitudinaliter sulcatis; seminibus plano-convexis, dorso perspicue 3-vel 4-sulcato, albumine aequabile.

An erect shrub up to 1 m. high, the branchlets, petioles, inflorescences, and leaves conspicuously rubiginous-villous. Leaves chartaceous, elliptic to oblong-ovate or oblong-obovate, 13 to 27 cm. long, 8 to 13 cm. wide, the apex distinctly acuminate, base acute, when dry usually rubiginous or the upper surface olivaceous, somewhat shining on both surfaces and conspicuously ciliate with more or less crisped hairs on the midribs, nerves, and reticulations on both surfaces, and with scattered similar hairs on the parenchyma, the upper surface ultimately nearly glabrous; lateral nerves about 12 on each side of the midrib, prominent on the lower surface, arched-anastomosing close to the margin, the reticulations lax, distinct; petioles rubiginous-villous, 2 to 3 cm. long; stipules broadly ovate, chartaceous, villous, deciduous, 1.5 to 2 cm. long,

1 to 1.5 cm. wide, obtuse, narrowed below. Inflorescences terminal, shortly peduncled, about 5 cm. long, 7 to 9 cm. wide, usually with 3 primary branches, rather lax. Mature fruits red when fresh, dark-brown when dry, glabrous. ellipsoid to oblong-ellipsoid. 9 mm. long, longitudinally sulcate: seeds plano-convex, the back conspicuously 3- or 4-sulcate, the albumin uniform, not at all ruminant.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima, near Sandakau, Ramos 1194 (type), 1865, 1870, 1426, 1570. On forested slopes at low altitudes. A species in general appearance resembling *Psychotria stipulosa* Wall., but differing totally in its indumentum. The unusually large stipules are characteristic.

Xanthophytum Blume.

Xanthophytum longipedunculatum sp. nov.

Frutex usque ad 60 cm. altus, plus minusve ferrugineo-pubescent; foliis membranaceis, oblongis vel oblongo-oblanceolatis, 13—25 cm. longis, acuminatis, basi acutis vel attenuatis, supra atro-olivaceis, glabris vel ad costam leviter hirsatis, subtus subferrugineis, appresso-ferrugineo-ciliatis, nervis utrinque circiter 20. perspicuis; paniculis 3—5 cm. longis, longe tenuiter pedunculatis, pedunculo 5—15 cm. longo; floribus 4—4.5 mm. longis.. fructibus glabris, 2—3 mm. diametro.

An erect shrub less than 1 m. high, the branchlets, inflorescences, and the lower surface of the leaves more or less ferruginous-pubescent with appressed hairs, the indumentum on very young leaves often eupreous and shining. Leaves membranaceous, oblong to oblong-oblanceolate, 13 to 25 cm. long, 4 to 6 cm. wide, narrowed upward to the acuminate apex and below to the attenuate base, the upper surface olivaceous, ultimately glabrous, when young with scattered ciliate hairs along the midrib and nerves, the lower surface paler than the upper, the midrib and nerves rather densely appressed-pubescent and with numerous similar hairs on the surface; lateral nerves about 20 on each side of the midrib, prominent on the lower surface, curved, anastomosing close to the margin, the reticulations obscure; petioles about 2 cm. long; stipules lanceolate, caudate-acuminate, pubescent, about 1.5 cm. long. Inflorescences axillary, paniculate, long- and slenderly peduncled, the panicles 3 to 5 cm. long, the branches spreading, the lower ones up to 2 cm. long, the peduncles 5 to 15 cm. long. Flowers white, 4 to 4.5 mm. long, 5-merous, the calyx cup-shaped, 1.5 to 2 mm. long, very slightly pubescent, the lobes broadly ovate, 0.5 mm. in length. Corolla 3 mm. long, the lobes oblong-ovate, acute, 1 mm. in length, the throat villous inside. Fruits glabrous about 15 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, their pedicels up to 3 mm. in length, the bracts subtending the branches narrowly lanceolate, about 2 mm. long.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima, near Sandakan, *Ramos 1926* (type), 1271, November, 1920. In damp forests along small streams at low altitudes; Kiau. *Mrs. Clemens 10189*, November, 1915. The alliance of this species is manifestly with *Xanthophyllum fructiculosum* Blume, from which it is at once distinguished by its long and slenderly peduncled inflorescences.

CUCURBITACEAE.

Melothria Linnaeus.

Melothria diversifolia sp. nov. § *Eumelothria*.

Herba scandens, monoica; foliis valde diversiformibus, majoribus ovatis vel oblongo-ovatis, usque ad 20 cm. longis, ad 11 cm. latis, minoribus oblongis vel lanceolatis, 5—10 cm. longis, 1.5—3 cm. latis, omnibus chartaceis vel subcoriaceis, acute acuminatis, basi truncato-hastatis, angulis plerumque acutis, margine distanter dentatis, supra olivaceis, asperrimis, subtus glabris, aublaevis; floribus ♀ solitariis, tenuiter pedunculatis, 1 em. longis; ♂ plerumque in ramiculis junioribus laxissime corymbosis; fructibus globosis, glabris, 1 cm. diametro; seminibus compressis, subellipsoideis, 6 mm. longis, leviter rugosis, vix marginatis.

A herbaceous, monoecious vine, the stems terete, 3 to 3.5 mm. in diameter, the younger branchlets slender, 1 mm. in diameter or less. Leaves chartaceous to subcoriaceous, mostly dark-green when dry, the upper surface very scabrous, the lower glabrous and nearly smooth, diverse in shape and in size, the larger ones ovate to oblong-ovate, 13 to 20 cm. long, 7 to 11 cm. wide, the smaller ones oblong to lanceolate, 7 to 9 cm. long, 2 to 4 cm. wide, all slenderly and sharply acuminated, their bases truncate-hastate, the angles chiefly acute, the margins distantly dentate; lateral nerves, including the basal ones, about 6 on each side of the midrib, prominent on the lower surface, the reticulations lax; petioles 1 to 2.5 cm. long; tendrils simple, glabrous, up to 15 cm. in length, slender. Flowers yellow, the pistillate ones solitary, slenderly pedunculated, about 1 cm. long, the peduncles up to 2.5 cm. in length; ovary ovoid, 3 mm. long, the perianth tube short, broad: calyx segments lanceolate, acuminate, 1.5 mm. long: petals elliptic-ovate, acuminate, 5 mm. long: staminodes 1.2 mm. in length: stigma 3-lobed, the lobes deeply cleft, 2 mm. long. Stamine flowers similar to the pistillate ones, for the most part laxly corymbose on the younger branchlets, the inflorescences up to 10 cm. in length: stamens free, their anthers 1.5 mm. long. Fruits globose, red when fresh, glabrous, smooth, about 1 cm. in diameter, the seeds compressed, subellipsoid, about 6 mm. long, slightly rugose, scarcely marginate.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima and Sebuga, near Sandakan, *Ramos 1896* (type), 1175, 1210, October and December, 1920. In thickets at low altitudes. A species well characterized by its ample,

elongated, very diverse leaves which are truncate-hastate at the base, the basal angles being chiefly acute, as well as by its lax, corymbose, staminate inflorescences.

Momordica Linnaeus.

Momordica acuminata sp. nov.

Herba scandens, dioica, inflorescentii exceptis glabra; folia chartaceis, oblongo-ovatis, brunneo-olivaceis, utrinque intidis, integris, 9—11 cm. longis, tenuiter acute acuminatiis, basi cordatis, subtus perspicue reticulatis, petiolo glanduloso; floribus ♂ solitariis, magnis, bractea magna ovata, acuta, basi cordata, intus scaberula.

A nearly glabrous, herbaceous, dioecious vine, the ultimate branchlets 2 mm. in diameter or less, sulcate, pale-brownish. Leaves chartaceous, shining on both surfaces, brownish-olivaceous, oblong-ovate, entire, 9 to 11 cm. long, 4.5 to 6 cm. wide, the apex slenderly and sharply acuminate, the base cordate, the sinus rather broad, the basal lobes rounded, the basal margin usually with 1 or 2 prominent glands; lateral nerves including the basal pair 4 to 6 on each side of the midrib, prominent, arched-anastomosing, the primary reticulations lax, distinct; petioles about 2 cm. long, distinct, glandular in the upper part, the glands sessile, up to 1 mm. in diameter; tendrils slender, up to 6 cm. long. Staminate flowers axillary, solitary or in pairs, the pedicels up to 3.5 cm. long, the subtending bracts inclosing the buds broadly ovate when spread, acute or obtuse, the base prominently cordate, up to 3.5 cm. long, scabrid on both surfaces. Calyx-tube broad, nearly flat, 10 to 12 mm. in diameter, the lobes oblong-ovate, sharply acuminate, scaberulous, about 1.5 cm. long, 8.5 mm. wide. Corolla-lobes ovate, the larger ones up to 5.5 cm. long, acute or somewhat acuminate, reticulate, sparingly pubescent outside, especially in the lower part. Stamens 3, 6 to 8 mm. long, one entire, two 2-lobed, the connectives more or less papillose, each stamen or lobe with a conspicuous, ascending, lateral, papillate-villous, lanceolate appendage, about 4 mm. long, from a broad base.

British North Borneo, Batu Lima, near Sandakan, Ramos 1303, October, 1920. In forests at low altitudes. The petals are described as white, the central portion nearly black. The species is allied to *Momordica denticulata* Miq., from which it is distinguished by its thinner, smaller, entire leaves, its glandular petioles, its acuminate sepals, and its larger flowers. A very similar species is represented by *Native Collector* 2812 (Bur. Sci.), Moulton 64, from Selungo, Upper Baram, Sarawak, collected on November 22, 1914, but which differs in its truncately rounded, not cordate leaves, and apparently smaller flowers and bracts. The specimens are imperfect.

A Botanical Excursion to Northern Sumatra.

BY H. N. RIDLEY, C.M.G., F.R.S.

The flora of Sumatra is at present still very little known, so that the account of even a short excursion especially in the quite unexplored northern part of the island is a contribution to the history of its flora. In my paper on Messrs. Robinson's and Kloss' collections on Korinchi Peak (*Journ. Fed. Malay States Museums*, Vol. viii, p. 9), I gave a resumé of the collections which had been made in Sumatra and which were chiefly in the southern half of the island. As the only part of Sumatra I had myself collected in was the Siak district in the south, I was anxious to visit other parts of Sumatra before my Eastern travels came to an end, and meeting Mr. Gallagher who was Manager of the United Malay Association Rubber Company, in Singapore, he very kindly made arrangements for me to get to Berastagi and to reside for some days in the bungalow belonging to the Company. I left Penang therefore on February 4th, 1921, by steamer and arrived at Belawan, the port for Medan the next day. I had an excellent boy, Rau, procured for me by Mr. Kloss, and a plant collector, Kiah, supplied by Mr. Burkhill. Arrived at Belawan at sunrise I had to interview the Customs Officials, two very young men who knew properly neither English nor Malay, about my collecting presses and paper which I believe should have come into the country free, as they did when I travelled in Java; but after a little dispute I had to pay nine guilders duties for them.

The train from Belawan to Medan was very slow and late in arriving. We passed through low-lying cultivated ground with little of the original vegetation left, except in the tidal swamps. The mangrove and tidal swamp flora appeared to resemble closely that of the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. I noted *Oroxylum indicum* and *Excoecaria agallocha*, besides the usual species of *Rhizophora* and *Bruguiera*, and I saw a young plant of *Corypha elata* Roxb., which occurs in the Peninsula as far South as Alor Star only.

Medan is a small but picturesque, well laid out little town with far the best and cheapest Hotels in the East. The officials of the company were exceedingly kind and helpful: Mr. Henderson arranged for a motor car belonging to the Company to convey me with the boys and baggage to Berastagi and we started at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The first part of the journey lay for a long time through low, flat cultivated ground. The road was fringed on both sides for a considerable distance with a belt of young teak trees planted very close together to supply poles and posts. Eventually we came to the mountain ranges clad with forest. As the road was bad and required widening in many parts.

of the hilly districts, the car had to stop at intervals and we took advantage of this to jump out and collect what we could on the roadside. The pretty pink balsam *Impatiens platypetala* was abundant all the way up wherever it was damp enough for it.

The forest on the mountains here is by no means as dense nor are the trees as lofty as in the mountains of the Malay Peninsula, but this is perhaps due to extensive cutting of timber to supply the lowland districts. Eventually we arrived on the great Karn plateau and at the bungalow, where we were kindly received by the other occupants, at half past five.

The plateau of very large extent does not at first appear a good botanical ground, as it is mainly covered with lalang and bracken, the original forests with which it was probably formerly covered having doubtless been cleared for cultivation by the Battaks, who inhabit this region; but patches of forest occur near their villages and in the valleys, and the further hills, many within an easy walk, are clad with a dense forest vegetation at the summits. Among the lalang even grew some plants of interest: *Arundina speciosa*, *Rhynchospora glauca*, *Callicarpa eriophylla* n. sp., *Shuteria vestita*, the pretty little purple and yellow *Liparis pratensis* n. sp. and many others. Where the lalang could not grow or had been extirpated, the turf was yellow with *Smithia javanica*; and *Viola serpens* and *Patrinii*, *Habenaria lucertifera*, *Knoria lineata* and many other small plants were to be found, and in the streams were *Ranunculus diffusus*, *Juncus lamprocarpus*, *Equisetum* and many sedges and grasses.

Some of the hill forests especially those in the neighbourhood of the Volcano Sibayak were rich in many interesting plants. We explored these hills as far as we could go in a morning, and made an expedition one day to the Volcano. Starting at 7 a.m., we crossed the plain to the first range of hills which we ascended by a very wet track. Then came a steep descent of about 1,000 feet, to a valley full of ricefields which was very wet, and contained many marsh plants. We then made our way to a house where lived a native who acted as a guide to the track to the top of the Volcano. We crossed the rest of the paddy land and came to a sulphurous stream issuing from the Volcano; near by was a hot sulphurous spring about which grew *Cyperus polystachyus* and *Juncus*, and in the stream was a new species of *Eugenia*, many trees of which had been killed by the sulphur. Crossing this we entered the woods of the base of Sibayak, chiefly characterised by abundance of *Polygonum chinense*. The track is quite clear from this point, but is a stiff climb, the black greasy volcanic mud making the walk very arduous. The upper part of the wood proved very rich in fine and showy plants:—*Medinilla vulcanica* n. sp., *Rhododendron multicolor*, *Pratia montana*, *Clethra pulcherrima* n. sp., and a large species of *Pandanus*.

Above the wood on the actual volcano slope is a low scrub of *Medinilla vulcanica* with *Heptapleurum triste*, *Embelia pergamacea*, *Gaultheria leucocarpa* with large clumps of *Rhuacophila javanica*.

The path ascends steeply through this scrub until the last sign of vegetation disappears, and the rest of the way to the crater is a mass of bare, broken stones. The highest plant to ascend was *Litobrochia incisa*. This fern made a brake of plants not more than a foot tall on the highest part which bore any vegetation.

We reached the crater at 10.30. The crater is of considerable size and contains a small lake and some very large fumaroles encrusted with sulphur and some steam-jets which make a hissing and whistling noise which can be heard from a great distance. The views from the top are very fine extending over a great area: but thick clouds and sulphur-smoke only allowed us to catch glimpses of the views. The return was as arduous as the ascent, the last range before we descended into the plains being especially steep. Indeed, an old Battak man and his wife I met returning to the ricefields declared it was enough to kill anyone. We got back to the house at 3 o'clock. A number of Chinese were coming up to the volcano as we left, including a woman who seemed in a state of collapse, about half way up the final ascent. They must have come a long way, but such visitors come (we were told by the guide) in great numbers.

After a few more days collecting, Mr. Knapp came up to Berastagi and I returned in his car to Medan on February 16th and left in the car for Belawan next day, arriving at Penang on the 18th.

The weather was fine, at least most of the day: but it rained heavily in the afternoons and evenings nearly always. The temperature was cool and pleasant, and at that altitude the Battaks were able to cultivate potatoes, cabbages and carrots, as good as in Europe. The Tree-tomato *Cyphomandra betacea* grew and fruited readily and indeed has run wild in the forests.

THE FLORA.

The flora of this mountain region closely resembles that of Java, as might be expected, but is strikingly dissimilar from that of the Malay Peninsula as represented by the Taiping hills on the West and the Tahan mountains on the East. Indeed there are scarcely any species common to the mountains of both countries. It should be remarked however, that they differ also in soil and climate. The high mountains of Perak are covered with a thick wet forest, and their soil is granitic in origin: the Tahan range is open and rocky, the prevailing rock being a sandstone. The mountains of Java and Sumatra except where cleared are covered with forest in most parts, rather thinner than that of the Malay Peninsula and the soil consists of volcanic debris, ash and volcanic mud.

At these high altitudes in Sumatra and Java we find a series of palaeartic genera which occur also in the mountains of Northern India, but which are strikingly absent from the Malay Peninsula, only a few occurring in one spot.

Such are *Ranunculus*, *Anemone*, *Viola*, *Mahonia*, *Sanicula*, *Neillia*, *Sambucus*, *Lonicera*, *Carlemannia*, *Hydrangea*, *Astilbe*, *Melissa*, *Disporum*, *Juncus*, *Potamogeton*, *Equisetum*. In one spot only in the Malay Peninsula have we met with any of this type of flora, and that is in a valley in Telom, on the borders of Perak and Pahang, where occur *Viola serpens*, *Sanicula europaea*, *Desmodium scalpe*, *Disporum multiflorum* and *Pouzolzia Bennetiana*. All these plants occur together at Berastagi in light open woods or open country. They do not occur at all in dense shady forests.

At the time I wrote an account of the flora of Telom (*Journ. F. M. S. Mus.* Vol. iv, p. 1) practically nothing was known of the mountain flora of Sumatra, and as most of these plants occurred in Java as well as the Himalayas, I was very puzzled to account for their occurrence in Telom. There can be no doubt they were derived from Sumatra, as Telom is nearly opposite Berastagi and further that they form evidence of a land connection between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra. There can be no doubt that the extension of this Himalayo-Sumatran flora was formerly much wider and has been driven out by the dark wet rain-forest which at a later date over-shadowed the Himalayo-Sumatran flora. The little valley of Telom was in parts covered with a lighter woodland, though surrounded for miles by the dense forest, and it was here that this little patch of plants had persisted. It was interesting to note also that the only *Didymocarpus* in the Berastagi woods was *D. albina*, also a Telom plant.

There are still some botanists who seem to be puzzled by the occurrence of patches of a flora occurring at a considerable distance from other spots where it is found and often isolated by deep chasms or wide spaces of another kind of forest. Their natural idea is to attribute this distribution to the action of birds or wind bringing the seeds from long distances. Mr. F. Lewis in an account of a visit to the Kunadiyaparawita mountain in Ceylon (*Journ. Linn. Soc.* xiv, p. 143), while he examines this possibility rejects it on the grounds of the seeds of the plants common to this mountain and Adam's Peak having no particular development for such special means of dispersion and the absence of birds or monkeys on the mountain he is dealing with. Now it is clear that if a bird can carry the seed of any given plant from one mountain to another it can equally well carry it to all the mountains in the neighbourhood, and as a matter of fact we do not find plants carried by birds from one distant locality to another single, little isolated spot only. (An exception must be made in the case of oceanic islands where the only plants which can be conveyed from the mainland, except a few dust-seed plants, ferns and orchids, and sea-borne plants, are the only ones that can naturally get there, and where the island is naturally attractive to birds flighting oversea).

The patch of Sumatran plants at Telom, and the Adam's Peak plants on Kunadiyaparawita mountain are in most cases plants

with no special means of dispersal, they belong to a variety of Orders and it is not one species but a number which are common to the two spots. There is no possible explanation of the distribution except that the two localities were connected by a land area which bore originally one continuous flora which has been by change of climate or denudation of mountains, swept out of existence between the two localities in which it still persists.

Though the floras of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula possess a considerable similarity especially in the lowland parts, there are some very marked differences in particular groups. The genus *Saurauja* is represented by about 40 species in the Sumatra-Java area, and by about 30 species in Borneo, while the Malay Peninsula only contains 5 species, 2 of which are also Javanese: *Cyrtandra* is represented by over 50 Sumatran and Javanese species, 40 Borneo species and 7 Malayan ones. On the other hand *Didymocarpus* is represented by 35 species in the Malay Peninsula, and by only 7 species in Sumatra. The paucity of *Didymocarpus* in Sumatra is very striking as they are conspicuous plants and not easily over-looked. *Didymocarpus albina* in Berastagi woods was remarkably abundant, and I never saw elsewhere any species of this genus growing in such great masses together. Another striking fact was the scarcity of palms, only one *Pinanga* and one *Calamus* were to be seen in the woods, besides a *Caryota* possibly introduced as it chiefly occurred in and about cultivation. However, even in the Malay Peninsula, palms certainly become scarcer at 5,000 feet elevation.

While writing this paper I received a collection made in August, 1921 by Mohamed Nur, a collector sent by Mr. Burkhill from the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, both at Sibolangit, lower down in this region, the Sibayak Volcano and at Berastagi and I have had also in my hands a collection of specimens made in December 1921 about Berastagi by Mrs. Burkhill. I have added to this account the names of such species as are additional to my own gatherings, so as to complete as much as we know of this area.

RANUNCULACEAE.

Clematis sumatrana Ridl. n. sp.

Slender climber; stems hairy. Leaves trifoliate; petiole 2.25 in. long, hairy; leaflets ovate acute, base round, edge shortly and sparsely toothed in the upper part, above glabrous, beneath hairy on nerves and nervules; nerves 5 prominent, 4 inches long, 3.75 inches wide or less. Panicles 6 to 7 inches long, white, tomentose-hairy, branches 2 pairs, 3 in. long in flower, with small leafy bracts at base of branches. Flowers 3 or 4 in terminal cymes on the branch ends; pedicels tomentose, .3 in. long. Sepals lanceolate acuminate, base broad tomentose, white .75 in. long. Stamens hairy .5 in. long. Achenes fusiform narrowed at both ends; plume slender 1 inch long with long silky hairs.

Edges of woods, climbing on trees, Berastagi. A very beautiful species. Allied closely to *C. Leschenaultiana* DC. of Java, but the leaves are broader, less serrate, and much less hairy, the sepals narrower and more acuminate.

Ranunculus diffusus DC. var. *glabratus*.

A tall plant over 12 inches, nearly glabrous, with only a few short hairs on the stem and leaves: flowers small, only .4 in. across. Banks of streams on the Plateau, Berastagi. Very much more glabrous than the Java form, and with rather smaller flowers.

MAGNOLIACEAE.

Talauma pumila Bl. Fl. Jav. 38, pl. 12, C.

A spreading shrub about 10 feet tall, glabrous except the inflorescence. Leaves stiffly coriaceous, elliptic-lanceolate, subacute narrowed at base; nerves about 12 pairs sunk above, elevate strongly beneath; nervules elevate on both surfaces, 6 to 9 in. long, 2 to 3.5 in. wide; petioles .5 in. long, pubescent when young. Flowers solitary axillary, small, white; pedicels .5 in. long, appressed hairy. Buds globose ovoid .5 in. long. Stipules suborbicular shortly appressed hairy. Sepals ovate blunt pustular, outside glabrous, pustulate when dry, .5 in. long, .25 in. wide. Petals 6, as long, narrower linear oblong blunt. Stamens about 12; anthers linear with a small round crest. Carpels small, 5 or 6, glabrous, connate.

In a wooded ravine at Berastagi. *Distrib.* Java. This has been rather poorly described and Blume himself added to his descriptions figures of plants in the Botanical Magazine and Andrew's Botanic Repository which are not the species he had in Java.

Schizandra pyrifolia Bl.

A climber with whitish flowers. Berastagi Woods. Blume gives as a character the rounded bases of the leaves, as contrasted with the acuminate bases of the leaves in *S. axillare* Bl. In my specimens the leaves are often slightly narrowed at the base, but some are quite rounded and there is no trace of the serration of *S. axillare*. Native of Java also, and Beccari got it at Mount Singalan, in South Sumatra.

ANONACEAE.

Melodorum breviflorum Ridl. n. sp.

Strong climber. Leaves thin, coriaceous elliptic narrowed shortly at base, glabrous above except the lower part of the midrib, pale, thinly tomentose beneath; nerves 16 pairs, prominent beneath; nervules transverse, very numerous, 5 in. long, 2 in. wide; petiole .25 in. long tomentose. Flowers fascicled or in short panicles axillary and terminal; peduncles thick, yellowish tomentose, .25 in.

long. Sepals 3, short, ovate blunt. Buds conic ovoid quite blunt .3 in. long. Petals, outer thick, broad lanceolate blunt, ochreous tomentose outside, glabrous purple within, .25 in. long, inner ones shorter, narrower, finely pubescent outside. Stamens glabrous; anthers linear with a short, narrow acuminate point. Carpels 7 or 8, densely reddish tomentose. Ripe carpels subglobose, a little broader than long, .75 in. through, thinly pubescent on stalks rather slender, 1 inch long.

Climbing on trees in thickets behind the bungalow, Berastagi.

This is certainly closely allied to *M. parviflorum* Seheffer, of Rhio, Banca and Borneo, but differs in its shorter ochreous, not red, tomentum and the very much shorter and blunter buds, the petals being nearly ovate lanceolate, and the stamens having a short narrow acute appendage instead of a broad rounded one.

Polyalthia sp.

Shrub with brown velvety fruits. Allied to *P. bullata*, King, but the indumentum brown-tomentose and the leaves not bullate. Berastagi forests.

Popowia foetida Maing.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur). *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula.

MENISPERMACEAE.

Stephania discolor Spreng.

In the ravine of a stream, Berastagi plateau. *Distrib.* Java.

BERBERIDACEAE.

Mahonia nepaulensis DC.

In woods on the plateau at Berastagi. Not very common. Apparently a new record for Sumatra. A bush 5 feet tall with orange flowers. *Distrib.* India, Java.

CRUCIFERAE.

Nasturtium officinale Linn.

Cultivated ground. Flowers yellow. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Cardamine Regeliana Miq.

In streams on Berastagi plateau. Flowers white.

Cardamine africana Linn.

Woods, Berastagi. Flowers white.

Distrib. Singalan (Beecari), Java.

VIOLACEAE.

Viola serpens Wall.

Common all over the open grassy spots, where there was no talang e.g. the golf links. Flowers pale violet with dark streaks on the lower lip in the mouth.

Distrib. India, Malaya, Malay Peninsula about Telom.

Viola Patrinii DC.

Tufted violet with hastate leaves. Common on the plateau but less so than *V. serpens*; not seen in flower.

Distrib. India and North Asia.

FLACOURTIACEAE.**Bennettia leprosipes Koorders.**

Berastagi, also Mount Singalan (Beccari 51 and 324). I have only seen the description of this species of which only fruiting specimens are known.

POLYGALACEAE.**Polygala pulchra Hassk.**

Woods. Flowers greenish. *Distrib.* Java, Malay Peninsula.

Polygala paniculata Linn.

Abundant on road sides and open places all over this district: from a few inches to 12 inches tall; flowers white. I found a dwarf form with pinkish flowers and thicker leaves also. Native of S. America and the West Indies, now naturalized here and in Java.

Polygala persicariaefolia DC.

Not very abundant, open places near the Battak village and elsewhere on the plateau. A specimen from Lake Toba was brought by Mrs. Burkill. Flowers greenish white with a mauve tip to the keel. *Distrib.* Africa, tropical Asia and Australia.

Polygala telephoides Willd.

Hardly 2 in. tall: flowers white, a garden weed, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

Salomonia cantoniensis Lour.

On banks near the village.

Distrib. A common weed in Tropical Asia.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE.**Drymaria cordata Willd.**

In open spaces by cultivation, Berastagi. *Distrib.* East Asia.

HYPERICACEAE.**Hypericum muticum Linn.**

Common in the cleared ground all over the plateau. Flowers yellow; sometimes as a low tufted plant about 4 in. tall, and in longer grass a slender, hardly branched plant over a foot tall.

TERNSTROEMIACEAE.**Saurauja vulcanica Korth.**

The commonest and most conspicuous tree on the plateau, the leaves appearing white from their undersides blown by the wind.

The tree is stout about 30 feet tall; flowers white.

Distrib. Sumatra only, Singalan.

Saurauja roseata Ridl. n. sp.

Tree about 30 feet tall. Leaves coriaceous elliptic-oblong, blunt, base broad truncate, above smooth glabrous, beneath covered with red brown tomentum; nerves elevate beneath, horizontal, parallel, over 60 pairs, midrib stout, sunk above, elevate beneath, 8 in. long, 5 in. wide: petioles 2 in. long, stout, deciduously tomentose. Panicles terminal axillary, 6 in. long, 3 in. wide, on a peduncle 4 in. long. Bracts at base of branches linear, .4 in. long. Bracteoles ovate, smaller. Flowers numerous very shortly pedicelled, tomentose. Sepals 5, oblong-ovate, round at tip, outer pair largest, tomentose outside, inner three glabrous, smaller, all ciliate, rose pink, enlarged and quite glabrous in fruit, .1 in. long. Petals rosy pink hardly longer, thin, oblong. Stamens 10; filaments short; anthers small, rounded. Style 1 with 3 stigmas recurved. Fruit oblong ovoid, crowned with the style.

Open country at Berastagi. Only one or two trees seen; foliage like that of *S. sapolacea* Ridl. of Korinchi, but flowers quite different.

Saurauja cuspidella Miq.

Small tree with greenish flowers, Berastagi woods.

Saurauja ferox Korth.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur). *Distrib.* Borneo.

Saurauja Reinwardtiana Miq.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur). *Distrib.* Java.

MALVACEAE.

Sida carpinifolia Linn.

Toba Lake (Mrs. Burkitt). *Distrib.* Tropics.

STERCULIACEAE.

Sterculia sumatrensis Ridl. n. sp.

A treelet. Leaves entire elliptic, shortly cuspidate, base shortly cuneate, glabrous chartaceous; nerves 8 pairs elevate beneath, secondary nerves few transverse, reticulations wide, all elevate beneath, the main nerves inarching within the margin 8 in. long, 4 in. wide; petioles 1 in. long. Panicles very slender and lax with few distant short branches 8 in. long; branches 1 in. with few—4 or 5-flowers on each, all sprinkled with stellate hair tufts. Flowers pale green on short pedicels, campanulate: lobes 5, split more than half way down, narrow lanceolate acuminate with scattered and stellate hair-tufts outside, the edges fringed with long white hairs. Staminal column as short as the campanulate tube; anthers 6 in a globose head.

Forests of Berastagi. West Sumatra, Padang at Ayer Manior (Beccari 710). Lampongs (Teysmann).

I have not seen ripe fruit or female flowers of this plant, Miquel in *Fl. Ind. Bat. Supp.*, referred this plant as represented by Teysmann's leaf specimens to *S. nobilis* Sm. = *Sterculia Balanghas* Roxb., from which it is entirely different.

Melochia velutina Bedd.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur). *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

TILIACEAE.

Grewia acuminata Miq.

A plant with the climbing habit of *G. umbellata* of the Malay Peninsula, but while that is glabrous, this is mealy pubescent on the inflorescence and hairy on the midrib and nerves of the leaf. It occurred in the lane by the Battak village at Berastagi and in the woods. It has also been collected in Sumatra in the Padang district by Beccari at Ayer Maneior, 739, and occurs in Java; the Javanese form appears to me to be less hairy than the Sumatran one.

Triumfetta pseudo-cana Sprague.

In a ravine in cultivated ground by the edge of a stream. Flowers yellow. Berastagi plateau. This occurs all over the Malay region.

Triumfetta cana Bl.

In the forests, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Java.

OXALIDACEAE.

Oxalis javanica Bl.

Open country on the plateau, Berastagi, and in the west hill woods.

This is classed under *O. corniculata* Linn. by some authors, but appears very different from that species, as originally described and also from the variety *tomentosa* which occurs in the Malay Peninsula and India. The ordinary form here is creeping with distant branches about 6 in. tall; the leaves .75 in. wide; the leaflets deeply retuse with pilose edges, the inflorescence and stems usually are pilose and the fruit hairy. Another form was erect with slender stems, hairy all over, and woody at the base. Leaves smaller. *O. javanica* is also a native of Java.

Dapania scandens Stapf.

Sibolangit, Dato Pulo Siam valley (Mohamed Nur).

Climber; flowers pink. This form, common in Borneo and Sumatra, has narrower leaves with more ascending nerves than the type from Gopeng in Perak.

BALSAMINACEAE.

Impatiens platypetala Lindl.

Very common all over this region from the low country to the Berastagi plateau in damp spots. *Distrib.* Java.

Impatiens pyrrhotricha Miq.

Common all through the woods, about 6 to 8 in. tall with large canary yellow and orange flowers. The form here is less hairy, and the leaves less crenate than usual. *Distrib.* Sumatra.

Impatiens Korthalsii Miq. Ill. Flor. Arch. p. 100.

Very local in thick herbage in a stream in the forest edge, only a few plants. A herb 2 feet tall with yellow flowers.

Distrib. Sumatra.

RUTACEAE.**Evodia latifolia** DC.

A large tree, Berastagi woods.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Zanthoxylum acanthopodium DC.

A spiny shrub about 6 feet tall in an open grassy spot at Berastagi, the small-leaved form. *Distrib.* China, India.

Glycosmis sumatrana Ridl. n. sp.

Shrub; young parts deep red scurfy. Leaves under 12 in. long, with 3 to 4 pairs of leaflets: leaflets elliptic blunt, shortly cuneate at base, chartaceous, glabrous, 7 to 8 pairs of nerves ascending, elevate beneath, closely gland-dotted, 4 in. long, 2 in. wide; petiole .1 in. long. Inflorescence red-scurfy panicled 1.5 in. long with few branches .3 in. long. Bracts linear acute, red scurfy .05 in. long. Flowers very small (but not fully developed). Sepals orbicular, edges ciliate. Petals ovate-oblong. Stamens, filaments broad narrowed upwards. Pistil glabrous.

Woods, Berastagi. This is allied to *G. puberula*, Lindl. of Penang, but the leaves are thinner with more leaflets and ascending nerves, and the pistil is not glandular.

ILICACEAE.**Ilex triflora** Bl. var. **Griffithii**.

Bandar Bharu, Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur). Quite like the Taiping Hills form.

CELASTRACEAE.**Celastrus axillaris** Ridl. n. sp.

Adult leaves thinly coriaceous, ovate, base round, shortly acuminate, edge obscurely serrate; nerves 7 pairs, elevate beneath, 4 in. long, 2.5 in. wide; petioles .25 in. long: leaves on floral shoots thinner lanceolate, 2.5 in. long, .75 in. wide. Flowers small, white in axillary cymes of 5 or more with a terminal panicle of cymes, 1 in. long; pedicels slender .1 in. long. Calyx of 5 rounded fimbriate lobes. Petals oblong, white, much longer, blunt. Stamens within a thin annular disc, 5.

Berastagi woods. This differs from *C. paniculatus* in its short axillary cymes.

Perrottetia alpestris Loes.

Very common at Berastagi in the woods, a small tree.
Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

RHAMNACEAE.**Rhamnus sumatrensis Ridl. n. sp.**

Tree. Leaves alternate, chartaceous oblong acuminate, base round, edge obscurely serrate crenulate, when young pubescent beneath, when adult glabrous; nerves 6 pairs with midrib sunk above, elevate beneath, 4.5 in. long, 1.5 in. wide; petioles 1 in. long. Racemes axillary pubescent. Flowers in fascicles in lower part, green; pedicels .05 in. long. Calyx campanulate, lobes 5, triangular acute, all hairy. Petals minute, oblong adnate to stamens. Stamens short, from edge of disc, shorter than sepals. Disc lining the calyx-tube. Ovary grooved, free: style grooved; stigma capitate bilobed. Berastagi Woods.

Allied to *Rhamnus nepalensis*, but the sepals are not acuminate as in that species and the stigmas much smaller.

AMPELIDACEAE.**Vitis trifolia Linn. (*Cissus carnosia* Roxb.)**

Berastagi, edges of woods. Flowers white; fruits green.
Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

Vitis geniculata (*Cissus geniculata*, Bl.)

Berastagi, at 5,000 ft. alt. Fruits dirty white.
Distrib. Java.

Vitis (§ *Tetrastigma*) *Scortechnii* Ridl. (*V. semicordata* var. *Scortechnii* King).

Berastagi Woods.

Distrib. Java, Malay Peninsula.

Vitis *rubicisperma* Laws.

Berastagi (Mrs. Burkhill). *Distrib.* Malay islands.

Leea *sundaica* Miq.

Big shrub. Flowers green, fruits purplish. Berastagi.
Distrib. Java.

Leea *aequata* L.

Siholangit (Mohamed Nur). *Distrib.* Malay islands.

SAPINDACEAE.**Lepisanthes montana Bl.**

Small tree 15 feet tall. Flowers white on the stem. Berastagi Woods. *Distrib.* Java, Malay Peninsula.

Lepisanthes sp.

Slender tree. Leaves glabrous obovate, grey when dry; nerves 8 pairs elevate beneath, 14 in. long, 5.5 in. wide. Fruiting spikes 8 together, 8 in. long, with cymes of 2 to 3 pedicels. Fruit sub-triquetrous, pink, covered with short fur, .75 in. long.

Berastagi Woods. Small tree.

STAPHYLEACEAE.

Turpinia sphaerocarpa Hassk.Big tree with pinkish fruits. Berastagi Woods.
Distrib. Java.

OLACACEAE.

Phytocrene bracteata Wall.Sibolangit, Bukit Klnang (Mohamed Nur).
Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

LEGUMINOSAE.

Crotalaria ferruginea Grah.In lalang at Berastagi.
Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.**Crotalaria sessiliiflora** Linn.In lalang, Berastagi. Flowers pale yellow.
Distrib. India, China, Malaya.**Crotalaria lanceolata** E. Meyer.Berastagi (Mrs. Burkhill).
Distrib. East Africa. A handsome yellow *Crotalaria* in gardens here whence it has escaped to the roadside.**Desmodium scalpe** DC.

Very abundant in the Berastagi Woods. Conspicuous from its orange-scarlet flowers.

Distrib. India, Malay Peninsula (Telom) and islands and Africa.**Desmodium sinuatum** Bl.A common bush about 3 feet tall with mauve flowers, in the open plateau in lalang, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Java.**Desmodium parvifolium** DC.Open plateau, Berastagi. Flowers white.
Distrib. India, Malaya, China.**Shuteria vestita** Walk. and Arn.

Abundant among lalang. Flowers reddish. Berastagi plateau. Rather a hairier form than most.

Distrib. India, Malay islands.**Smithia javanica** Bl.Creeping in short grass: golf links, etc. on the plateau. Flowers large, bright yellow. *Distrib.* Java.**Caesalpinia sepiaria** Roxb.A climber with lemon yellow flowers with red stamens. In the forest, and in thiekets, Berastagi. *Distrib.* India, Malaya.**Mezoneuron Kunstleri** King.Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur). Apparently this species, but only in young bud. *Distrib.* Perak.**Cassia mimosoides** Linn.

Open country. Flowers yellow, Berastagi.

Distrib. India, Malay Peninsula and islands.**Cassia siamea** Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur 7422).

ROSACEAE.

Rubus rosaefolius Smith.

Common, forming thick impenetrable bushes; fruit orange. Berastagi Woods. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

Rubus pyrifolius Smith.

Var. *sumatrana*. Leaves ovate-lanceolate acuminate, bluntly serrate crenulate, larger than in the Javanese form, 5 in. long, 2.5 in. wide. The Javanese form has elliptic leaves 3.5 in. long, 2 in. wide, with acute serrations.

Rubus rugosus Sm.

Berastagi Woods. Flowers small, white. *Distrib.* Java.

Rubus glomeratus Bl.

Berastagi. Fruit red. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula & islands.

Rubus battakensis Ridl. n. sp.

Branches slender, hairy at the top, below glabrous with numerous hooked prickles. Leaves deltoid-ovate obscurely trilobed, subcordate, finely dentate above, glabrous except the hairy midrib and nerves beneath, pale thickly hairy tomentose; nerves 6 pairs, long hairy as are reticulations, 3 in. long, 2 in. wide; petioles slender, 1 in. long; prickles small numerous recurved. Stipules broad with numerous processes, thickly silky hairy. Flowers few, one or two in the uppermost axils, with a short raceme of 4 or 5 at the top; pedicels .5 in. long, densely tomentose hairy. Bracts ovate-lanceolate hairy .1 in. long. Sepals ovate acuminate densely appressed hairy, .25 in. long. Petals short, white. Stamens shorter than sepals.

Berastagi Woods. This resembles *R. elongatus* in many points, but is very much more hairy, the leaves beneath and the base of the sepals being quite long hairy.

Pyrus granulosa Bertol.

Lane near the village, Berastagi; fruits white.

Distrib. Malaya, India.

SAXIFRAGACEAE.

Dichroa febrifuga Lour.

Shrub. Flowers white; anthers light blue. Woods, Berastagi.

Distrib. India, Malay Peninsula and islands.

HALORAGIDACEAE.

Gunnera macrophylla Bl.

Damp ravines, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Philippines.

MYRTACEAE.

Eugenia sulphurata Ridl. n. sp.

Bushy tree about 30 feet tall; branches 4-angled with low undulate wings in the uppermost twigs. Leaves stiffly coriaceous,

ovate lanceolate acutely long acuminate; midrib prominent beneath; nerves 7 pairs prominent beneath, joining an intramarginal nerve, 1.8 in. long, .8 in. wide; petioles thick .15 in. long. Panicles lax in upper axils and terminal; branches 4-angled and winged. Flowers small, 3 to 5 sessile on the end of each branch, white. Bracts brown papery, oblong-lanceolate blunt shorter than the calyx. Calyx obconic, ribbed rugose, .18 in. long, lobes round persistent. Petals orbicular calyptrate. Stamens fairly numerous in a thick series round the mouth of calyx-tube, .18 in. long. Style as long. Fruit subglobose, pulpy pithy, white, as big as a pea.

In the sulphurous stream at the foot of the Sibayak volcano. There were a good many trees here but a large proportion were dead from the sulphur fumes. Allied most nearly to *E. grata*, but the leaves strongly nerved beneath.

Eugenia sp.

A big tree in the forests. Common but hardly any flowers.

MELASTOMATACEAE.

Melastoma normale Don.

Berastagi on the open plateau. Large bush. Flowers mauve.
Distrib. Java.

Melastoma vulcanicum Ridl. n. sp.

Bush; branches covered with brown acuminate toothed scales. Leaves coriaceous lanceolate acuminate narrowed to base, 5-nerved, above covered with scattered short appressed acuminate scales, beneath covered with soft short acuminate scales, the nerves with lanceolate acuminate scales. Flowers 4 or 5 in the terminal cyme. Calyx covered with dense soft lanceolate acuminate pale scales, tube .4 in. long, lobes as long, lanceolate acuminate. Petals white or tinted rose. Stamens 10; anthers lanceolate blunt subequal, the slightly longer ones with long connective produced bilobed at tip.

Abundant at Sibayak volcano in the forest near the top. Berastagi.

Melastoma molle Wall.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kramat Kuda (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula, Philippines.

Dissochaeta inappendiculata Triana.

Climber. Flowers pink, Berastagi Woods. *Distrib.* Java.

Sonerila tuberculifera Cogn.

Flowers pink, Berastagi Woods; also collected by Boccaro on Mount Singalan.

Oxyspora racemosa Ridl. n. sp.

A spreading shrub, with slender branches, quite glabrous. Leaves chartaceous ovate to ovate-lanceolate, long caudate entire, base shortly narrowed, 5-nerved, three only running into the cauda; nervules parallel, transverse, 4.25 to 5 in. long, (cauda 1.25 in. long) 1.6 in. wide; petioles .25 in. long. Flowers white, in lax

racemes terminal, 4.5 in. long. Calyx goblet-shaped, .12 in. long, ribbed with 4 short rounded lobes forming a cup. Petals 4, short ovate acute, white. Stamens longer 8, four larger than the others; anthers linear, connective slightly thickened at back; style slender-ribulate. Ovary small ellipsoid, free or nearly so at base of calyx-tube.

Woods on the ridge towards the Sibayak volcano. Abundant, a conspicuous bush with its slender racemes of white flowers .4 in. long.

Phyllagathis rotundifolia Bl.

Bandar Bharu, Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7373).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Medinilla septentrionalis Cogn.

Sibayak volcano woods. Epiphytic and terrestrial; bush; flowers rose-pink. Also occurs on Mount Singalan.

Medinilla vulcanica Ridl. n. sp.

A terrestrial shrub 2 feet tall, forming thickets. Stems .25 in. through, 4-angled above with large pustules, nodes enlarged. Leaves stiffly coriaceous, obovate, blunt or rounded at the top; nerves one pair from the base, and one from the broad thick midrib, .75 in. from the base, 3.25 in. long, 2.25 in. wide; petiole thick, .25 in. long. Panicle axillary below the leaves; peduncle 2.5 in. long; branches 4 or 5, slender, 1.5 in. or less long; flowers solitary at the ends of the branchlets. Calyx urceolate papillose when dry. Petals white, ovate, acute. Stamens 5, filaments slender; anthers acuminate slender, with two upcurved processes at base. Fruit globose, as big as a large pea, white.

On the slopes of the Sibayak volcano, forming a dense scrub up to the knees.

Medinilla micrantha Ridl. n. sp.

Epiphyte with slender branches, pale, warted in the lower part. Leaves coriaceous elliptic, shortly acuminate blunt, subsessile; nerves inconspicuous, one pair, base rounded subcordate, 3 in. long, 1.5 in. wide. Flowers very small, white, in a small umbellate cyme .6 in. across on a slender peduncle .75 in. long. Bracts 2, small at base of flower. Calyx campanulate, truncate. Petals oblong blunt, .1 in. long. Stamens short, 8, equal, pink. Fruit small, campanulate.

Allied to *M. cuspidata* Bl. of Borneo of which however, the flowers are not known, but this has not long acuminate leaves.

Medinilla Clarkei King.

Bandar Bharu, Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Pachycentria scandens Ridl. n. sp.

Scandent shrubby plant with smooth brown bark. Leaves thin, coriaceous, elliptic acuminate at both ends, 3-nerved, 3.5 in. long, 1.5 in. wide; petioles .4 in. long. Flowers in a terminal cyme of 3 branches each with 3 flowers, whole cyme 1.5 in. long,

scruffy. Bracts at base of branches 2, lanceolate acuminate, .1 in. long or less. Pedicels .1 to .15 in. long. Calyx funnel-shaped, narrowed slightly below the limb; lobes tooth-like, 4. Corolla in bud acuminate. Petals lanceolate acuminate, 4, white or pink .5 in. long. Stamens 8, 4 smaller than the others with shorter filaments and blunter points, larger ones acuminate with small blunt processes at the base, dorsal process minute. Style as long as stamens. Fruit globose, red, .25 in. through, crowned by the persistent calyx-tube.

Berastagi; forests; flowers white; fruit red; climbing on trees.

ONAGRACEAE.

Jussiaea villosa Lam.

Damp swampy spots. Flowers one inch across, yellow. Berastagi. *Distrib.* India, Malaya.

CUCURBITACEAE.

Melothria punctata Cogn.

In a lane by a Baitak village, Berastagi.
Distrib. Africa, Java, Celebes.

Melothria mucronata Miq.

Berastagi; flower white (Mrs. Burkhill). *Distrib.* Java.

Gynostemma laxa Cogn.

Berastagi Woods. Flowers green.

Distrib. India and Ceylon; also collected in Sumatra by Beccari.

Hodgsonia capniocarpa Ridl.

Sibolangit, Bukit Samaik (Mohamed Nur 7450).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

)

BEGONIACEAE.

Begonia Beccariana Ridl. n. sp.

A rather tall, hairy plant, stem and petioles covered with long red hairs. Leaves ovate acuminate, base unequally bilobed or acutely lobed, deep blackish green above, red beneath, pustular above, dotted with short hairs beneath, edge dentate with a hair on each tooth; nerves about 6, dense hairy, 5 in. long, 4 in. wide; petiole 4 in. long. Peduncle hairy 4 in. long, with about 6 white flowers. Males 1.5 in. across. Sepals oblong, roughly hairy on the back. Petals shorter and narrower, blunt subovate. Stamens very numerous: anthers linear-oblong blunt; filaments free. Female flower smaller, glabrous except the hairy ovary. Fruit hairy, 3-winged, two wings .5 in. long, .25 in. wide, larger one triangular .5 in. long and .5 in. wide at the base.

Hill Woods at Berastagi. Also collected by Beccari on Mount Singalan (no. 126). His specimens are more deeply cut in the leaves than mine and the leaves are larger, 6 in. long and wide.

This is near *B. Lowiana* King and *B. robusta* of Java, the flowers are larger than in the first named and the leaves more deeply cut, and it is a smaller plant altogether than the Javanese one.

Begonia turbinata Ridl.

Flowers white; fruit green fleshy. Occurs on Korinchi. The leaves are more distinctly toothed than in the type plant.

Begonia trigonocarpa Ridl.

Sibayak Volcano Woods. Flowers white, tipped with pink. Also occurs on Korinchi.

Begonia flexula Ridl. n. sp.

Slender erect plant; stems flexuous, rough with small papillae about 8 in. tall possibly more. internodes 1 in. long, nodes slightly swollen. Leaves thin, membranous lanceolate long acuminate, base narrowed, blunt, obscurely inaequilateral, edge crenate-undulate; nerves 3 pairs ascending alternate, all glabrous except the nerves shortly seahair-hairy beneath, 4 in. long, 1.5 in. wide; petiole .2 in. long or less. Stipules linear acuminate, ciliate .1 in. long. Flowers, male 3 or 4 on a slender filiform peduncle .2 in. long; pedicels .1 in. long. Perianth-lobes 2, oblong blunt, white. .1 in. long. Stamens 15. Anthers oblong on filament free to base, blunt, club-shaped, not apiculate. Female flowers with 4 equal or sub-equal lobes. Capsule oblong-orbicular, base round: wings 3, rounded equal, 3.3 in. long by .4 in. wide crowned by the persistent sepals. Sibolangit. Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur 7444).

This is allied to *B. isoptera* Dry., but is the smallest form of this section I know, the slender rough flexuous stem and the very small flowers and fruit are characteristic.

UMBELLIFERAE.

Hydrocotyle asiatica Linn.

Common in cultivated ground. A form with woolly petioles and underside of leaves occurred also. *Distrib.* Warm countries.

Hydrocotyle hirsuta DC.

Common on the plains at Berastagi. *Distrib.* Malay islands.

Hydrocotyle javanica Thunb.

Woods of Berastagi. *Distrib.* India, Malay Peninsula and islands.

Sanicula europaea Linn.

Abundant in woods, Berastagi.

Distrib. Europe Asia, Malay Peninsula (Telom), Africa.

Oenanthe laciniata Miq.

In streams, open plain. Flowers white.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Torilis anthriscus Gmel.

Cultivated ground near Berastagi. Flowers white.

Distrib. Europe, North Asia.

ARALIACEAE.

Aralia Beccarii Ridl. n. sp.

Tree about 20 feet tall, spiny with spines stout, conic, some slightly flattened with an acute point, base hairy, all light brown .25 in. long. Leaves large, compound, rachis covered with scattered thorns, scurfy, branches hairy and spiny; leaflets ovate or elliptic-ovate, shortly cuspitate, base rounded, edge serrulate, above tessellate and sprinkled with short hairs, beneath densely hairy on the nerves (about 8 pairs) and reticulations, 4 to 4.5 in. long, 2 to 2.5 in. wide; petiolules .1 in. long above, .4 in. long in lower leaflets. Panicles 18 in. long; branches distant below, 6 in. long, 4-umbellled at the top, covered with short, appressed hairs and sprinkled with short thorns. Bracts at base of branches lanceolate acuminate cuspitate, .4 in. long. Umbels very many .25 in. through. Flowers small, sessile with short lanceolate bracts. Calyx obconic, punctular with hair bases; lobes 5, short triangular acute. Petals small, 5, oblong. Stamens 5, inflexed; anther ellipsoid. Styles 5, eventually reflexed, quite free to base. Fruit small, ellipsoid, strongly 5-ribbed when dry. Common in the Berastagi Woods, but I only found one tree showing inflorescence on the Western Hills. Also collected by Beccari at Kayu Tanam, Padang, south west Sumatra No. 871.

Brassaiopsis floribunda Seem. (*Macropanax glomerulatum* Miq.)

A treelet 15 feet tall, spiny; flowers yellowish. Berastagi woods.

Distrib. Java.

Heptapleurum triste King.

In the low scrub on the foot of the Sibayak volcano.

Distrib. Perak Hills.

Heptapleurum heterophyllum Seem.

Bandar Bahrn, Gunong Sihayak (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Heptapleurum polybotryum Seem.

Berastagi (Mrs. Burkhill). Fruit deep claret. *Distrib.* Java.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE.

Viburnum coriaceum Bl.

Fruit red. Flowers white. Stamens dark violet. Small tree or shrub, Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Java.

Lonicera pulcherrima Ridl. n. sp.

Tall climbing plant; branches velvety. Leaves coriaceous, ovate blunt or subacute, base shortly narrowed, above glabrous shining, nerves and nervules depressed beneath, white tomentose; nerves 3 pairs and reticulations elevate, 3 in. long, 2.25 in. wide; petioles .25 in. long, velvety. Flowers in terminal cymes of 15 or

more. Bracts small, lanceolate. Calyx .08 in. long, tube ellipsoid, subglabrous, lobes lanceolate as long as tube velvety. Corolla pale yellow, tube slender 1 in. long, velvety; lobes linear-oblong .25 in. long. Stamens filaments linear, sparsely hairy; anthers curved linear. Styles sparsely hairy .5 in. longer than corolla-tube. Stigma capitate.

Berastagi, climbing on trees on the hill above the bungalow.

This beautiful honeysuckle is allied to *L. macrantha* DC. of India and Burma, differing in the stiffer leaves, not rounded at the base and white velvety beneath, the stem is not hairy but softly thickly velvety, and the calyx-lobes not linear acuminate, shorter and broader.

Sambucus javanica Bl.

Common in the Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* India, China, Malay islands. Absent from Malay Peninsula.

RUBIACEAE.

Hedyotis pinifolia Wall.

Berastagi plains. A slender erect form on banks in short grass. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

Hedyotis hispida Retz.

Plains, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

Hedyotis stipulata Wall.

Berastagi. Flowers white. *Distrib.* India, Malay Peninsula.

Ophiorrhiza bracteata Korth.

Slightly woody at the base, not or sparingly branched, scurfy hairy and viscid above. Leaves hairy on the nerves beneath and dotted with bulbous based hairs above. The flowers large for an *Ophiorrhiza* nearly .5 in. long; pure white with large lanceolate green bracts. The stipules are ovate cuspidate. In the hill woods at Berastagi high up. *Distrib.* Java.

Ophiorrhiza deflexa Ridl. n. sp.

Tall fleshy herb sparsely scurfy. Leaves lanceolate-elliptic and ob lanceolate, very variable, acuminate sparsely hairy and pale beneath, nerves 13 pairs slender, looping near the edge, 1 to 5.5 in. long, 1.5 to 2.5 in. wide; petiole 1 in. long. Stipules filiform. Cyme pendulous in flower, erect in fruit. Peduncle .5 in. long; branches about 4.25 in. long, all scurfy pubescent. Bracts linear setaceous, small. Pedicels .1 in. or less long. Calyx short, angled. Corolla campanulate, tube broad, lobes recurved .4 in. long, .25 in. wide at the mouth. Stamens at the base of the tube. Fruit exsert; peduncle 2 in. long; branches 1.5 in. long, hairy. Capsule transversely oblong, upper edge straight, .3 in. wide, puberulous.

In the Berastagi forest woods. A shrublet with pinkish-white flowers. Remarkable for its wide trumpet-shaped corolla.

Ophiorrhiza exserta Ridl. n. sp.

A widely branched herb, scurfy-pubescent. Leaves thinly membranous, glabrous above except the edge which has small stiff hairs, scurfy on the nerves beneath, oblong or elliptic to ovate, acuminate and decurrent on the petiole for some way; nerves parallel, 11 pairs, 3 to 3.5 in. long, 1.25 to 1.4 wide; petioles .75 in. long, pubescent. Stipules setaceous hairy. Cymes terminal and in the uppermost axils; peduncle .25 in. long, pubescent; branches short. Flowers white about 12 in a cyme. Bracts very small setaceous. Calyx small, campanulate with narrow teeth as long as tube. Corolla urceolate, tube .15 in. long dilate at base, narrowed above; lobes reflexed. Stamens long projecting.

Hill wooda, Berastagi. I got no fruits of this pretty species which is allied to *O. tenella* Ridl., but larger and with a different shaped corolla.

Ophiorrhiza subcrenata Ridl. n. sp.

Herbaceous; base of stem slightly woody, creeping. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, thickly membranous, glabrous except midrib, scurfy beneath and young parts hairy, acuminate at both ends, edge crenate undulate, nerves slender, 10, with nervules and reticulations conspicuously elevate above, 2 in. long, 1 in. wide; petiole slender .4 in. long. Stipules oblong-lanceolate acuminate, glabrous, .1 in. long. Peduncles terminal .5 in. long. Flowers few, very shortly pedicelled. Bracts persistent linear-oblong, blunt glabrous, .1 in. longer than pedicel and ovary. Calyx small, red hairy as is pedicel, lobes small, acute. Corolla cylindric .2 in. long, white; lobes short rounded. Stamens included. Capsule V-shaped, glabrous when adult, very slightly retuse at top. bracts persistent.

Sibayak Volcano (Mohamed Nur 7345).

A very distinct little plant in having the reticulations and nerves elevate above and not beneath, and in its crenate leaves. The bracts also are persistent and for the flowers large.

Carlemannia sumatrana Ridl. n. sp.

Herb about a foot tall, branched puberulous above. Leaves membranous ovate to lanceolate acute narrowed to base, edge coarsely serrate, sparsely white hairy on both sides; midrib beneath and 5 pairs of nerves shortly close hairy, 3 in. long, 1.25 in. to 1.5 in. wide; petioles slender 1 in. long. Stipules a mere ring very obscure. Corymbs terminal; peduncles and branches puberulous, 1 in. long and wide, many flowered, or smaller. Calyx-tube very small, campanulate, lobes 4, linear acute hairy as long as the corolla, green .1 in. long. Corolla hairy at the tip, tube cylindric, lobes 4, hairy outside. Stamens 2, from the corolla base; anthers linear blunt, large for the flower. Style thick cylindric sigmoid. Capsule .1 in. wide, broad at base, narrowed at the top, strongly 4-lobed at the base, each lobe separately dehiscing. Seeds numerous, black, reticulate.

Woods, Berastagi.

The genus *Carlemaniella* has not hitherto been recorded from the Malay islands. It is represented by 3 or 4 species in North India, one or more in China and Cochin China. This species is distinguished by the very long sepals and the curiously 4-lobed capsule. I have no record of the colour of the flowers, but the corolla seems to have been pink.

Argostemma boragineum Bl.

Berastagi woods. This differs from the typical Javanese form in having the corolla-lobes more rounded and less acute.

Distrib. Java.

Argostemma stellatum Ridl. n. sp.

Slender herb 8 in. tall; stem glabrous. Leaves equal lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, whitish beneath, edge slightly crenulate, dotted all over with scattered short hairs, midrib hairy above glabrous; nerves 4 pairs, 1.5 to 2.5 in. long, .4 to .9 in. wide; petiole .1 to .2 in. long. Stipules oblong, rounded at tip. Cyme of 3 flowers; peduncle 1 in. long. Bracts at base of cyme 3, oblong .1 in. long; pedicels .6 in. long hairy at the top. Calyx hairy, lobes lanceolate acute. Corolla pure white 1 in. wide or more, lobes lanceolate-acute, .5 in. long, .3 in. wide. Staminal column shorter, narrowed to the tip.

Berastagi, hill woods. A beautiful species with large white star-like flowers. Allied to *A. montanum* Bl. and to *A. angustifolium* Miq., but that is described as glabrous. The plant is occasionally branched.

Argostemma corymbosum Ridl. n. sp.

Stout ascending hairy herb, 10 in. tall. Leaves equal ovate-elliptic, base rounded or truncate, tip acute, sprinkled with hairs above; midrib hairy; nerves 11 pairs and midrib long-hairy beneath, 4.25 in. long, 2.5 in. wide, petiole densely hairy 1.5 in. long. Stipules oblong-lanceolate acuminate, .75 in. long. Peduncle hairy 2.5 in. long. Flowers umbelled, 17 or more. Pedicels 1 in. long, hairy. Calyx small campanulate, hairy; lobes small broadly ovate. Corolla lobes lanceolate acuminate .3 in. long. Staminal column as long, narrowed to the tip.

In the Berastagi hill woods on the track to Sibayak Volcano.

Argostemma triflorum Ridl. n. sp.

Herb, 6 in. tall, hairy. Leaves unequal, the large one elliptic-lanceolate acuminate, base narrowed blunt, deep green above, white beneath, edge slightly serrate with hairs on the serrations; midrib above and beneath and 5 pairs of nerves hairy, 1.5 to 1.75 in. long, .5 in. wide; petiole .15 in. long; small leaf, ovate sessile hairy on the edge; .25 in. long. Stipules leafy, green resembling the small leaf but smaller. Peduncle .5 in. long, hairy. Cyme 3-flowered. Bracts at base 3, lanceolate acute, hairy on the edge .1

in. long. Pedicels white, hairy .5 in. long. Calyx obconic hairy. Corolla-lobes narrow linear lanceolate, .25 in. long, hairy on the back. Staminal column thick, as long.

Berastagi Hill woods. Near *A. uniflorum* Bl. but it has 3 flowers in the cyme. It might be *A. pulchrum* of Korthals from Sumatra, but I have seen no specimens of this and the description is quite inadequate.

***Mussaenda hirsuta* Ridl. n. sp.**

Scandent; branches densely red-brown-velvety. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate acuminate, long narrowed to the base; nerves 14 pairs, slender raised beneath, densely hairy as is midrib both sides and the surface of the leaf on both sides more sparsely hairy, 4.5 in. long, 1.75 in. wide; petioles densely hairy .5 in. long. Corymb densely hairy all over 1.5 in. long. Calyx-tube funnel-shaped .2 in. long, hairy, lobes much shorter, linear-lanceolate, hairy, top of ovary raised, black (when dry) glabrous. Enlarged sepals ovate narrowed to base, blunt at tip hairy all over, .2 in. long by 1.75 in. wide, claw slender 1 in. long. Corolla orange, tube 1.25 in. long slender cylindric hairy, lobes short .2 in. long oblong blunt.

Common on wood edges, Berastagi.

I know no species really at all like this. *M. rufinervis* Miq. of Padang in South Sumatra has quite different leaves and sepals as long as the calyx-tube.

***Mycetia fasciculata* Korth.**

Shrub with yellow flowers, Berastagi Woods. *Distrib.* Java.

***Mycetia angustifolia* Ridl. n. sp.**

A tree about 30 feet tall. Leaves narrow lanceolate, long acuminate, long narrowed to both ends, thin chartaceous, glabrous, nerves 13 pairs, 4 to 8 in. long, .5 to 1 in. wide; petioles .3 in. long. Stipules lanceolate acuminate, dilate at base .25 in. long. Cymes axillary 2 in. long, branching from near the base; branches very slender puberulous; bracts linear acuminate; pedicels .5 in. long. Calyx campanulate, lobes linear, half as long as the tube. Corolla yellow .5 in. long, tube cylindric, lobes short recurved.

Berastagi Woods. This cannot be Miquel's *Adenosacme lanceolata* (*Mycetia lanceolata*) Palambajan, Sumatra, from description: for it is described as a shrub with short stipules puberulous; nerves beneath and calyx-lobes longer than the tube.

***Urophyllum glabrum* Jack.**

Woods on the Sibayak Volcano.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo. This is usually a lowland plant; but Korthals got it on Mount Singalan.

***Urophyllum grandifolium* Ridl. n. sp.**

A tall shrub, glabrous except the inflorescence; branches .3 in. through. Leaves stiff, thinly coriaceous elliptic, shortly cuspidate, base narrowed shortly; nerves about 20 pairs elevate beneath 10 in.

long, .5 in. wide; petioles 1 in. long. Stipules lanceolate, long acuminate 1 in. long. Cymes puberulous, lax, spreading peduncle 2 in. long; bracts 1.5 in. long, 3 or 4. All covered with appressed whitish hairs. Cymules 2 of 4 or 5 flowers, with a single flower on the central branch. Calyx campanulate with short obscure rounded lobes .1 in. long. Corolla white .2 in. long; lobes coriaceous ovate-lanceolate, acute.

In the woods of Berastagi.

Near *U. corymbosum* Korth; but with much larger elliptic leaves, corymbs and flowers.

***Urophyllum macranthum* Ridl. n. sp.**

A tree; branches glabrous. Leaves elliptic to lanceolate, long acuminate, base round or shortly narrowed, thin coriaceous, glabrous; nerves about 10 pairs, 5 in. to 1.5 in. wide; petioles .2 in. long. Stipules lanceolate acuminate, very narrow, hairy. Cymes .5 in. long, hairy, of 4 or 5 flowers. Bracts lanceolate cuspidate, hairy; pedicels .15 in. long. Calyx large, cup-shaped, hairy, .4 in. long; lobes very obscure rounded, dull grey-green. Corolla-tube little longer; lobes narrow oblong, .25 in. long, white, mouth of tube white hairy. Fruit globose, hairy, narrowed at the top terminated by the calyx-tube.

In the lower woods, Berastagi. Remarkable for the large size of its flowers, the largest in the genera.

***Petunga Roxburghii* DC.**

Hill forest, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

***Petunga hirta* Ridl. n. sp.**

Shrub; stem shortly densely hairy. Leaves lanceolate, cuspidate acuminate, base narrowed, thinly coriaceous; nerves 7 to 8 pairs slender, above glabrous, beneath hairy on the midrib and nerves, 4.5 in. long, 1.75 in. wide; petiole .2 in. long densely hairy. Stipules triangular acuminate, base and keel hairy .2 in. long. Spikes dense .3 in. long; peduncle, bracts and calyx densely yellow hairy. Bracts lanceolate acuminate. Flowers minute sessile. Calyx shortly 5-lobed; petals 5, oblong blunt pubescent, tube very short with long white hairs on lobes inside; filaments short; anthers linear-oblong with a short point; style and stigma covered with long white hairs.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur 7405). The only hairy species in the genera known to me.

***Spiradiclis acuminata* Bl.** Sibolangit, Dato Pulo Siam valley (Mohamed Nur). *Distrib.* Java.

***Stylocoryne sylvicola* Ridl. n. sp.**

Small tree; bracts appressed hairy. Leaves lanceolate cuspidate, base narrowed, coriaceous, above scabrid, glabrous except the midrib beneath, sparsely hairy; midrib and nerves depressed

above, elevate beneath, 12 pairs hairy, 6.5 in. long, 2.4 in. wide; petioles .5 in. long. Stipules connate tubular with 2 long points hairy, .3 in. long. Corymb 4 in. across; peduncles 3, hairy 1.5 to 2 in. long. Bracts linear acute, spreading, .2 in. long. Flowers numerous, white, very shortly pedicelled. Calyx-tube globose, hairy, .05 in. long; lobes forming a tube below, 5, very short oblong. Corolla .5 in. long; tube cylindric, hairy; lobes oblong blunt about half as long. Style clubbed, glabrous projecting .5 in. long. Fruit globose, pea-shaped, glabrous, .2 in. through. Seeds very numerous brown, angled and ribbed.

Berastagi woods. Near *S. dasyphylla* Miq., but more hairy with different shaped leaves.

Psychotria montana Bl.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula and islands.

Psychotria penduliflora Ridl. n. sp.

Shrub, glabrous. Leaves chartaceous elliptic-lanceolate, narrowed to both ends; nerves 12 pairs, 6 in. long, 2 in. wide; petiole 1.5 in. long. Stipules lanceolate papery acute denticulate. Cymes pendulous from the uppermost axils, 2 in. long (peduncle 1.5 in. long) branches few, short. Bracts blunt lanceolate. Calyx campanulate with short pubescent ovate rounded lobes. Corolla .3 in. long, white; tube thick cylindric, lobes broad ovate blunt more than half as long. Stamens partly exsert. Fruit elliptic narrowed to the base, .4 in. long, 12 ribbed, crowded by the tubular calyx.

Berastagi hill woods. Very distinct in its long pendent deflexed cymes.

Psychotria multinervia Ridl. n. sp.

Shrub; stems thick sparsely hairy. Leaves large elliptic or obovate, cuspidate, base cuneate, beneath dotted with minute hairs; nerves 16 pairs and midrib red-pubescent, 7 in. long, 3.5 in. wide; petioles .5 in. long, thick. Stipules large ovate or oblong cuspidate-acuminate 1.25 in. long, .3 in. wide. Cymes 3, dense capitate on a red pubescent peduncle 1.5 to 2.5 in. (in fruit) long. Cyme-peduncles .5 in. long. Bracts linear deflexed .25 in. long. Heads .5 in. through of many flowers, subsessile with persistent lanceolate acuminate bracts. Calyx campanulate, lobes short triangular. Corolla-tube cylindric, .3 in. long, white, mouth white hairy, lobes 5, triangular acute, half as long. Stamens half exsert. Fruit ellipsoid narrowed to the base, 10-ribbed, crowned by the enlarged calyx .4 in. long.

Hill woods, Berastagi.

Chasalia propinquia Ridl. n. sp.

Shrub, glabrous. Leaves thin lanceolate acuminate, base long narrowed; nerves about 9 pairs inarching, 6 in. long, 1.75 in. wide; petiole 1 in. long. Cyme 1.5 in. long and wide; peduncle 1 in. long. Flowers small, white shortly pedicelled. Calyx small,

saneer-shaped with acute triangular points. Corolla .3 in. long; tube cylindric slightly curved at top; lobes short, rounded, crisped on the edge .08 in. long. Fruit .4 in. long, pulpy dark claret colour; pyrenes large with one strong rib on the back.

In the hill woods, Berastagi.

I should have referred this to a form of the common *Chasalia-curviflora*, Thw., except that the fruit and pyrenes are very much larger than in that species and the flowers smaller.

Cephaelis pauciflora Ridl. n. sp.

Slender unbranched shrub over 12 in. tall. Leaves membranous, lanceolate, cuspitate, base long narrowed; nerves 7 pairs slender, 4 in. long, 1 in. wide; petiole slender .4 in. long. Stipules oblong, convolute, papery, .25 in. long. Peduncle .25 in. long, slender. Capitulum .4 in. across, of very few flowers, about 6. Bracts, outer 2 oblong ovate, thin, .25 in. long, inner bracts papery as long as the corolla-tube. Corolla white, .25 in. long. Fruit .3 in. long, blue.

Berastagi hill forests. A very distinct plant in its thin leaves and very small few-flowered heads.

Lasianthus rhinocerotis Bl.

Shrub. Berastagi woods, shrub 3 feet tall.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Lasianthus stercorarius Bl.

Berastagi woods. A small tree.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Lasianthus (Mephitudia) vulcanicus Ridl. n. sp.

A small tree. Leaves elliptic caudate, base cuneate, quite glabrous; nerves 7, transverse nervules few, conspicuous, 2.5 in. long, .75 in. wide; petioles slender .1 in. long. Stipules small sheathing at base with a tooth-like point. Cymes sessile of 3 or 4 flowers. Flowers white, very small, barely .1 in. long, subsessile. Calyx obconic; teeth very short. Corolla-tube very short, cylindric; lobes ovate as long or longer. Fruit very small .12 in. through, obconic crowned with the enlarged calyx teeth. Pyrenes 4.

Woods of Sibaysk volcano. Allied to *L. lucidus* Bl. A very elegant species with its long caudate leaves.

Knoxia corymbosa Willd.

Berastagi plains. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

Knoxia lineata DC.

Small herb with pale lavender coloured flowers. Common in the lalang fields at Berastagi. *Distrib.* Java, Borneo.

Rubia cordifolia L. var. *javana* Miq.

Hedge banks, Baitak village, Berastagi. Common.

Distrib. Java.

COMPOSITAE,***Vernonia javanica* DC. var. *conferta* DC.**

Woods at Berastagi. A form with leaves very softly tomentose at the back as are the panicle branches.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

***Vernonia cinerea* Less.**

Common in open country. The leaves are quite linear to linear lanceolate in the form here. *Distrib.* Tropics generally.

***Adenostemma viscosum* Forst.**

In a wooded ravine, on the south of the plain. Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

***Erigeron sumatrense* Retz.**

Common all over the plateau in lalang.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

***Microglossa volubilis* DC.**

Woods, Berastagi. Flowers white.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

***Lagenophora Billiardieri* Benth.**

This pretty little miniature daisy dotted the grassy open spots of the plateau. Flowers white.

Distrib. Tropical Asia (wanting in Malay Peninsula).

***Laggera alata* Schnitz-Bip.**

In lalang grass; not very common in the plateau. Flowers a beautiful rose pink. *Distrib.* Malay islands.

***Dichrocephala latifolia* DC.**

Open country in damp spots. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

***Blumea hieracifolia* DC.**

Open plains, Berastagi. *Distrib.* India, Java.

***Blumea lacera* DC.**

Open plains, Berastagi. Flowers yellow. Involucres purple. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

***Blumea chinensis* DC.**

Berastagi (Mrs. Burkitt). *Distrib.* Eastern tropics.

***Blumea aromatica* DC.**

Six feet tall. Flowers yellow. Woods on the hills, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula and islands.

***Blumea scabrifolia* Ridl. n. sp.**

Tall plant over 3 feet tall. Stem rather slender, thinly arachnoid. Leaves alternate, distant thinly chartaceous, above scabrid with minute pustules, beneath sparsely appressed hairy; midrib and nerves densely appressed hairy, lanceolate acuminate, narrowed

to the base, sessile, edges serrulate, 6 in. long, 1.5 in. wide. Panicle long, lax, 18 in. with a few axillary branches below, silvery woolly; branches 1 to 2 in. distant below, 3 to 5 in. long with a leafy bract at the base of each. Cymes of heads about 2 in. across, lax. Heads .25 in. long; peduncles .3 in. long. Involucral bracts, basal short lanceolate hairy, upper ones linear acute of ten, tipped pink, twice as long. Male flowers .25 in. long. Corolla-tube slender, dilated at tip, lobes ovate. Female flower smaller very slender. Style bifid. Achene linear-oblong ribs about 6, hairy. Pappus .25 in. long, white silky, minutely scabrid.

Berastagi woods.

There are a number of species of *Blumea* described under *Conyzia* by Miquel, but I cannot fit this plant to any, though it seems to be nearest to *Conyzia Korthalsiana* Miq. of Singalang.

Siegesbeckia orientalis Linn.

In waste ground. Flowers yellow.

Distrib. Weed all over Tropical Asia.

Wedelia asperrima DC.

Woods of Berastagi. Distrib. Java.

Bidens pilosa Linn.

Open country in cultivated and waste ground.

Distrib. Tropical Asia.

Spilanthes acmetia Linn.

Very common in damp open spots. Distrib. Whole tropics.

Enhydra fluctuans Lour.

Rice fields at the base of the volcano, Gunong Sibayak.

Distrib. India, Malaya, China.

Artemisia vulgaris Linn.

Damp spots in ravines in open cultivated country. Flowers white. Leaves white beneath, Berastagi.

Distrib. Most parts of the world, introduced into Malaya.

Anaphalis longifolia DC.

Sporadic on the plateau, not common. Distrib. Java.

Erechthites valerianaeifolia DC.

Open pastures. A native of South America, according to Hasskarl brought by Governor General Roekussen to Java with Coffee seed from Brazil in 1845. It is now spread over Borneo, Java and the Malay Peninsula.

Gynura sarmentosa DC. var. **longipetiolata**.

This plant differs from typical *Gynura sarmentosa* in having the petioles .1 to .75 in. long, the blade of the lower leaves is almost deltoid serrate acute with a broad base of which the centre is shortly decurrent on the petiole.

In a lane by the Battak village.

Gynura aspera Ridl. n. sp.

Herb erect, 2 feet and more tall, not tuberous, shortly rough hairy, stem ribbed. Leaves membranous, narrow lanceolate acute, coarsely toothed, sessile, rough hairy auricled at the base, 3.75 in. long, .4 in. wide. Capitula about 10, crowded at the top. Involucral bracts glabrous lanceolate linear .25 in. long, brownish with pale edges. Flowers yellow. Corolla-tube very slender, dilate towards the tip .3 in. long. Pappus white, silky .5 in. long, not bearded. Achene narrow linear cylindric with 8 longitudinal ribs with short hairs between.

In long grass on the plateau. There is also a reduced form .5 in. tall with 1 to 3 heads; leaves 1 in. long. This species is allied to *G. malasica* Ridl. and *G. pseudo-China* D.C., but differs in the form of leaves and hairiness.

Emilia sonchifolia DC.

Common in open grassy spots. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Emilia angustifolia DC.

Less common. This has very narrow leaves. Flowers pink.
Distrib. Philippines.

Lactuca brevirostris Champ.

Common on the open plateau. A handsome plant about 4 feet tall, with pale yellow flowers. *Distrib.* Philippines.

Crepis japonica Benth.

Common on the plateau. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

LOBELIACEAE.**Pratia begoniaefolia** Lindl.

A common weed in the potato fields, often covering the ground.
Distrib. India, Malay Peninsula and islands.

Pratia montana Hassk.

Upper woods on Sibayak volcano. Flowers dark blue.
Distrib. Java.

Lobelia trialata Ham.

Open country, Berastagi. Calyx purple. Corolla pale violet and white. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

CAMPANULACEAE.**Campanumoea celebica** Bl.

Lane by the Battak village.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Java.

ERICACEAE.

Gaultheria leucocarpa Bl.

Woods and scrub of the volcano Gunong Sibayak at 7,000 feet alt. Flowers white. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula and Java.

Rhododendron multicolor Miq.

I picked up a spray of flowers in the woods on the slope of the volcano Sibayak, apparently belonging to this Sumatran species. The flowers were dark red.

There was another Rhododendron there with small lanceolate elliptic very coriaceous leaves 2 inches long and 1.1 in wide opposite. Fruits .5 in. long, on long stalks. It cannot be *multicolor* as the leaves are not whorled, but I saw no flowers.

Rhododendron malayanum Jack.

Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7350).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Clethra pulcherrima Ridl. n. sp.

Small tree. Leaves coriaceous, lanceolate acute, base long narrowed, entire; nerves 13 pairs elevate beneath; nervules transverse, rather irregular, glabrous except the young leaves which are pubescent. Racemes in upper axils and terminal, 8 in. long, pubescent. Flowers white, 40 or more in a raceme; pedicels pubescent .5 in. long. Sepals lanceolate acute, reddish, pubescent .3 in. long. Petals slightly longer oblong truncate at top, conuate at base, entire. Stamens 10, adnate to corolla at base; filaments shorter than petals narrowed upwards, white hairy; anthers dorsi-fixed elliptic-dehiscing by pores at the top. Style long, elongating after the fall of the corolla to .25 in. long, glabrous; stigma capitate. Ovary hairy, 3-celled.

Woods on the lower slopes of the volcano Sibayak at about 6,000 ft. alt. Allied to *C. sumatrana* J. J. Smith, a native of Toba in the same area, but differing in the entire lanceolate leaves, and larger white (not pink) flowers.

PRIMULACEAE.

Lysimachia japonica Thunb.

In cultivated ground, West Hills, Berastagi. Flowers bright yellow. Plant prostrate, covered with white hairs.

Distrib. Japan, India, Philippines.

MYRSINACEAE.

Maesa pyrifolia Miq.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Java.

***Maesa latifolia* DC.**

Berastagi woods. A small tree. Flowers whitish. A striking plant from its very distinct teeth on the edge of the upper part of the leaf. *Distrib.* Java.

***Embelia pergamacea* DC.**

In the low scrub on the Sibayak volcano at 6,000 feet.
Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Java.

***Ardisia fertilis* Miq.**

Berastagi woods. A tree with white flowers.

***Ardisia speciosa* Bl.**

Berastagi woods. A shrub. Inflorescence dull red.
Distrib. Java.

***Ardisia pterocaulis* Miq.**

A tall shrub. Flowers pink; fruit white. Berastagi hill woods.

Distrib. Malay islands.

***Ardisia Ridleyi* King.**

Shrub 5 to 6 feet tall. Flowers white; fruits claret-colour. Berastagi woods, on the hills. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula.

***Ardisia* (*Pimelandra*) *megalocarpa* Ridl. n. sp.**

Shrub 10 to 15 feet tall; branches, inflorescences and midrib beneath shortly densely hairy. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, shortly acuminate, base narrowed blunt or subacute; nerves very numerous, fine and close; nervules and reticulations fine and visible on both sides, thinly coriaceous, pustulate on both sides, 8 in. long, 2.25 in. wide; petiole .5 in. long hairy. Cymes extra-axillary from the branches, 3-flowered; peduncle 1 in. long, hairy. Flowers unknown. Fruit ovoid globose, .3 in. long, ribbed; pedicels stout, .4 in. long, hairy. Sepals ovate acute, .1 in. long, closely glandular outside, the glands in numerous vertical lines on the inside, hairy edges long-haired.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur 7354).

I know no species of this section which has such large fruits, nor the curiously dotted and hairy sepals.

***Labisia ovalifolia* Ridl. n. sp.**

Stem woody, rooting erect, 9 in. tall. Leaves ovate elliptic acute, base decurrent on petiole, chartaceous; nerves very numerous fine and parallel; reticulations fine and close, edge bluntly dentate, scurfy beneath on midrib and pustular beneath, 5 in. long, 3 in. wide; petioles .5 in. long. Panicle racemiform, the lower flowers in short 3 to 4-flowered cymes, upper ones solitary, all scurfy. Peduncle 1 in. long; panicle 1.5 in. long. Bracts minute lanceolate acuminate: pedicel .05 in. long. Calyx-lobes 5 triangular acute scurfy. Corolla ovoid blunt in bud; petals ovate subacute .1 in. long, glandular; style persistent .1 in. long.

Gunong Sebayak (Mohamed Nnr 7395). Flowers white. Near *L. pothoina* but with dentate leaf edges and leaves broadly ovate.

SAPOTACEAE.

Payena vulcanica Ridl. n. sp.

Tree 40 to 50 feet tall. Branches much warted with bases of flower-fascicles. Leaves coriaceous, glabrous ob lanceolate blunt, base narrowed; nerves 8 pairs elevate above, .3 in. long, 1 in. wide; petiole grooved above, 1 in. long. Flowers in fascicles below the leaves, 5 together; pedicels .5 in. long. Sepals 4, imbricate, ovate pubescent, .1 in. long. Petals as long ovate shortly silky pubescent. Stamens as short as petals 12; anthers ovate-lanceolate acuminate, base cordate; style thick, .25 in. long.

Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nnr 7326).

STYRACEAE.

Symplocos xanthophylla Jungh. de Vries.

In woods on the Sibayak volcano. *Distrib.* Java.

Symplocos fasciculata Zoll.

One of the commonest trees in the plateau woods and as a fairly big tree for this species.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

OLEACEAE.

Jasminum bifarium Wall.

Road from Medan to Berastagi.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Ligustrum robustum Bl.

Lane by the Battak village, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Java.

APOCYNACEAE.

Alyxia Forbesii King.

Woods on the slope of the Sibayak volcano, 6,000 to 7,000 feet alt. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

ASCLEPIADACEAE.

Hoya rhodostele Ridl. n. sp.

Stems moderately stout. Leaves thick; lanceolate acute, base cuneate; nerves invisible, 3 in. long, 1.5 in. wide; petioles thick .5 in. long. Peduncle axillary 4 in. long. Raceme rachis thick .25 in. long; pedicels slender, 1 in. long. Sepals short, ovate blunt. Corolla .5 in. wide, lobes triangular blunt, velvety inside, cream-colour. Staminal column claret colour, lower lobe broad lanceolate, thick, blunt, upper one very short. Berastagi woods.

Dischidia polyphylla Ridl. n. sp.

Long. slender climber. Leaves numerous, crowded orbicular oblong to ovate, .25 in. long, .2 in. wide, fleshy; nerves invisible; petiole .05 in. long. Peduncle opposite a leaf, .1 in. long; rachis thickened (sometimes 2) half as long; pedicels short. Sepals rather long lanceolate blunt. Corolla urceolate, lobes erect, sub-aente, white tipped pink, .1 in. long. Column blunt at top. Anther appendages oblong blunt. Corona scales attached to base of column, anchor-shaped, lobes narrow, recurved. Fruit narrow-linear acuminate 1.5 in. long. Seeds oblong, but acute at base, dark brown, smooth .06 in. long; plume fine silky .5 in. long.

Climbing on trees, Berastagi forests.

Allied to *D. albida* Griff., but the column is not acute but blunt and short, the stamen appendages being broad and blunt.

LOGANIACEAE.**Buddleia asiatica** Linu.

Shrub 6 feet tall. Flowers white. Edge of woods on West Hill, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

Fagraea lanceolata Bl.

Berastagi Hill woods. *Distrib.* Java.

Mitrasacme nudicaulis Reinwdt.

Open ground, Berastagi.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

GENTIANACEAE.**Crawfurdia Blumei** Don.

Upper woods on the base of the volcano Sibayak, at 7,000 feet alt. Flowers white, tube green. *Distrib.* Java.

BORAGINACEAE.**Tournefortia Zollingeri** Miq.

Berastagi Woods. *Distrib.* Java.

Cynoglossum javanicum, Miq.

Berastagi plateau, not common but hardly in flower.
Distrib. Java.

Cynoglossum micranthum, Desf.

Berastagi (Mrs. Burkhill). *Distrib.* Java.

CONVOLVULACEAE.**Ipomoea obscura** Ker.

Toba Lake (Mrs. Burkhill). *Distrib.* Malay islands.

SOLANACEAE.***Solanum nigrum*** Linn.Berastagi woods. Flowers white. *Distrib.* Cosmopolitan.***Solanum Zollingeri*** Dunal.West Hill, Berastagi, scarce. Flowers violet outside, white inside. *Distrib.* Java.***Solanum Blumei*** Nees.

Shrub, about 3 feet tall. Leaves unequal. Fruit red, out of flower, Berastagi woods.

Solanum torvum Swartz.

Flowers white, open places, Berastagi.

Distrib. Tropical Asia.***Solanum nucleatissimum*** Jacq.Near the Battak Village, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.**SCROPHULARIACEAE.*****Bonnya reptans*** Spreng.

Base of Sibayak volcano. Flowers pale blue.

Distrib. Tropical Asia.***Buchnera sumatrana*** Miq.

Common on the plateau, Berastagi. Flowers pale violet.

Distrib. Sumatra only.***Strign lutea*** Lour.Open country. Flowers yellow. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.***Mazus rugosus*** Lour.

Cultivated ground, Berastagi. Flowers light blue.

GESNERACEAE.***Aeschynanthus fruticosus*** Ridl. n. sp.

Epiphyte with erect, rather slender angled stems about a foot tall. Leaves fleshy in whorls of 4, ovate lanceolate; nerves invisible, .5 in. long, .25 in. wide; petiole very short or none. Flowers 1 to 4 or 5, terminal; pedicels very slender .25 in. long. Sepals hardly .1 in. long, linear acuminate, free nearly to base. Corolla .75 in. long, deep claret-colour, hairy, tube dilated upwards and curved at the top, lobes short, oblong blunt. Stamens projecting for .2 in. hairy. Capsule .5 in. long, .25 in. wide when split open. Seed minute oblong with a single hair at each end, very fine about .5 in. long.

On trees in the woods near Berastagi. Common and forming large clumps. Allied to *A. tetraquetra* Clarke, of Singaian, but the leaves are much smaller, ovate-lanceolate and entire; pedicels and calyx-lobes longer.

Rhynchoglossum obliquum Bl.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur 7437).
Distrib. Java.

Loxonia acuminata Br. Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Pulan Tioman off the Pahang coast (Burkill), Java.

Didymocarpus albina Ridl.

Abundant in the woods on the hills, towards Sibayak. I cannot separate this from the plant of Telom and Semangkok Pass. Some forms took on a pale violet tint but most were white with yellow in the mouth. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula.

Didymocarpus vulcanica Ridl. n. sp.

Stem woody, tomentose. Leaves crowded, oblong or obovate-blunt, base rounded; edge bluntly serrate, above glabrous beneath, midrib elevate, red-villous; nerves 20 pairs elevate, red-villous 5 in. long, 1.75 in. wide; petiole .25 to .6 in. long. Scape 6 in. long, red hairy, with 4 distant pairs of flowers with a pair of lanceolate bracts: pedicels .1 in. long, hairy. Sepals linear hairy .1 in. long; corolla blue .6 in. long, tube gradually dilate from the base; limb .3 in. wide, lobes round, all pubescent. Stamens 2; filaments rather thick, glabrous; anthers linear-oblong, connivent. Ovary lanceolate conic pubescent; style shorter than the stamens; stigma pulvinate.

Bandar Bharu, Gunoug Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7314). Allied to *D. amoena* Clarke and *D. teres* Clarke, of Borneo but distinct from all in the conspicuous pair of bracts at the base of each pair of flowers.

Chirita Blumei C. B. Clarke.

Road to Berastagi from Medan. Flowers white.
Distrib. Java.

Chirita Horsfieldii R. Br.

In the lane by the Battak village. Flowers deep blue. A very beautiful plant. *Distrib.* Java.

These two species are very different in appearance in life, the white-flowered one being much larger and more shrubby than the smaller deep blue-flowered one, but from book descriptions and herbarium specimens it is not easy to distinguish them.

Rhynchotechum angustifolium Ridl. n. sp.

Low shrub, densely appressed, woolly hairy. Leaves alternate, lanceolate acute, long narrowed to the base, obscurely blunt serrulate at the tip, glabrous above except the midrib puberulous, yellowish, appressed hairy beneath especially on the nerves, over 20 pairs, 7 in. long, 2 in. wide; petioles 1 in. or less. Panicles axillary, densely yellow hairy, at first in dense heads, eventually spreading 4 in. long and wide. Bracts lanceolate, narrow hairy, .25 in. long. Flowers in terminal cymes of 2 branches with 3 flowers on each, and 1 to 3 solitary, longer pedicelled flowers between. Calyx-

lobes lanceolate, golden-hairy, .1 in. long. Corolla as long, white. Capsule ovoid as long as the sepals; style persistent cylindric; stigma nearly as long, capitate.

Berastagi woods. This has larger fruit and flowers than *R. parviflorum* Bl., and the leaves are quite different.

Cyrtandra pauciflora Ridl. n. sp.

Shrub about 5 feet tall; branchlets and young parts fulvous velvety. Leaves opposite variable, the younger ones lanceolate sub-spatulate acuminate slightly inaequilateral at base; edges denticulate with a few distant teeth; nerves 9 pairs sparsely hairy on both sides except the nerves and midrib densely hairy beneath, 6 in. long by 1.5 in. wide; larger leaves oblong, 10 in. long, 3.5 in. wide, very strongly toothed. Cymes axillary, .75 in. long; peduncle and branches golden hairy. Flowers 3 or 4 together, dirty white. Bracts 2, lanceolate, leaf-like, 3-nerved hairy, .25 in. long. Calyx-tube campanulate with 5 linear subulate teeth .12 in. long. All hairy. Corolla .6 in. long, dirty white with brown streaks in the mouth, pubescent, tube thick, cylindric, limb .4 in. wide, lobes round. Fruit elliptic, narrowed to the top, hairy cuspidate with the style base .5 in. long, .1 in. through.

In a wooded ravine, Berastagi. Allied to *C. rostrata* Bl. of Sumatra, but the calyx-lobes long and very narrow, and the corolla not golden hairy.

Cyrtandra Sandei De Vriese.

I collected fruiting specimens of a plant either this or very near it in the woods. It is a native of Java and Sumatra.

Cyrtandra pandurata Ridl. n. sp.

Shrubby. Leaves obovate decurrent to the base with a broad winged petiole, base rounded, broad, edge serrate, glabrous except the midrib beneath, nearly pubescent: nerves 8 pairs, slender, 8 in. long, 4 in. wide. Flowers clustered; bracts small, lanceolate. Calyx goblet-shaped, glabrous, entire with minute points .4 in. long. Corolla white, 1.25 in. long, tube cylindric; limb .3 in. wide, hairy, lobes rather broad, rounded.

Berastagi woods. This belongs to the section *Coccinea* with a tubular calyx with very short points. The leaves are peculiar in being fiddle-shaped, the base is broad and rounded, above is an oblong winged petiole 3 in. long, 1 in. wide passing into an obovate lamina.

ACANTHACEAE.

Strobilanthes Maingayi C. B. Clarke.

Berastagi woods. A bush with white flowers. This is not exactly like the type form from Penang; it has more rigid, rather smaller leaves, and stiffer lanceolate bracts, but I am unwilling to separate it specifically.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

***Strobilanthes hirticalyx* Ridl. n. sp.**

Shrub, hairy. Leaves membranous, lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, decurrent on petiole, edges crenulate-sinuate; nerves 8 pairs, slender, sparsely white hairy on both sides; nerves and midrib on both sides, rough hairy, 3 in. long, 1 in. wide; petiole slender .75 in. long, white hairy. Peduncles terminal .25 in. long or less. Heads .5 in. across of few flowers, outermost bracts ovate lanceolate, .3 in. long, .12 in. wide, inner ones lanceolate to linear, as long, all white hairy. Sepals linear blunt, hairy, .25 in. long in fruit. Corolla white, gradually dilate upwards .5 in. long, .25 in. across the mouth, lobes round, sparsely hairy. Stamens 2, filaments slender, sparsely hairy at base. Anthers elliptic. Capsule .15 in. long, pale fawn, hairy, valves lanceolate in outline pubescent especially at the tip. Seeds flat, ovate orbicular hairy.

Berastagi Woods.

Very near a plant collected by Zollinger in Java, *Iter secundum* II, 3801, but this has coriaceous leaves with fewer nerves. Mohamed Nnr. who got what appears to be the same plant at Sibolangit (No. 7356), gives the colour of the flowers as blue; they were white at Berastagi.

***Strobilanthes multiflora* Ridl. n. sp.**

Glabrous shrub with slender branches. Leaves lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, long acuminate, base cuneate, edge blunt serrulate; nerves 8 pairs ascending to the points, 3.5 in. long, 1.5 in. wide; petiole .5 in. long. Racemes or panicles axillary and terminal, lax with few flowers. Bracts very small less than .1 in. long, linear blunt. Flowers solitary. Sepals linear blunt, one a little longer than the other, .2 in. long in flower, lengthening to .25 in. long in fruit. Corolla white, trumpet-shaped, 1 in. long; limb .5 in. wide, lobes rather short round. Stamens four, included; anthers elliptic, 1 cell slightly below the other in the upper pair. Style moderately stout, narrowed to the tip.

Berastagi woods.

Allied to *S. capillipes* Nees and *S. sumatrana*, Miq.

***Strobilanthes anceps* Ridl. n. sp.**

Glabrous shrub; branches flattened and winged. Leaves stiffly coriaceous, elliptic narrowed at base, shortly acuminate at the tip, edge serrulate; nerves 9 pairs sunk above as are midrib and reticulations, elevate beneath, 6 in. long, 3 in. wide; petiole 2 in. long, channelled above. Spikes axillary, 4 in. or more long. Flowers white in opposite pairs. Bracts caducous, narrow linear, .12 in. long. Sepals linear narrow, blunt .5 in. long. Corolla 1.25 in. long, tube at base cylindric, then rather suddenly dilate curved; lobes blunt .25 in. long. Stamens 5.

Berastagi Woods.

Allied to *S. collina* Nees, but quite glabrous.

Justicia virescens Ridl. n. sp.

Slightly shrubby herb, glabrous. Leaves ovate or elliptic acuminate, base cuneate, thinly membranous; nerves 6 pairs, slender, .4 to .45 in. long, 1.25 to 1.75 in. wide; petioles 1 to 2 in. long. Spike terminal, solitary or 2, pubescent 2 in. long. Bracts short linear acuminate, pubescent. Sepals lanceolate linear acuminate hairy, .05. Corolla greenish-yellow .5 in. long, tube thick, upper lip ovate cuspidate, lower lip oblong, longer, blunt, ribbed on the disc. Stamens shorter than the upper lip; anthers not parallel.

In woods, Berastagi.

Eranthemum sumatrense Ridl. n. sp.

Bush about 5 feet tall. Leaves membranous, elliptic, narrowed at base, acute; nerves about 7 pairs, 7 in. long, 2.5 in. wide; petiole .6 in. long. Raceme dense, 6 in. long on a peduncle 1.5 to 3 in. long. Flowers in fascicles of 6 or more, scattered at the top. Bracts short, narrow linear acuminate. Sepals linear acuminate. Corolla-tube cylindric, puberulous 1.5 in. long; lobes elliptic-oblong, blunt rounded at tip .25 in. long, white; lip wider, oblong top rounded, white, base and centre mauve. Stamens exsert curved, black, base subacute.

In wooded ravine, Berastagi.

This suggests *E. Andersoni* at first sight, but the flowers are smaller and the petals plain white, not spotted, and the lip mauve, the petioles are also shorter.

Peristrophe tinctoria Nees.

In the Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

Hypoestes tenuifolia Ridl. u. sp.

Herb over a foot tall, slender, with rather long, soft hairs. Leaves membranous; ovate-elliptic, shortly blunt acuminate, base cuneate, sparsely hairy above, closely hairy on the midrib, and 4 pairs of nerves beneath, 4 in. long, 2.75 in. wide; petiole 1 in. long, hairy. Inflorescence .5 in. long on a peduncle .5 in. long, terminal and in the upper axils. Bracts membranous, green few leaf-like, upper ones linear-oblong, white hairy. Calyx of 5 free linear acute glabrous sepals. Corolla pale pink, tube cylindric, hairy, .25 in. long, lobes oblong, blunt, rounded equal and similar, .5 in. long. Stamens 2, glabrous, exsert from mouth of corolla .1 to .8 in.; anthers 1-celled; style slender as long as stamens.

Berastagi woods. A very soft, weak plant with foliaceous bracts.

VERBENACEAE.

Vitex trifolia Linn. fil.

Common in open country, Berastagi, near the Battak village and in cultivated ground. Probably introduced there.

Distrib. Tropical Asia.

Callicarpa longifolia Lam.

In a lane by a Battak village. Fruit white.

Distrib. Tropical Asia.

Callicarpa eriophylla Ridl. n. sp.

Bush about 4 feet tall, tomentose. Leaves chartaceous oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, base broad, rounded, edge denticulate, thinly closely hairy above, white woolly with stellate hairs beneath; nerves thick, 8 pairs, 3.5 in. long, .6 in. wide; petiole very short, .1 in. long or less, woolly. Cymes in each leaf axil .5 in. wide; pedicels .2 in. long in flower .25 in. long in fruit. Flowers deep mauve violet. Calyx cup-shaped, tomentose. Corolla funnel-shaped, base narrow, dilate upwards, .05 in. long, lobes short. Stamens longer; anthers oblong. Style longer. Fruit globose, pink, .1 in. through.

Abundant in the open country among lahang. A very pretty shrub with its white leaves and bright coloured flowers and fruit.

Distrib. Java, De Vriese in Herb. Kew.

Callicarpa arborea Roxb.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kramat Kuda (Mohamed Nr 7264).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Clerodendron microcalyx Ridl. n. sp.

Tree 15 to 20 feet tall; branches scurfy, velvety, 4-angled. Leaves thin, ovate, subacute, base broad, subtruncate rounded; nerves 6 pairs spreading, scurfy-velvety 6 to 9 in. long, 5 to 8 in. wide; petiole 7 in. long. Corymbs 2 in. wide; peduncle 1.5 to 3 in. long, densely tomentose velvety. Flowers numerous crowded, white sessile. Calyx .1 in. long, tubular-campanulate, velvety with very short acute teeth. Corolla glabrous, tube slender .5 in. long, lobes oblong, blunt, searid outside .1 in. long. Stamens filaments glabrous filiform exsert, .2 in. long (twice as long as corolla-lobes). Fruit pyriform to subglobose, glabrous .25 in. through. Calyx short, saucer-shaped .1 in. deep, with 5 minute teeth.

Sibolangit, Bukit Semaik. Tree 15 to 20 feet. Fruit green; flower white (Mohamed Nr 7447). Allied to *C. villosum*, Bl. but with very small calyx lobes and bracts.

Clerodendron bracteatum Wall. var. **sumatranum**.

Bracts much smaller than in the Indian form. A bush. Flowers white. Edges of woods on hills, Berastagi.

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

LABIATAE.

Moschosma polystachyum Benth.

Open country in damp spots. Flowers white.

Distrib. Africa, India, Malaya, Australia.

Dysophylla auricularia Hassk. var. **montana** Ridl.

Plant 12 in. or less tall, very hairy. Leaves very close-set, .3 in. apart, numerous. Spike 1 to 1.5 in. long. A very short compact form, very different in appearance to the tall lowland one. In damp spots by streams, open country, Berastagi plateau.

Anisomeles ovata R. Br.

Lake Toba, (Mrs. Burkhill). *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

Leucas zeylanica R. Br.

In the lalang fields, not very common; Berastagi.
Distrib. India, Malaya.

Microtaenia cymosa Prain.

Berastagi woods. Upper lip maroon, lower one yellow.
Distrib. India, Java.

Pogostemon battakianum Ridl. n. sp.

Herb over a foot tall, hairy all over. Leaves rhomboid, base long cuneate, subacute with 2 short broad acute side lobes and several broad teeth; nerves 4 pairs, fine with numerous nervules, sparsely hairy on both sides, more densely so on the nerves beneath, 3 in. long, .2 in. wide; petiole 1 in. long, hairy. Flowers in dense heads in upper axillary and terminal spikes, one inch long, hairy. Calyx sessile, elongate campanulate, 5-toothed and 5-ribbed, white hairy, especially at the top, teeth deltoid acute. 1 in. long. Corolla .1 in. long, violet, tube as short as the calyx, very small, lips very small, subequal rounded. Stamens exsert 4. Style slender, as long; stigmas 2, filiform, recurved. Ovary 2-lobed.

In a lane at the Battak village, Berastagi, in thick herbage. This plant is remarkable for its rhomboid leaves resembling those of *P. formosanum* Oliv., of Formosa. The inflorescence is like that of *P. Heyneanum* Benth., but the flowers are much smaller.

Salvia plebeia R. Br.

Weed in cultivated ground. Flowers purplish.
Distrib. Indo-China.

Gomphostemma phlomoides Benth.

About three feet tall. Flowers creamy-white, Berastagi woods.
Distrib. Java.

Gomphostemma sumatrense Ridl. n. sp.

Stem rather slender. Leaves membranous, glabrous except the puberulous nerves beneath and edge, ovate acuminate, base cuneate, edge minutely serrulate hairy; nerves 7 pairs, slender, 7 in. long, 3 in. wide; petiole puberulous, 1.25 in. long, slender. Cymes of about 10 flowers. Bracts minute ovate, puberulous. Calyx goblet-shaped, sessile, glabrous, .25 in. long with very short teeth. Corolla-tube .5 in. long, slightly dilate at base, cylindric, glabrous, upper lip oblong blunt, white hairy, .12 in. long, outside lower lobes shorter, all glabrous within. Nucleus glabrous.

Berastagi woods.

Allied to *G. luzonense* Elmer, but the leaves less toothed and calyx-lobes much shorter.

Gomphostemma membranifolium Miq.

Flowers light yellow. In Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Java..

PLANTAGINACEAE.

Plantago major Linn.

A small form in cultivated ground, Berastagi.

Distrib. Europe and temperate Asia, no doubt introduced, but I have never seen it in the Malay region before.

AMARANTACEAE.

Amaranthus viridis Linn.

Western Hill. Cultivated ground. *Distrib.* All tropics.

Achyranthes bidentata Bl.

In forests, Berastagi. A very hairy form; stem and leaves covered with thick hair. Spikes purple red when young.

Distrib. India, Malaya.

Achyranthes diandra Roxb.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Ceylon.

PHYTOLACCACEAE.

Phytolacca octandra Linn.

Flowers deep pink. Not rare, in the woods near cultivated ground. *Distrib.* South America. No doubt an alien.

POLYGONACEAE.

Polygonum minus Huds.

In ricefields below Sibayak volcano.

Distrib. Europe, Asia, Java, Malay Peninsula, Africa.

Polygonum hydropiper Huds.

Low swampy spots in the plateau, Berastagi.

Distrib. Europe, Asia.

Polygonum perfoliatum Linn.

Seadent thorny. Fruits blue. In thickets, Berastagi plateau.

Distrib. China, India, Java.

Polygonum paniculatum Bl.

Bandar Bharu, Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7329).

Distrib. Java.

Polygonum chinense Linu. var. *latifolium* Miq.

Common in woods all over the district covering the ground in the wooded slopes of Sibayak volcano.

Distrib. of the var. Sumatra, but of the species all tropical Asia.

BALANOPHORACEAE.**Balanophora** sp.

I found a *Balanophora* in the west hill woods at Berastagi, but in too young a state for identification.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE.**Thottea hirsuta** Ridl. n. sp.

Shrub; stems hairy. Leaves oblong acute, base narrowed, 2 basal nerves running parallel to the edge for some way; nerves from midrib 8 pairs elevate, parallel, above glabrous, beneath thickly rough hairy, 8 in. long, 4 in. wide; petiole thick densely rough hairy on back, more sparsely on inner face. Raceme 1.5 in. long, rufous-hairy. Basal bracts diatant oblong-lanceolate, .1 in. long, rufous-hairy, upper ones narrower linear hairy on the back. Flowers about 10, white and back pink; pedicels .25 in. long, hairy. Calyx .5 in. long, campanulate, tube stout, limb obscurely, bluntly 3-lobed hairy outside, scarred inside. Stamens 12 in 2 rows; filaments short, connective broad. Stigma rays 6, linear.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur).

Near *T. tricornis* Maing., but hairy. The flowers when dry densely yellowish red-hairy, and the calyx-lobes not acute.

PIPERACEAE.**Zippelia lappacea** Benn.

Sibolangit, Bukit Klang (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Piper caninum Blume, var. *Janatum*.

Scandent on trees, spikes greenish white. Berastagi woods.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Piper (Cubeba) philodendron Ridl. n. sp.

Stout plant with large lanceolate sheath to bud. Leaves ovate cordate with a deep sinus, lobes rounded; nerves radiating from sinus 13, all forked half way with a side branch above the fork on one side; nervules at edge terminating in loops, above quite glabrous, beneath thickly dotted over with small hairs; nerves thickly hairy 7 in. long, 9 in. wide, lobes i.e. side of sinus 2.5 in. long; petiole 8 in. long, hairy. Spike thick over 2.5 in. long on a pedicel 1 in. long, glabrous. Bracts oblong ciliate. Ovaries conic sessile with lobed recurved stigmas. Young fruit ellipsoid with a distinct thick stalk.

Berastagi woods. There is a leaf specimen of this from Sumatra collected by Korthals and named *Piper mollissimum* Miq. but this species is quite different from the Java plant in its larger, less woolly leaves and deep and wide sinns.

Piper (Eupiper) melanocarpum Ridl. n. sp.

Slender glabrous plant, scandent. Leaves thin, chartaceous, elliptic acuminate acute, base emarginate inaequilateral; nerves one pair from base and another from .15 in. above the base, decurrent on the midrib; nervules transverse, rather distant, all visible above on both sides when dry, 3.25 in. to 4.25 in. long, 1.5 to 2.10 in. wide; petioles 1 to 2 in. long. Male spikes slender, 1.5 in. long, on a peduncle .3 in. long. Female spikes shorter, lengthening to .5 in. in fruit. Bracts oblong with rounded tip. Ovary immersed with very short cylindric style and 2 recurved short stigmas. Fruit sessile, globose .1 in. long, black.

Climbing on trees. Berastagi woods.

Piper (Eupiper) salticola Ridl. n. sp.

Climber. Branches .1 in. through, glabrous. Leaves fleshy, light green, ovate subacute, base cuneate unequal; nerves all from the midrib slender, transverse nervules rather distant, 3.5 in. wide; petiole 1 to 1.25 in. long. Spikes opposite the leaves; peduncles .25 to .5 in. long. Male and female spikes both 3 in. long. Males in upper part of branch, females below. Bracts rounded oblong peltate with a short, thick stalk with a few trichomes. Stamen 1; filament broad quadrate; anther cells apical, separate. Stigmas capitate. Ovary conoid. Fruit sessile globose .1 in. through when dry.

Abundant on trees in the forests, Berastagi.

It is possible that this is the *P. quinqueangulatum* Miq., but I have seen no specimens of that Javanese plant and Miquel's description is very incomplete.

Piper nigrescens Bl.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur 7254). *Distrib.* Java.

Piper Betle Linn.

On trees near villages. Berastagi.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands usually cultivated.

Piper coactile Ridl. n. sp.

Moderately stout climbing and rooting pepper, brown, felted hairy. Leaves ovate blunt or shortly acute acuminate, base round slightly cordate, glabrous above except midrib and nerves, densely felted tomentose on midrib, nerves, nervules and reticulations beneath and sparsely hairy on whole surface beneath; nerves 3 pairs from base, 1 pair from midrib .5 in. above base, not ascending to tip of leaf, 3 in. long, 2 in. wide; petioles .2 in. long, densely felted tomentose. Stipules narrow linear .5 in. long, hairy. Spikes

male only seen; peduncles hairy slender .6 in. long, spike slender .6 in. long, glabrous. Bracts orbicular, peltate with a thinner edge, very small.

Berastagi forests. I am unable to match this with any species but unfortunately could only get young male spikes. I believe it belongs to the Eupiper section. It is remarkable for the woolly felted hairs on the stem and leaves.

Piper subpeltatum Willd.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur 7445).

Peperomia laevifolia Miq.

Epiphytic on trees in the hill woods. Common.

Distrib. Sumatra and Java.

Peperomia reflexa Dietr.

Woods on the slope of the Sibayak volcano.

Distrib. Tropical Asia.

Peperomia convexa Bl.

Epiphyte green flowered, Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Java.

CHLORANTHACEAE.

Chloranthus brachystachyus Bl.

Berastagi woods and lower woods of Sibayak volcano. Berries red.

Var. *melanocarpa*. Leaves broader, dentate, not serrate; stipules larger and fruit black. Shrublet 2 feet tall, West Hill, Berastagi. *Distrib.* of type Indo-Malaya.

Chloranthus officinalis Bl.

Bandar Bahru, Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

MONIMIACEAE.

Kibara grandifolia Merrill.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur 7203). Flowers yellow, fruits black.

Distrib. Philippines.

LAURACEAE.

Beilschimiedia sumatrensis Ridl. n. sp.

Tree; branches slender, scurfy. Leaves thin, chartaceous, elliptic-lanceolate, long acuminate blunt, base shortly cuneate, glabrous except midrib beneath scurfy in young leaves; nerves 16 pairs elevate beneath; midrib rather stout; reticulations prominent on both sides, .6 in. long, .2 in. wide; petioles .1 in. long. Panicles axillary scurfy, puberulous 2 to 4 in. long, basal half or more nude; branches few, 1 in. long, with few terminal flowers. Pedicels .15 in.

long. Perianth lobes 6 or 7 oblong rounded at tip, equal, rather fleshy tomentose on both sides, .1 in. long. Stamens in 3 whorls; anthers all introrse, 2-celled, outer row 6 or 7 adnate at base to perianth lobes; filament broad, short oblong tomentose, 2nd row slightly longer; anther-cells dehiscing on the edges, with two short broad glands resembling staminodes at the base. Third row much shorter from mouth of perianth-tube; filaments short, broad, tomentose; anther abortive, ovate, thin at the edges. Pistil conic, sunk in the tube, free, vertically grooved.

In woods, Berastagi.

I cannot match this with any species, the leaves are thin for the genus, even when apparently adult.

Litsea perakensis Gamble.

Tree, Berastagi. Only in young fruit.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

)

Litsia cuneata Bl.

Big tree, Berastagi in fruit, also Sibolangit, Bukit Klang (Mohamed Nur 7417). *Distrib.* Java.

ELEAGNACEAE.

Eleagnus latifolia var. *ferruginea* Rich.

Berastagi. Edges of woods and open country. Common in Java.

LORANTHACEAE.

Dendrophthoe ignea Scheff.

Sibayak volcano at 6,000 feet alt. Whole plant rusty red.
Distrib. Java.

Loranthus Lyndenianus Zoll. (*Phaenicanthemum Lyndenia-* *num* Zoll.).

Leaves with red midrib beneath. Flowers red. Berastagi.
Distrib. Java.

Elytranthe avenis Don.

In young fruit only. On trees in the sulphur stream at the foot of Sibayak volcano. *Distrib.* Java, Malay Peninsula.

PROTEACEAE.

Helicia obovata Benn.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur 7416).
Distrib. Java.

EUPHORBIACEAE.

Breynia rhamnoides Muell.

Near Battak village, Berastagi.
Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Breynia microphylla Bl.

Small tree, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Java.

Breynia angustifolia Hook. fil.

Small tree; fruits red, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula.

Antidesma Bunius Spreng.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang. Fruit reddish, cultivated (Mohamed Nur 7414). *Distrib.* Malay islands.

Claoxylon longifolium Muell.

Berastagi woods. Shrub or tree; fruits green.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Claoxylon indicum Hassk.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

Acalypha brachystachya Horn.

Weed in cultivated ground, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Java.

Macaranga dentieulata Muell.

Sibolangit, Datoh Pulo Sian (Mohamed Nur 7204).

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

Homalanthus populifolius Gray.

Berastagi woods. Common. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

URTICACEAE.**Trema rigida** Bl.

Tree, Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Java.

Trema (Parasponia) rugosa Bl.

Berastagi, open country. A common shrub. Flowers reddish. *Distrib.* Java.

Trema (Parasponia) lanceifolia Ridl. n. sp.

Tree; branchlets white hairy. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base narrowed and rounded, edge serrate, membranous, sparsely hairy above, pustulate with longer hairs on midrib and nerves, beneath grey pubescent, areolate; nerves more hairy; nerves 3 from the base, central one (midrib) with 5 pairs of nerves transverse nervules and reticulations numerous, 8 in. long, 2 in. wide; petioles 1 in. long. Stipules lanceolate acuminate caudate, keeled, glabrous. Cymes axillary 2 to 3 in fascicles hairy .5 in. long. Bracts lanceolate acuminate, epipetiolate, keeled, glabrous .05 in. long. Flowers crowded in the ends of the eyme; branches subsessile. Sepals 4, oblong acute, puberulous. Stamens 4: anthers ellipsoid orbicular, on filaments no longer than themselves. Pistillode of a large ovoid stigma nearly as big as an anther on a very short style. Female flowers and fruit not seen.

Berastagi woods.

Distinct from other species in the long narrow thin leaves and long petioles. The genus *Parasponia* Miq. seems little distinct from *Trema*, and is now generally reduced to it.

Ficus stipata King.

Sibolangit, Dato Puloh Siam valley (Mohamed Nur 7206).

Distrib. Sumatra. I have not seen a specimen of the type.

Ficus subulata Bl.

Berastagi, also Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7398). Figs orange, the form of these plants is that of one I collected in Kelantan with few, much arched, prominent nerves.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Ficus urophylla Wall.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula and islands.

Ficus rostrata Lam.

Sibolangit, Bukit Pasang (Mohamed Nur 7249).

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

Ficus cuspidata Reinwdt.

Berastagi Woods. *Distrib.* Java.

Ficus singalana King.

Berastagi Hill forests climbing on trees. The figs are probably the largest in the genus being oblong, six inches long and three inches through, green with white spots: the receptacle walls are an inch thick, white inside, and the flowers pink.

Ficus lepicarpa Miq.

Tree; figs, green. Berastagi woods.

Distrib. Java, Malay Peninsula.

Ficus D'Albertisii King.

Sibolangit, Bukit Klnang (Mohamed Nur). *Distrib.* Papua.

Ficus ribes Miq.

Sibolangit, Bukit Semaik (Mohamed Nur 7372).

Distrib. Java.

Ficus Vriesiana Miq.

Berastagi woods. A tree with whitish fruits in clusters and spikes on the trunk. Leaves hairy beneath. I am not quite certain of this as I have seen no other specimens. *Distrib.* Java.

Ficus toxicaria L.

Berastagi. What I take to be the same plant in a younger state of foliage has chestnut red hair all over the shoot and petiole, the blade of the leaf strongly lobed, and the nerves beneath covered thickly with coppery hair, on a white silky ground. The fruit is pink. *Distrib.* Sumatra only.

Ficus diversifolia Bl.

Berastagi, and on the volcano Sibayak.

The plants from the latter spot have obovate leaves and bluntly lanceolate acuminate ones on the same spray.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Ficus inaequilatera Ridl. n. sp.

Shrub; branches hairy above, glabrescent below. Leaves chartaceous very inaequilateral, oblong, long cuspidate, base unequally cordate, edge coarsely dentate, above seabrid; midrib and nerves hairy, beneath: nerves about 9 pairs, transverse nerves and nervules hairy, 7 in. long, 3 in. wide; petioles .25 in. long, thick, densely hairy. Stipules lanceolate acuminate, caudate, glabrous except the hairy keel .25 in. long. Figs axillary clustered, roughly hairy when young, on short rough pedicels; adults .2 in. through, globose scales of mouth short, broad lanceolate. Male flowers not seen. Females stalked. Sepals 4, very narrow linear. Achene rounded elliptic oval, blunt. Style lateral.

Berastagi. Also at Sibolangit, Datoh Pulau Siam valley (Mohamed Nur 7209). The foliage resembles that of *F. hypogaea*, but the figs are borne on the stem of the plant, not on prostrate shoots.

Conocephalus suaveolens Bl.

Sibolangit, Datoh Puloh Siam (Mohamed Nur 7387).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Conocephalus amoenus King.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur 7237).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Conocephalus Scortechnii King.

On Sibayak volcano. Epiphyte. Flowers pink and white.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Laportea stimulans Miq.

Berastagi, also collected by Mohamed Nur in Datoh Puloh Siam valley. Sibolangit, 7201. Fruit blue.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Laportea crenulata Gaud.

Sibolangit, Bukit Klnang (Mohamed Nur). *Distrib.* Malaya.

Girardinia hibiscifolia Miq.

Berastagi, open places. *Distrib.* Java.

Pilea stipulosa Miq.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Java.

Pilea smilacifolia Wedd.

Bandar Bahru, Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

Pilea miconiaefolia Miq.Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Java.**Elatostemma frutescens** Bl.Sibolangit, Dato Puloh Siam Valley. (Mohamed Nur 7295).
Distrib. Java.**Elatostemma macrophylla** Brngn. var. **paludosum**.Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Java.**Procris peduncularis** Bl.Epiphyte. Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Java.**Pouzolzia viminea** Wedd.

Road from Medan to Berastagi.

Distrib. Java, Malay Peninsula.**Pouzolzia hispida** Benn.

Abundant in damp shady spots, Berastagi.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula at Telom, Java.**Pouzolzia pentandra** Benn. var. **alienata**.

Lane by Baitak village, Berastagi.

Distrib. India, Malay Peninsula and islands.**Leucosyke capitellata** Wedd.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kramat Kudah (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Java.**Villebrunea integrifolia** Gaud.

Shrub; fruits white; Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.**Boehmeria malabarica** Wedd.Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur). *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.**Boehmeria platyphylla** Don.

Sibolangit, Bukit Semaik (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.**CUPULIFERAE.****Quercus turbinata** Bl.

Sibolangit, Bukit Semaik (Mohamed Nur 7378).

Tree 40 to 50 ft. tall. *Distrib.* Java.**ORCHIDACEAE.****Oberonia elongata** Ridl. n. sp.

Stemless. Leaves about 4, the largest 3.5 in. long, .12 in. wide, sword-shaped acuminate. Spike 12 in. long, graceful. Flowers very small, 2 or 3 together, pale green, numerous. Bracts

longer than flower, lanceolate-acute, toothed. Sepals oblong-ovate. Petals similar and nearly as large. Lip boat-shaped obscurely 3-lobed when flattened out with short processes on the tip, yellow. Fruit oblong .1 in. long; pedicel nearly as long.

Berastagi on trees.

***Microstylis sumatrensis* Ridl. n. sp.**

Stem fleshy, 6 in. long, purple. Leaves 4, membranous, ovate acute; narrowed to a petiole; nerves 5, purple beneath, 6 in. long, 2.5 in. wide. Scape 18 in. long, base 10 in., nude. Flowers .12 in. wide, resupinate. Bracts lanceolate acuminate, longer than the flower. Pedicel and ovary short, strongly winged. Sepals, upper one linear oblong fleshy involute, laterals oblong blunt, involute fleshy, purplish tipped green. Petals shorter pale linear. Lip entire, fleshy ovate broad with a large deep foveola, all purple, tip narrower, blunt green oblong. Anrioles narrow oblong linear curved behind the column and crossing pale. Column very short with a broad clinaudrium with 2 distinct but short stelidia. Anther-cup flat orbicular.

Berastagi woods. One plant.

***Liparis pratensis* Ridl. n. sp.**

Terrestrial, base bulbous .25 in. long and through. Leaves about 3, membranous lanceolate acuminate 4 in. long, .2 to .5 in. wide. Scape slender 8 in. tall, floriferous part 3 in. long. Flowers about 20 scattered, .15 in. wide. Bracts narrow lanceolate acuminate, deflexed, .1 in. long. Pedicel and ovary .2 in. long, slender. Sepals upper oblong-lanceolate, broadest at base, lower ones broad, shorter, oblong. Petals linear-spathulate, very narrow. All yellow. Lip fleshy, purple, broadly obovate, tip entire, broad, subtruncate with 2 blunt triangular flat calli on the deeply channelled claw. Column areuate, thickened above.

Berastagi, open country in grassy spots, very local. I only found one patch of about 30 plants.

***Eria lorifolia* Ridl.**

Bandar Bahrn, Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7343).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula. Kränzlin in the Pflanzenreich reduces this to the totally distinct *E. aeridostachya* Rehb. fil.

***Phreatia nana* Hook. f.**

Berastagi woods on a tree. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula.

***Ceratostylis malaccensis* Hook. fil.**

Berastagi, and also got on Gunong Sibayak by Mohamed Nur.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Both specimens are of the same stout and tall form, somewhat resembling *C. sima*, but I do not think this form can be separated from the common slender form.

Ceratostylis scariosa Ridl. n. sp.

Plant 12 in. tall: branched and curved, slender, covered with lanceolate acuminate brown sheaths with white and scarious edges. Leaves thinly coriaceous, lanceolate long acuminate, 3.5 in. long, .25 in. wide. Flowers in short racemes just protruding from the lanceolate sheaths; pedicels very short. Whole flower .3 in. long; lv outside. Petals shorter, oblong-linear, blunt, narrow. Lip lanceolate short, base depressed, subacute. Column short, with 2 very large erect oblong round-tipped stelidia. Anther purple, helmet-shaped, base bilobed, the two cells separate.

Berastagi woods.

Spathoglottis plicata Lindl.

Flowers many, Berastagi. Quite the same plant as that of the Malay Peninsula and not the one of Java.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Phaius Blumei Lindl.

Edge of a wood, Berastagi.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Platyclinis gracilis Hook. fil.

Berastagi. Flowers pale green with orange nerves edged brown on lip. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula.

Dendrochilum lepidum Ridl. n. sp.

Elongate slender-branched plant, internodes 1 in. long, rugose, partly covered with lanceolate blunt sheathing bracts; pseudobulbs cylindric, little dilate at base, 1 in. long, .2 in. wide at base. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, acuminate narrowed at base, 6 in. long, 1.1 in. wide, chartaceous; petioles .3 in. long. Scapes slender filiform 10 in. long, base for 4 in. nude. Flowers subdistant, .15 in. across, greenish white. Bracts oblong mucronate .08 in. long as long as ovary and pedicel. Sepals and petals lanceolate acuminate. Lip with two erect semi-oval lobes at the base; midlobe very narrowed, tongue-shaped, lanceolate acuminate. Calli 2 on the inside of the basal lobes. Column very short, hood large, oblong truncate, arms longer than the column from halfway.

On trees, Berastagi forests.

Dendrochilum brevilabre Ridl. n. sp.

Stem stout, over 12 in. long, covered with sheaths: pseudo-bulbs oblong cylindric, yellow, 2 in. long. Leaves chartaceous elliptic lanceolate, subacute, base narrowed, 6 in. long, 1.25 in. wide; petiole .75 in. long. Scapes slender 6 in. long, racemose to base. Bracts sepals ovate lanceolate acute, spur short subglobose, all white woolly acute, .03 in. long, much shorter than pedicel and ovary. Sepals lanceolate acuminate; petals similar, .1 in. long. Lip much shorter, broadly obovate, tip broad blunt sub-truncate, 2-keels 11 at the base running into raised nerves. Column short and thick, arms from the top long, linear acuminate, hood large, broad, lanceolate acute.

Berastagi forests. Allied to *D. album*, Ridl.

Calanthe sp.

A large white-flowered *Calanthe* was not uncommon in the hill forests of Berastagi, but the plants were not in flower. The raceme was velvety and the bracts long and narrow, quite unlike those of *C. veratrifolia* Lindl.

Calanthe unifolia Ridl. n. sp.

Leaf one, broadly elliptic-ovate acute glabrous 12 in. long, 6 in. wide, 7-nerved. Scape 3 feet tall pubescent; petiole 9 in. long. Raceme 5 in. long. Bracts lanceolate acuminate, 5-nerved, deflexed, lowest 1.5 in., upper ones much shorter. Pedicels pubescent .25 in. long. Flowers .4 in. wide. Sepals oblong, 3-nerved, the lower ones nearly ovate. Petals linear oblong, all greenish-white and minutely pubescent. Lip fleshy .4 in. long, yellow, base thick adnate to column; limb 4-lobed, lateral lobes oblong truncate spreading, median lobe short, base oblong, apex bilobed, lobes short broad rounded, spur, pendulous cylindric blunt .5 in. long.

Berastagi forests. A single plant. This seems to be allied to *C. chrysoglossoides* Lindl. of Java, at least in having only one leaf. The flowers are fleshy and preserve badly.

Arundina speciosa Bl.

Common in the lalang fields.

Distrib. Java, Malay Peninsula.

Galeola Lindleyana Hook. f.

Berastagi, edge of a wood on the western hills. Plant 5 feet tall, erect with yellow flowers.

Distrib. Himalayas. A new record for the Malayan region. The flowers are rather smaller than those of the Himalayas.

Goodyera casta Ridl. n. sp.

Plant about a foot tall, herbaceous glabrous. Leaves broad lanceolate acuminate, narrowed at the base, 3 in. long, 1.25 in. wide; petiole .25 in. long, sheath .75 in. long. Raceme about 3 in. long. Bracts large lanceolate acuminate, bright red. Flowers pure white. Sepals ovate acute, upper one .25 in. long, gibbous at base, laterals broadly ovate acuminate. Petals adnate to the upper sepal. Lip large saccate acute, no papillae inside but a thick fleshy keel runs from the base of the sac to the top where it is papillose. Anther-cap lanceolate acuminate, base dilate. Rostellum bifid deeply, lobes narrow linear.

Very rare, a single plant in the hill forests on the way to Sibayak.

Spiranthes australis Lindl.

A tall form a foot high and very narrow linear acuminate leaves.

Open country, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Java.

Hetaeria grandiflora Ridl. n. sp.

Plant 22 in. tall, with long woolly roots. Stem below leaves 6 in. tall. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate acute, shortly narrowed at the base, distinctly 3-nerved, 3 in. long, .75 in. wide; petiole slender .3 in. long, sheaths ampliate acuminate below, dull red, of leaves shorter. Raceme pubescent, reddish 16 in. long, lower half nude. Flowers about 12, rather distant. Bracts lanceolate acuminate, dull red, .15 in. long. Ovary little longer, hairy. S-pals, upper one oblong-lanceolate blunt, lower ones triangular blunt, all hairy and dull red. Petals glabrous linear, bluntly acuminate, pink. Lip white saccate at base, fleshy narrowed at tip and terminated by two divaricate oblong lobes, .1 in. long, rounded at the tips. Column short; anther dilate ovate acuminate. Pollen white. Rostellum arms very short. Capsule oblong-elliptic, hairy .25 in. long, perianth persistent.

Berastagi hill woods on the way to Sibayak.

Habenaria lacertifera Lindl.

Common and a little variable in habit on the grassy plains, Berastagi.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands. I suppose this to be the plant Dr. J. J. Smith means by his *Peristylus candidan* of Java.

SCITAMINEAE.

Globba candida Ridl. n. sp.

About 2 feet tall; stem not spotted. Leaves thin membranous, thinly hairy beneath, lanceolate ensipulate narrowed to base, 6 to 9 in. long, 2 to 3 in. wide; sheath glabrous, ligule very small. Panicles over 12 in. long, with numerous distant racemes lengthening to 3 in. long of which 2 in. is bare of flowers. Bracts ovate-lanceolate, mucronate .12 in. long, caducous. Flowers white with a yellow spot on the lip; pedicels .1 in. long, the top dilated into a circular receptacle. Calyx funnel-shaped with three equal acute lobes, .1 in. long. Corolla-tube slender .2 in. long. Upper petal boat-shaped oblong, lower flat oblong. Staminodes linear blunt as long. Lip very short obovate with rounded lobes, little longer than the corolla-tube. Stamen long, spurs 2, triangular running the whole length of the anther. Capsule .4 in. long ellipsoid narrowed at base.

Berastagi woods. Allied to *Globba albiflora* Ridl.

Hedychium cylindricum Ridl. n. sp.

About 4 feet tall. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate acuminate, narrowed to base, sparsely hairy especially on the midrib beneath, 13 in. long, 3 in. wide; petiole .1 in. long; sheath sparsely hairy. Spike cylindric when full grown over 12 in. long, the basal 3 in. covered with ovate brown silky hair, upper floral bracts very numerous, involucrate, hairy especially on the edge, .1 in. long, .5

in. wide. Calyx tubular, hairy all over with oblique mouth, .75 in. long, slender. Corolla-tube slender 1.5 in. long. Petals linear, very narrow 1.25 in. long. Stamiodes 1.5 in. long, narrow linear, dilated upwards. Lip with a long narrow claw gradually dilated into an obovate bilobed limb. Stamen nearly 2 in. long. Anther ellipsoid, tip bilobed, base long bifid. Stigma hairy.

Berastagi woods. Also collected at Bandar Bharu near Gunong Sibayak by Mohammed Nur, 7330. Allied to *H. erythrostemon* K. Schum. of Celebes. All the flowers I saw of this were white, Mohamed Nur gives them as yellow.

Hedychium sp. Epiphytic in fruit only.

Berastagi Hill woods.

Zingiber spectabile Griff.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kramat Kudah (Mohamed Nur 7293).

The specimen is poor but it appears to be this plant which is common in the Malay Peninsula and has been found in Sumatra before.

Amomum sumatrense Ridl. n. sp.

A tufted plant with the habit of *Geostachys*. Leaves linear-lanceolate, long cuspidate-acuminate glabrous, base narrowed, 18 in. long, 1.25 in. wide; petiole 1 in. long; sheaths narrow over 6 in. long; ligule oblong truncate .5 in. long. Raceme short, oblong, 3 in. long on a 3 inch peduncle covered with large oblong bracts 1.5 in. long, truncate below, lanceolate acuminate above. Floral bracts enwrapping 2 flowers oblong-lanceolate cuspidate .75 in. long, red. Calyx lanceolate acuminate, red, .75 in. long, longer than the corolla-tube. Corolla 1.5 in. long to end of tip rounded, yellow, spotted red inside the mouth. Anther crest broad, entire, top rounded with a short point in the middle.

Berastagi woods. Allied to *A. spicatum* Ridl. of Bukit Tangga, Negri Sembilan. Both of these have the habit and colouring of *Geostachys* but the anther is crested.

Amomum sp.

Fruiting specimens only, oblong with short spines from a broad base.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kramat Kudah (Mohamed Nur 7255).

Hornstedtia Beccarii Ridl. n. sp.

Rhizome stout, woody .4 in. through; stems as short; sheaths striate covered when young with small irregular reddish patches, leaving short transverse bars when gone. Leaves oblong cuspidate, base narrowed blunt, young leaves softly hairy on the back; adult glabrous except midrib, 18 in. long, 4.5 in. wide or less petiole hardly any; ligule elliptic-lanceolate, tip round, thickly hairy on edge; sheaths about 9 in. long as described above. Inflorescence obconic, 3 in. long; peduncle covered with sheaths

under .5 in. to 2.5 in. long. Bracts ovate to ovate-lanceolate, finely ribbed. Flowers 2.25 in. long. Calyx tubular with 3 acute-points and a rib in the centre, 1.5 in. long. Corolla-lobes lanceolate-oblong, bluntly rounded at tip, 1.75 in. long. Lip fleshy oblong blunt as long as petals, inside densely velvety hairy with 3 hairy points projecting back to mouth tube. Stamen filament very broad at base, narrowed to the anther, densely velvety hairy, crest distinct, rounded with 3 raised veins all hairy; anther-cells hairy narrow; anther bifid at both ends. Style slender, glabrous; stigma cup-shaped.

Sumatra, Mount Singalan (Beccari 267), Sibolangit, Bukit Semaik (Mohamed Nur 7361). Flowers yellow.

The remarkable hairy lip and stamen with its distinct crest is unlike anything I know in this genus.

Hornstedtia triorgyalis Ridl.

Mohamed Nur collected at Sibolangit, on Bukit Kluang No. 7411, specimens of a *Hornstedtia* which seems to differ from *H. triorgyalis* only in the leaves being glabrous. The species is a native of Perak.

Phaeomeria caudiculata Ridl. n. sp.

Leafy stem 6 feet or more. Leaves chartaceous, stiff, glabrous oblong, base blunt, 2 feet long, .45 in. wide; midrib prominent; petiole .6 in. long, deeply channelled; ligule stiff, .6 in. long; sheath strongly ribbed and ciliate. Scape 3 feet tall, .25 in. through, pubescent with several lanceolate bracts below the head, the lowest 7 in. long, glabrous except at the tips, white hairy. Head 2 inches long, 2.5 in. wide. Bracteoles linear caudate, white-hairy, 1.75 in. long, cherry red. Inner bracteoles enclosing 2 flowers, lanceolate, with 2 tails at the tip, 1.5 in. long, .5 in. wide at base. Calyx hairy tubular at base ending in three points tufted with white hairs and bearing glabrous tails, 1.5 in. long. Corolla-lobes lanceolate, narrow glabrous, thin 1.25 in. long, .1 in. wide. All red. Lip oblong-lanceolate acuminate acute, hairy outside, edges incurved yellow, 1.75 in. long. Anther linear-oblong, no crest, pubescent on back at base. Stigma broad, rounded ovate, hairy, deep red.

Berastagi forests, West hill. A very handsome and curious species, the tailed bracts and sepals being very curious. There are two other species of *Phaeomeria* from Sibolangit in Mohamed Nur's collection but no developed flowers. Both appear to be undescribed.

Phrynum densiflorum Bl.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang valley (Mohamed Nur 7220).
Distrib. Java.

Musa sumatrana Bee. Ill. Hortieole; xxxvii. 37, t. 375.

In 1877 Beccari sent home from Sumatra live plants of a wild banana of which the leaves had brown spots, it was figured as above.

in 1880. The plant was never fully described, nor really sufficiently so to be perfectly certain what species he had. In the Berastagi forests was however, a banana of which the young plants bore the brown spotting of *Musa sumatrana* as well as their general habit. Of this plant I was unable to find a single flowering specimen, and only came across a few nearly rotten fruits. *Musa malaccensis* of the Malay Peninsula often in the young state has brown spotted leaves; but this Sumatran plant was a smaller and more slender banana and the fruits seemed to me also to be different.

Mr. Burkhill sends a specimen of a banana collected by Mohamed Nur from Sibolangit which, however, appears to me the same plant and of which I give such information as I can derive from the specimen.—Leaf 25 inches wide, glabrous; inflorescence with narrow linear acuminate bracts 5 in. long, .2 in. wide, the terminal ones lanceolate 3 in. long, .8 in. wide; whorls of flowers very close set about 16 in a row; rachis hairy. Male flowers 1.75 in. long; pedicel .2 in. long, outer sepal linear, boat-shaped, edge scarious, top 3-lobed, acute, inner .6 in. long. Filaments as long; anthers linear .5 in. long. Style glabrous as long. Fruits about 6 in. long, curved cylindric about 12 in one series.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kramat Kuda (Mohamed Nur 7259).

The narrow bracts suggest, at least that it belongs to the *Rhodochlamys* section to which Schumann refers it. I have little doubt that this specimen belongs to *M. sumatrana* Becc., and am sure that the plant I met with at Berastagi was this species.

AMARYLLIDACEAE.

Curculigo recurvata Dry.

Woods, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula and islands.

Hypoxis aurea Lour.

Berastagi (Mrs. Burkhill). *Distrib.* Indo-Malays.

Crinum moluccanum Roxb.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Malay islands.

LILIACEAE.

Disporum multiflorum Don.

Berastagi woods.

Distrib. Java, India, Malay Peninsula at Telom.

Rhuacophila javanica Bl.

Sibayak volcano. 7000 feet. Forming large clumps in the scrub on the upper slope. Flowers white.

Distrib. Java, Malay Peninsula.

Smilax javensis DC.

Near the top of the volcano Sibayak at 7000 ft.

Distrib. Java, Philippines.

S. micropoda DC.

'Sibayak volcano, upper woods. *Distrib.* Java.

PONTEDERIACEAE.***Monochoria hastaeifolia* Presl.**

Form with ovate blunt leaves, in a stream in a ravine in Beratagi plain. A similar form occurs in the Philippines.
Distrib. Tropical Asia.

COMMELINACEAE.***Pollia sorzogonensis* Endl.**

Berastagi woods by a stream.
A form with unusually large bracts, oblong blunt .25 in. long, .1 in. wide, occurs in these woods.

***Pollia thrysiflora* Endl.**

Sibolangit, Bukit Semaik (Mohamed Nur 7366).
Distrib. Malaya.

***Commelina clavata* C. B. Clarke.**

Berastagi woods. Flowers pale blue.

***Commelina Hasskarli* C. B. Clarke.**

Berastagi woods. Flowers pale blue.
Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

***Commelina obliqua* Ham.**

Berastagi woods. Flowers pale blue.
Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

***Aneilema protensum* Wall.**

Berastagi woods. Flowers white.
Distrib. Malay Peninsula, Telom.

***Forrestia sumatrensis* Ridl. n. sp.**

Herb about 3 feet tall, glabrous; stem slender. Leaves lanceolate cuspidate acuminate, narrowed to the base, 6 in. long, 1.5 in. wide; sheath tubular, 1 in. long with pale soft bristles at the mouth and on a line down the sheath. Heads 1 in. through, lower bracts ovate hairy .15 in. long. Sepals linear-oblong .4 in. long. Petals narrowed. Stamens apparently quite glabrous. Capsule oblong, round triquetrons, narrowed at base terminated by the style.

Berastagi woods. Flowers white; fruit pink.

This somewhat resembles *F. gracilis* Ridl., but is smaller and none slender.

***Forrestia porrecta* Ridl. n. sp.**

Stems long, creeping 2 feet or more very slender, glabrous. Leaves lanceolate caudate acuminate with a long point 1 in. long, base narrowed, blunt 4.5 in. long, 1.25 in. wide; petiole .1 in.

long, sheath .75 in. long or more, cylindric with long slender bristles at the mouth and a line of hair down the centre on one side. Heads small, few-flowered about 5 or 6 flowers. Bracts ovate acute. Sepals linear-oblong, boat-shaped hairy on the keel and tip. Petals slightly longer, thin, white, blunt lanceolate as long as the filaments. Filaments long, white, hairy at tip, glabrous below. Anthers ovate. Style longer.

Berastagi hill woods. This curious plant has long creeping stems lying prostrate on the ground or creeping up the trunk of a tree. It has also remarkably small heads of few flowers.

Forrestia mollis Hassk.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur). *Distrib.* Malaya.

JUNCACEAE.

Juncus prismatocarpus Ehrh.

Common in sandy streams both on Berastagi plateau and at the base of the volcano Sibayak in the sulphureous stream.

Distrib. Europe, India.

PALMAE.

Pinanga canina Becc.

Bandar Bharu, Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7394).
Distrib. Malaya.

Pinanga parvula Ridl. n. sp.

Tree 6 feet tall. Leaves with numerous linear acuminate lobes, 12 in. long, 1 in. wide; usually with 2 to 6 nerves, rachis slender. Spathe oblong bluntly acuminate, 4.5 in. long, 1.1 in. wide. Spadix erect; branches 3. Male flowers ovate triangular acute, point curved up .2 in. long. Stamens 6, very short. Female flowers distichous; sepals broad rounded ovate. Petals hardly as long. Fruit oblong .3 in. long. Seed ellipsoid, not ripe.

Berastagi forests. Near *P. stricta* Becc. of Borneo.

Caryota sp.

A large species occurred in and round villages evidently planted, perhaps *C. furfuracea* Bl. Mohamed Nur sends a specimen from Sibolangit No. 7231 which appears to be *C. furfuracea* Bl.

Arenga saccharifera Labill.

Occurred round villages.

Daemoneorops propinqua Becc.

Bandar Bharu, Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7308).
Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Calamus karuensis Ridl. n. sp.

Rather slender and about 22 feet long. Leaf-rachis armed with few, short recurved thorns; leaflets oblong-lanceolate, long acuminate, shortly narrowed at the base; nerves about 6, with short transverse nervules undulate numerous 15 in. long 1.5 in. wide. Spadix, male 3 feet long, sheaths flattened, lowest one 9 in. long, .5 in. wide at top with few scattered short thorns on the edge; limb short .25 in. long, scurfy, triangular acute, upper sheath similar but much smaller and unarmed; secondary spathes tubular 1.5 in. long, mouth oblique, limb short triangular acute ciliate on the edge scurfy. Spadix branches shortly projecting from the sheaths; peduncle hardly or not projecting; branches one or two; branchlets 6 to 10 with flowers scattered; flowers about 1 to 1.5 in. long. Spathels .1 in. long, scurfy. Flowers about 20 on a branchlet. Bracts small, ovate mucronate, Spathellules cup-shaped round, striate or with 3 minute points. Calyx tubular striate with 3 short ovate lobes .11 in. long. Corolla little longer. Petals elliptic. Stamens 4, linear with very short filaments.

Berastagi forests. The only rattan I saw there. Allied to *C. aruensis* Becc., but stouter, and also to *C. siphonacanthus* Becc. of the Philippines but much less robust and thorny and with flattened lower spathes.

ARACEAE.

Arisaema filiforme Bl.

Sporadically in the Berastagi woods.

Distrib. Java, Sumatra, Malay Peninsula.

Homalomena Raapii Engl.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur 7410).

There was a very big *Homalomena* common in the Berastagi woods which I take to be this plant, but I could find no trace of flowers or fruits. I have seen no type of this species, but from description and figure take these plants to be Engler's species which is a native of Western Sumatra.

Homalomena paludosa var. ?

Bandar Bharu, Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7396). Fruit greenish and stalk brown. I have no spathe on the specimen and there is some difference in the foliage, but it may be a form of *H. paludosa*.

Homalomena Burkilliana Ridl. n. sp.

Stem 1 in. or more tall, not stout. Leaves ovate, base broad slightly retuse, tip shortly acuminate mucronulate; nerves very numerous about 20, more prominent than the others (these consisting of fascicles of smaller nerves which diverge from the central one at different points) 6 in. long, 3.5 in. wide; petiole slen-

der, 9 in. long, sheathing for 2 inches. Spadiees about 8 to a plant on long slender peduncles 1.5 in. long. Spathes cylindrie, mucronate 1 in. long. Spadix nearly as long. Male and female portions equally long. Male portions cylindric acuminate. Female of about 30 pistils; stigmas round.

Sibolangit, Bukit Kluang (Mohamed Nur 7412). Allied to *H. elliptica*.

Homalomena (Chamaeladon) obovata Ridl. n. sp.

Stem 2 in. long or more creeping with long roots. Leaves obovate to oblong-lanceolate, base long narrowed, tip blunt or shortly acuminate, 2 to 4 in. long, .5 to 1.5 in. wide; nerves 6 or 7 pairs slightly thicker than the others which are few, very fine and inconspicuous; petioles 2 to 4 in. long; sheath .5 to 1.75 in. long, very broad, .3 in. wide in large leaves, dilated to base red. Spathes few, curved cylindric with broad base and mucro at top .5 in. long on a pedicel slender 3 in. long. Spadix .3 in. long cylindric. Female portion of 8 pistils, much shorter than the acuminate males.

Berastagi, common. Somewhat near *H. Griffithii* but much smaller, more creeping and with unusually broad sheaths to the leaves.

Schismatoglottis longipes Miq.

Berastagi (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Schismatoglottis Wallichii Hook. fil.

Sibolangit (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Colocasia antiquorum Linn.

Sibolangit, Bukit Semaik (Mohamed Nur 7357).

Amydrium humile Engl.

Creeping on the ground in the woods. Berastagi not rare.

Distrib. Penang.

Anadendrum montanum Schott.

Berastagi (Mrs. Burkhill).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

Anadendrum affine Sehott.

Bandar Bharu, Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7394).

Distrib. Borneo.

Raphidophora crassifolia Hook. fil.

Sibolangit, Bukit Semaik (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Pothos paucinervius Ridl. n. sp.

Slender climber. Leaves lanceolate oblong acuminate, acute, base hardly narrowed; nerves about 15 pairs with shorter ones

loosely reticulated, 6 in. long, 1.5 in. wide; petiole 3.5 to 4 in. long, slender, sheath very narrow up to the knee which is .5 in. long. Peduncle slender 3.5 in. long. Spatha not seen. Spadix stipitate (stipes .2 in. long) short and thick .5 in. long. Perianth longer than the ovary of 6 oblong lobes free to the base and rounded at the top. Ovary top ellipsoid with a short linear stigma.

Berastagi hill woods, climbing on trees.

This species of which I only obtained one spadix and that somewhat advanced resembles *P. Wallichii* Engl., but the venation of the leaves is utterly unlike that of any other *Pothos* known to me, for they almost all have numerous parallel nerves whereas this has but few prominent nerves and wide distinct reticulations.

LEMNACEAE.

Lemna polyrhiza Linn.

Rice fields at the base of the Sibayak volcano.

Distrib. Whole world.

Lemna paucicostata Hegelm.

With the last. Distrib. Tropical Asia.

NAIADACEAE.

Potamogeton oxyphyllus Miq.

Gunong Sibayak. Petain valley from a solfatara in warm water. Also collected by Mr. H. C. Robinson on Korinchi.

Distrib. Japan.

PANDANACEAE.

Pandanus Burkhillianus Ridl. n. sp.

Leaves probably long, 2.5 in. wide, thorns on edge, minute black. Peduncle of female inflorescence thick, 2 in. or more long. Bracts lanceolate acuminate 6 in. long, 1 in. wide with minute close set spines on edges and keel. Female spikes in flower cylindric, 1.5 in. long; stigmas acute curved. Synearp 4 in. long, 2.25 in. wide cylindric blunt: fruits .75 in. long, angled cylindric, tops conic blunt, free .15 in. long; stigma ovate acuminate acute, horizontal on a short, thick style.

Gunong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7341).

This belongs to the section *Lophostigma* of which all the other recorded species seem to belong to the Papuan and Polynesian region. It is nearly allied to *P. Beccarii* Solms-Laubach, of the Aru islands on its free tips to the fruits, but the stigma is on a distinct stalk while as far as I understand the description and figure in *Pflanzenreich* the stigma in *P. Beccarii* is sessile.

There was a very large branching long-leaved *Pandanus* on the way up to Gunong Sibayak forming a thicket and about 20 feet tall. I saw no fruit on it; this may have been this species.

ERIOCAULACEAE.

Eriocaulon heterolepis Steud.

In a small marsh, Berastagi plains.

Distrib. Bombay and Java. Our form is the variety *nigricans* of Java.

CYPERACEAE.

Kyllinga brevifolia Rottb.

Berastagi, open country. *Distrib.* Tropics.

Kyllinga cylindrica Nees.

Berastagi open country. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Kyllinga melanosperma Nees.

. Marshy ground, Berastagi plains.

Pycrus globosus Reich. var. *nilagiricus*.

Edges of streams and marshy ground. Berastagi plains.

Distrib. Tropical Asia.

Pycrus polystachyus Beauv.

Hot sulphur spring at the foot of Sibayak volcano.

Distrib. Tropics generally.

Cyperus pilosus Vahl.

Swampy ground, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Cyperus difformis Linn.

Rice fields at the base of Sibayak volcano. Marshy ground Berastagi plateau.

Distrib. Europe, Asia, Australia; absent from Malay Peninsula.

Cyperus haspan Linn.

Berastagi. Open country. *Distrib.* Tropics.

Cyperus distans Linn.

Road to Berastagi from Medan. *Distrib.* Tropics.

Mariscus Sieberianus Nees.

Berastagi road sides and open country. *Distrib.* Tropics.

Fimbristylis podocarpa Nees.

Among lalang, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Asia.

Fimbristylis diphyllea Vahl.

Berastagi roadsides. *Distrib.* Whole World.

Fimbristylis miliacea Vahl.

Swampy ground, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropics.

Bulbostylis capillacea Kunth.

Dry hills, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.

Scirpus macronatus Vahl.

Swampy marsh, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropicals.

Rhynchospora glauca Vahl.

In lalang, Berastagi plains. Common.
Distrib. Tropical Asia.

Gahnia javanica Moritz.

Sibayak volcano. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula and islands.

Scleria Radula Hance.

Lower woods of the volcano Sibayak and hill forests nearer Berastagi.

Scleria chinensis Kunth.

A rather fine and dark form among lalang, Berastagi plains.
Distrib. Malay Peninsula, China.

Carex indica Linn.

Berastagi forests. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Carex baccans Nees.

Berastagi woods. A very handsome species.
Distrib. India, Java, Malay Peninsula (Telom).

GRAMINEAE.

Paspalum orbiculare Forst.

Berastagi, open spots.

Digitaria chinensis Hornem.

Berastagi. Waste open ground. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Urochloa javanica Stapf.

Road from Medan to Berastagi. *Distrib.* Malaya.

Sacciolepis indica Stapf.

Berastagi, open plains. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Pseudechinolaena polystachya Stapf.

In the hill woods, Berastagi. The typical form of Java with small unarmed spikelets. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Panicum paludosum Roxb.

Swampy ground, plains, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Echinochloa Crus-Galli, Beauv.

The awned form. In cultivated ground, Berastagi.
Distrib. Whole world.

Isachne albens Trin.

Mountain forests, Berastagi.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

***Oplismenus compositus* Beauv.**

Berastagi forests and road from Medan. *Distrib.* Tropics.

***Setaria glauca* Beauv.**

Berastagi plains. *Distrib.* Whole World.

***Ichnanthus pallens* Munro.**

Berastagi forests. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

***Leersia hexandra* Sw.**

Marsh, Berastagi plains. *Distrib.* Tropics.

***Arthraxon nudus* Hochst.**

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* India.

***Pogonatherum polystachyum* R. and S.**

On the road between Medan and Berastagi. On rocks. A dwarf form twisted and an elongate one over a foot tall.

Distrib. Tropical Asia.

***Coelorhachis glandulosa* (Trin.)**

Siholangit, Bukit Semaik (Mohamed Nur).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

***Themeda gigantea* Hack.**

Common all over the plains at Berastagi.

Distrib. Tropical Asia.

***Ischoemum aristatum* Linn.**

In the garden at the bungalow, Berastagi. Apparently introduced.

***Capillipedium parviflorum* Stapf.**

Berastagi plains.

***Capillipedium scabridum* Ridl. n. sp.**

Slender branched wiry grass over 12 in. tall. Leaves narrow-linear acumiinate, ciliate scabrid 3 in. long, .06 in. to .2 in. wide; young leaves hairy, ligule and base of leaf with long white hairs, sheaths slender finely ribbed. Peduncle covered by a sheath to the panicle, blade of sheath usually small, but often developed into a lanceolate leaf. Panicle lax 2.5 in. long and about 1.25 in. wide; branches capillary, rather close set, with a tuft of long white hairs at the base of each. Spikelets 2, one sessile, one pedicelled about .1 in. long, callus bearded with white hairs. Sessile spikelet; glume i. lanceolate purple, hairy; gl. ii. pale narrow-lanceolate with a long slender awn .15 in. long; gl. iii. very short oblong-lanceolate livid: style short with a longer broad purple plumed stigma. Pedicell spikelet glume i. purplish lanceolate, boat-shaped, hairy; gl. ii. larger pale, not awned; gl. iii. larger than in the sessile spikelet. Stamens 3, purple.

Berastagi roadside towards the Battak village.

***Imperata cylindrica* Beauv.**

Very abundant covering the whole plain for many miles.

***Erianthus decus-sylvae* Ridl. n. sp.**

Tufted grass forming a bush about 3 feet tall. Leaves broad lanceolate acuminate to a long point, base broad, glabrous above; midrib hairy beneath 7 in. long, 1.1 in. wide; ligule of a few white bristles, sheaths striate, 3 in. long. Panicle lax, 5 or 6 in. long with numerous capillary branches bearing branchlets with racemes of spikelets .5 in. long. Calli with spreading whorls of pink hairs .1 in. long, making the whole panicle look coppery when alive and purple pink when dry. Spikelets sessile and peduncle similar. Glume i lanceolate acute, pale greenish hairy, ii similar but more acute, iii short oblong-lanceolate hyaline; awn slightly twisted, slender coppery .1 in. long. Stamens 3, black. Stigmas conspicuous, rather thick, black.

In dense thickets, forests of West Hill, Berastagi. A most beautiful and attractive grass with its coppery purple panicles.

***Coelachne infirma* Buse.**

Banks in the plain, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Java.

***Poa annua* Linn.**

On banks by the roadside near the village, Berastagi, no doubt introduced.

***Sporobolus diander* Beauv.**

Plains, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia..

***Eleusine indica* Linn.**

Common on the plain, on paths and waste ground.

Distrib. Whole world.

***Eragrostis amabilis* W. and A.**

Plains, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

***Eragrostis elongata* Jacq.**

Berastagi plains in open country.

GNETACEAE.***Gnetum microcarpum* Miq.**

Sibolangit, Dato Puloh Siam (Mohamed Nur 7383).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and islands.

FILICES.***Gleichenia linearis* Burn.**

A dwarf form on Sibarak volcano.

***Alsophila squamulata* Mett.**

Tree fern; stem 3 feet tall. Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Java.

Humata parallela Wall.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Malaya.

Prosaptea contigua Sw.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Malaya.

Davallia bullata Wall.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Malaya.

Stenoloma chinensis Sw.

Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Hymenophyllum javanicum Spreng.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Malaya.

Hymenophyllum salakanse Racib.

Berastagi forests. *Distrib.* Java.

Lindsaya repens Thw.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Pteris aquilina Linn.

Abundant all over the plateau, Berastagi.
Distrib. Whole world.

Litobrochia incisa Thunb.

Sibayak volcano. This plant grows at the highest altitude on the rocks of the volcano of any plant forming dense masses of stunted plants.

Lomaria procera Spr. var. *vestita*.

Sibayak volcano. *Distrib.* Malaya.

Lomaria elongata Bl.

On a rock, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Java.

Thamnopteris nidus-avis Linn.

Woods at Berastagi. Common. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Asplenium normale Don.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Asplenium caudatum Forst.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Asplenium nitidum Sw.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.*

Diplazium sorzogonense Presl.

Woods on slope, Sibayak volcano. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Diplazium polypodioides Mett.

Sometimes with a short stem like a tree fern. Berastagi woods.
Distrib. India, Malaya, Australia.

Anisogonium cordifolium* Mett.**Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Malaya.Nephrodium aridum* Don.**Road between Medan and Berastagi, and on stream banks,
Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.***Nephrodium molle* Desv.**Berastagi woods by streams. *Distrib.* Tropics.***Nephrodium erythrosorum* Hook.**

Sibayak volcano, lower woods.

Distrib. Philippines, Japan, China.***Polystichum aristatum* Presl. var. *coniifolium*.**

Lane by the Battak village, Berastagi.

Distrib. Tropical Asia.***Nephrolepis exaltata* Linn.**Road from Medan to Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.***Pleopeltis membranacea* Don.**Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Indo-Malaya.***Pleopeltis phymatodes* Linn.**

Banks in open places and on old trees, Berastagi.

Distrib. Tropics.***Pleopeltis albidosquamata* Bl.***Distrib.* Malaya.***Pleopeltis linearis* Thunb.**Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Africa and Asia.***Polypodium incurvatum* Bl.**

Bandar Bharu, Gunnong Sibayak (Mohamed Nur 7346).

Distrib. Malaya.***Cyclophorus grandis* Ridl. n. sp.**

Rhizome stout, .3 in. through, densely covered with lanceolate acuminate red scales .2 in. long. Sterile fronds, sessile ovate blunt tomentose all over, 1.5 in. long, 1 in. wide. Fertile fronds stiffly coriaceous linear with a lanceolate broadly rounded base, stipes thick, .3 in. long; lamina 18 in. long, 1.25 in. wide at base, narrowing to .75 in. wide above; midrib prominent and broad on both sides, above glabrous with conspicuous ascending parallel veins at the base, beneath densely felted with grey stellate hairs, except the midrib. Sori orbicular, large, in rows of 5 closely set at an angle with the midrib; veins simple or forked near the tip, with faint forked veinlets.

On trees at Berastagi in open places, common. I have failed to find anything resembling this remarkable fern described anywhere. It has some affinities with some South American species.

Hymenolepis spicata Kanlf.

On trees, Berastagi. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Stenochlaena sorbitifolia Linn.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Antrophyum plantagineum Kanlf.

Epiphyte. Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Tropical Asia.

Vittaria elongata Sw.

Berastagi on trees. *Distrib.* Tropics.

SELAGINELLACEAE.

Selaginella atro-viridis Spring.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Malaya.

Selaginella illustris Ridl.

Berastagi woods. *Distrib.* Malay Peninsula.

Selaginella oligostachya Bak. vel aff.

Berastagi woods.

EQUISETACEAE.

Equisetum debile, Roxb.

Sandy marsh ground by a stream, Berastagi plateau.
Distrib. Tropical Asia.

MARSILEACEAE.

Azolla pinnata Br.

Rice fields and watery spots, Berastagi.
Distrib. Asia, Australia, Africa.

A Record of the Occurrence of Some
Ferns in Northern Sumatra, being Additions
to Mr. Ridley's List.

ADDED BY I. H. BURKILL.

When I understood that Mr. H. N. Ridley had in preparation a paper upon his collections from Berastagi in Sumatra, I hastily sent to him the material which I had accumulated from the same region, with the exception of the ferns collected for me by my collector Mohamed Nur in the neighbourhood of Sibolangit which had already been submitted to Prince Roland Bonaparte in Paris. The determinations which His Highness the Prince has sent to me add the following to what Mr. Ridley has recorded.

Alsophila glauca, J. Sm., var. *setulosa*, Hassk. Sibolangit, on Bukit Kluang, No. 7439.

Hymenophyllum blandum, Rac. Bandar Bharu on Gunong Sibayak, No. 7325.

Trichomanes pallidum, Bl. Bandar Bharu on Gunong Sibayak, No. 7320.

Trichomanes humile, Forst. Sibolangit, on Bikit Kluang, No. 7429.

Trichomanes cypresoides, Desv. (*T. rigidum* Sw.) Bandar Bharu on Gunong Sibayak, No. 7348.

Trichomanes banerianum, Endl. Bandar Bharu on Gunong Sibayak, No. 7306.

Dryopteris megaphylla, C. Christ. Sibolangit, on Bikit Kluang, No. 7440.

Dryopteris truncata, O. Ktze. Sibolangit, on Bikit Semaik, No. 7370.

Lindsaya gracilis, Bl. Sibolangit, in Dato Pulo Siam Valley, No. 7297.

Odontosoria retusa, J. Sm. Sibolangit, on Bikit Pasang, No. 7226, and on Bikit Semaik, No. 7359.

Diplazium larutense, Bedd. (ex descript.) Bandar Bharu on Gunong Sibayak, No. 7334.

Diplazium cordifolium, Bl. Bandar Bharu on Gunong Sibayak, No. 7397.

Asplenium unilaterale Lam. var. **delicatulum** Bedd. Sibolangit, on Bukit Senaik, No. 7351.

Coniogramme macrophyllum, Hieron. Sibolangit, in Dato Pulo Siam Valley, No. 7202.

Antrophyum semicostatum, Bl. Sibolangit, on Bukit Pasang, No. 7224.

Vittaria angustifolia, Bl. Bandar Bharu on Gunong Sibayak, No. 7319.

No one of these ferns is represented in Mr. Ridley's Berastagi collection, and no one of the 33 which Mr. Ridley collected at or near Berastagi appeared in the Sibolangit collection.

On Malaysian Katydids

(*Gryllacridae* and *Tettigoniidae*),
from the Raffles Museum, Singapore.

By H. H. KARNY, PH.D., M.V.N.

Buitenzorg (Zoological Museum), Dutch East Indies.

While studying the long-horned grasshoppers or katydids from the Malayan and Austro-Malayan region, as represented in the Buiteuzorg Zoological Museum (which will be published in the Zoological Journal "Treubia" at Buitenzorg), I also received the material of these groups from the Raffles Museum, Singapore, by the kindness of the Director of that museum. This material has proved of considerable interest and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Raffles Museum for the opportunity of studying these insects.

The Malayan katydids were hitherto comparatively well known. Especially is this the case in those from Java and to some extent from Sumatra; but less so in those from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo, whence most of the specimens in the Raffles Museum originated. The distribution of the majority of katydid species is usually rather limited, so it is no wonder that there are many new species amongst this material, and, on the other hand, that many species—especially those known from Java or Sumatra only—are not represented in this collection. Connected with this restricted distribution is also the fact that of all the species not yet known from this region two only are already known from other countries; all the others are entirely new to science.

25 species already known from the Malaysian sub-region are here represented from new localities: 4 being new for Borneo, 21 for the Malay Peninsula (which includes the island of Singapore). But there are also some endemic species from these two countries already known from the same localities, but hitherto represented by one or only a few specimens in European collections, whose rediscovery is very interesting. From other species, one sex only was hitherto known, and from the material before me I have now been able to describe the other sex.

LIST OF THE MALAYSIAN GRYLLACRIDAE AND TETTIGONIIDAE.

1923]

KARNY: *On Malaysian Katydids*

117

Subfamilies:	Number of species hitherto known	Represented in the collection of Raffles Museum					Grand Total
		Species hitherto known	New species	New for Malaysia ¹	New for the Malay Peninsula ²	New for Borneo ³	
Gryllacrinae ..	79 ^a	9	4	...	4	...	83
Phaneropterinae ..	83	21	19	...	10	1	40
Mecopodinae ..	7	1	...	...	...	...	7
Phyllophorinae ..	1		...	1	...	...	1
Pseudophyllinae ..	67	12	6	1	5	1	19
Listroscelinae .. (Incl. Xiphidiopsis)	14	1	2	...	...	...	16
Conocephalinae ..	10	3	...	...	...	...	10
Agraeciinae ..	26	3	2	...	1	...	5
Copiphorinae ..	33	5	2	...	1	2	7
Total ..	320	55	35	2	21	4	92
							357

(1) but already known from other countries.

(2) but already known from the Malaysian sub-region.

(3) incl. *Gryllacris dehooni* a new name for *signotifrons* DE HAAN
nec SERVILLE, proposed in the following paper (not represented
in the Raffles collection.)

The foregoing summary gives the numbers for the different subfamilies, as known at present from the Malaysian sub-region. The few subspecies and varieties hitherto described and named are included as species. My remarks on the more interesting species are given in the detailed list of species in the succeeding pages.

From this table it will be seen that, of the species represented in the Raffles Museum, 38% are new while the number of all those hitherto known from Malaysia is now increased by 11½% !

FAM. GRYLLACRIDAE.

Subfam. Rhaphidophorinae.

Not represented in the material before me.

Subfam. Gryllacrinae.

Genus *Gryllacris* Serville.

- 1831. SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, p. 138.
- 1838. BURMEISTER, Handb. Ent., II, p. 717.
- 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins. Orth., p. 392.
- 1860. GERSTÄCKER, Arch. f. Nat., XXVI, p. 245.
- 1869. *Larvata* WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., I, p. 190.
- 1888. BRUNNER v. W., Verb. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXXVIII, p. 316, 317.
- 1892. TEPPER, Trans. R. Soc. S. Australia, XV, p. 142.
- 1897. SAUSSURE & PICTET, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Orth., I, p. 285.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 139.
- 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 69.
- 1909. *Scandalon* ZACHER, Zool. Anz., XXXIV, 11, 12, p. 272.
- 1910. KARNY, SCHULTZE, Zool. anthrop. Ergebnu. Forsch. Südafr., IV, p. 37, 33.
- 1921. KARNY, Trenbia, I, 4, p. 174-178.

Gryllacris signatifrons Serville.

- 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins. Orth., p. 393.
- 1860. GERSTÄCKER, Arch. f. Nat., XXVI, p. 273.
- 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., I, p. 179.
- 1888. BRUNNER v. W., Verb. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXXVIII, p. 340 (*facifer*).
- 1891. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges., VIII, p. 311 (*latipennis*).
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 141 (*latipennis*), 142.
- 1908. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Torino, XXIII, 581, p. 4.
- 1909. GRIFFINI, Mon. Zool It., XX, 4, p. 111.
- 1911. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Torino. XXVI, 636, p. 5.

1911. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., L, p. 208.
 1912. GRIFFINI, Sarawak Mus. Journ., I, 2, p. 3.
 1913. GRIFFINI, Tijdschr. Ent., LVI, p. 188.

Delendae:

1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 219.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededel., V, 4, p. 154, 203.

1 ♀ of the typical form from Penang (1500'-2428'; May 1917). Venation of tegmina according to my type I (*Treubia* l.c., fig. 4).

Hitherto known from Java, Sarawak and Siam.

When I redescribed *Gr. signatifrons* De Haan, I had not material for comparison of the true *signatifrons* Serville. Now I see these two species are not identical; *signatifrons* Serville has an ocelliform yellow spot on forehead, whilst in *signatifrons* De Haan the whole forehead is yellowish, in the shape of a large cross bordered with black. The latter species therefore requires a new name, and I propose *Gryllacris dehaani* m.n.n. for *Gr. signatifrons* De Haan (and Karny), *nec* Serville.

Gryllacris translucens Serville.

1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins. Orth., p. 394.
 1860. GERSTÄCKER, Arch. f. Nat., XXVI, 1, p. 271 (*amplipennis*), 273.
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., I, p. 170 (*amplipennis*), 180.
 1888. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXXVIII, p. 336 (*amplipennis*).
 1898. BRUNNER v. W., Abh. Senckenb. Ges., XXIV, p. 199 (*amplipennis*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 141 (*amplipennis*), 142.
 1908. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, XXIII, 587, p. 4.
 1909. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., XLVII, p. 178.
 1909. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Torino, XXIV, 610, p. 15.
 1909. GRIFFINI, Rev. Suisse Zool., XVII, 2, p. 386.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Zool. Petersb., XVI, p. 63.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., I, p. 208.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Genova, (3), V, p. 68, 126.
 1912. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., LI, p. 225.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededel., V, 4, p. 148, 203.

3 ♂♂ from Pulo Pisang (1.-3. Apr. 1921).

Length of tegmina 31-37 mm. Their venation always according to type I, but somewhat variable. Median vein usually simple, sometimes bifurcate and in this case their posterior branch often united with the first cubital branch.

Distribution: "India," Java, Halmahera.

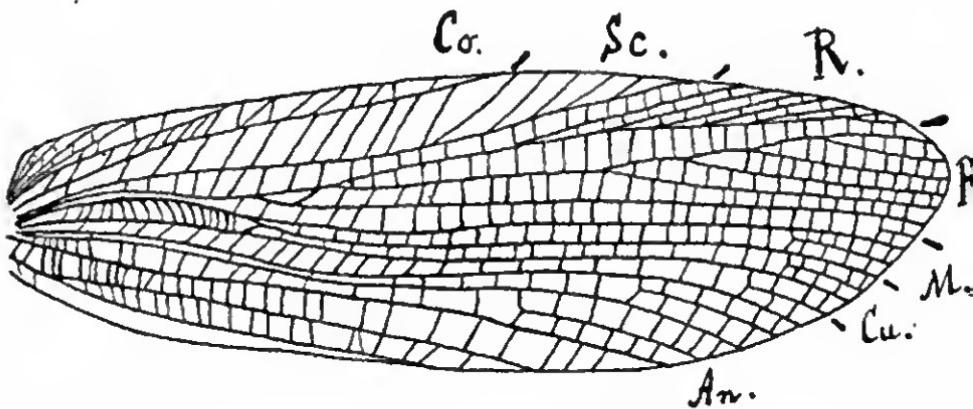
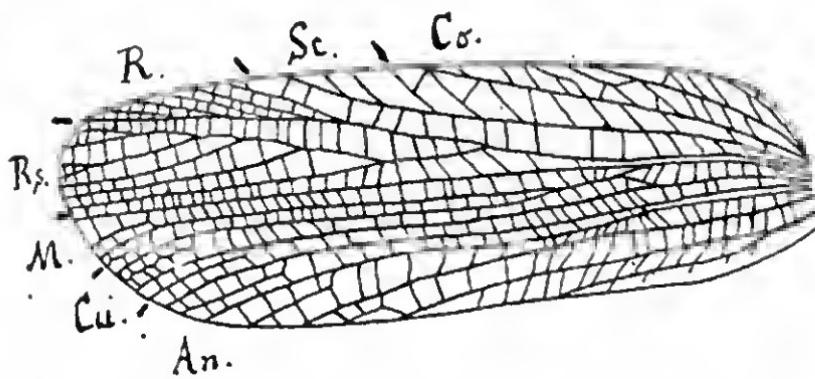
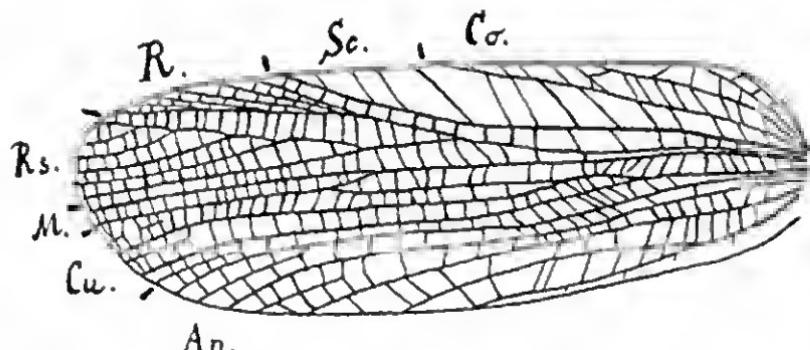


Fig. 1. Fore wings of *Gryllacris translucens* (above and middle) and its var. *secunda* (beneath). All $2\frac{1}{2}$ times enlarged.

Gryllacis translucens var. secunda Brunner v. W.

1888. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXXVIII, p. 337 (*amplipennis* var. *secunda*).
 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), XIII, p. 189 (*amplipennis*).
 1908. GRIFFINI, Bull. Mus. Zool. Anat. Torino, XXIII, 587, p. 4 (*amplipennis*).
 1909. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat. XLVII, p. 178 (*translucens* var. *weyersi*).
 1909. GRIFFINI, Bull. Mus. Zool. Anat. Torino, XXIV, 610, p. 14 (*amplipennis*).
 1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, p. 206 (*amplipennis*).
 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Zool. Petersb., XVI, p. 69 (*amplipennis*).
 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Genova, (3), V, p. 88, 126.

Diverging from the typical form by larger size : length of tegmina 41-47 mm. Venation always according to type I, somewhat variable : median vein as in the typical form.

In one of the specimens before me, the radial vein on the right tegmen has its sector very well developed, but once more united for a very short distance with the radius, after emission of the first branch of radial sector. This first branch therefore, could be mistaken for a medial vein arranged according to type IV, if there were not present a free medial vein behind it, arising from the base of tegmen. Posterior medial and anterior cubital branch united with each other.

Var. *secunda* is represented in the material before me from the following localities : Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan (2000-2790'; April 1918). Gilstead Road, Singapore (July 1917; coll. V. Knight). Museum Grounds, Singapore (12 Oct. 1911).

Hitherto recorded from Sumatra, Malacca and Tenasserim.

Gryllacris singaporae n. sp.

♀. Moderately large, stout ; yellowish brown, nearly unicolorous, but the vertex somewhat darker brown.

Head broadly ovate, as seen in front, distinctly wider than pronotum. Occiput and vertex convex ; the latter not quite twice as wide as the first antennal joint, with blunt lateral margins, yellowish bordered on both sides and beneath, but with no distinct ocelliform spots. Forehead depressed, nearly concave beneath, smooth, with a few indistinct dots. Mouth parts as coloured as the body, except the end of mandibles, which is black. Antennae unicolorous.

Pronotum small, subquadrate as seen from above. Fore margin rounded, but hardly produced ; fore furrow very well impressed ; longitudinal sulcus finely marked nearly throughout the whole length of pronotum. The two posterior transverse furrows close to each other, the hindmost at the hind margin ; metazona between them nearly plain. Disc behind the anterior furrow alight-

ly convex on each side. Hind margin prominent, truncate. Lateral lobes nearly twice as long as high, roundly inserted, with rounded fore and hind angle : lower margin straight, nearly horizontal ; humeral sinus indistinct. The U-shaped frown and the posterior one deeply impressed ; the space between them arched in the shape of a hump.

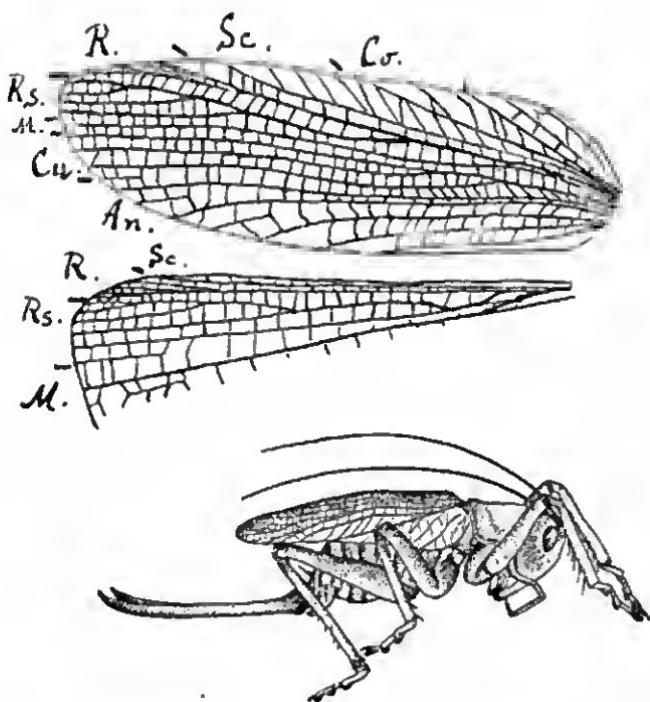


Fig. 2. *Gryllacris singaporensis*. Above: fore wing and fore part of hind wing, 2½ times enlarged.—Beneath: total, lateral view, natural size.

Tegmina a little over-reaching the hind knees and end of abdomen, rounded at apex, very pale whitish-grey, with yellowish brown veins. Venation according to type I. Radial vein with 3 (except the end of vein itself) very oblique, nearly longitudinal branches against the fore margin. Radial sector arising somewhat before the middle, with 3 (except the end of sector itself) hind branches against the apex of tegmen. Medial vein free, arising from base of tegmina, at base closer to radial than to cubital vein, simple throughout its whole length (on both tegmina). Cubital vein divided into 3 branches: bifurcate in the first fourth of tegmen, the fore branch once more bifurcate just before the radial sector arises from radius. Venation quite uniform on both sides.

Wings uniformly pale greyish, with pale brown veins, intermediate in shape between the tringular and the cycloid type. Radial vein and sector branched as in tegmina; but the sector arising close to base, and communicating with the medial vein by an oblique branch.

Legs moderately long, stout, set with long piles, of the same colour as body; tarsi a little darker, especially beneath. Hind femora beneath on each side just before apex with one spine only, which is dark at apex. Fore and middle tibiae with 4 pairs of long, movable spines beneath, which are somewhat darker at extreme apex. Hind tibiae cylindrical in basal half, plain above in distal part, and there with about six short spines, black at apex, on each side.

Ovipositor very long, nearly straight, sharply pointed at apex, of the same colour as body, but somewhat darker at apex. Subgenital plate (♀) rounded, about as long as wide at base, longitudinally excavate in middle; on each side of this excavation with a prominent keel at base, and laterally from this with a short longitudinal furrow; margins somewhat swollen, prominent, parallel in basal part, then gradually rounded.

Length of body 29 mm., of pronotum 5.2 mm., of tegmina 30.5 mm., width of tegmina 9.7 mm., length of hind femora 17 mm., of ovipositor 26.5 mm.

1 ♀ from Singapore.

Seems to come nearest amongst the hitherto known species to the Bornean *renosa* and *xanthusi*, but differing from both by the characters described above. The type of venation in the two Bornean species has not yet been recorded. *Gr. singaporae* belongs to type I, but has the transverse veins of tegmina not blackish, as is usual in this type, and the shape both of tegmina and wings is somewhat intermediate between the usual form of types I and IV, agreeing rather better with the latter. But the relations of radial sector and medial vein are quite as in type I, altogether very different from type IV.

Gryllacris ruficeps Serville.

- 1831. SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, p. 139.
- 1833. BELANGER, Voy. Ind. Orient., p. 495.
- 1838. BURMEISTER, Handb. Ent., II, p. 718.
- 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins. Orth., p. 294.
- 1840. BLANCHARD, Hist. Nat. Ins., III, p. 30.
- 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 220.
- 1860. GERSTÄCKER, Arch. f. Nat., XXVI, p. 259.
- 1888. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXXVIII, p. 345.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 143.
- 1908. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Torino, XXIII, 587, p. 7.
- 1909. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., XLVII, p. 178.

1909. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., XLVII, p. 310.
 1910. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., XLIX, p. 12.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Zool. Petersb., XVI, p. 70.
 1913. GRIFFINI, Tijdschr. Ent., LVI, p. 183.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 152, 203.

Gryllacris ruficeps subsp. *malaccensis* Griffini.

1897. GRIFFINI, Misc. Ent. Narbonne, V, p. 142 (*ruficeps*).
 1908. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, XXIII, 587, p. 7.
 1910. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., XLIX, p. 12.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, XXVI, 636, p. 10.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Genov., (3) V, p. 110.
 1912. GRIFFINI, Sarawak Mus. Journ., I, 2, p. 5.

1 ♂ from Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan (2,000'-2,790'; April 1913). Venation of tegmina according to my type IV (Trenbia l.c., fig. 7).

This subspecies was hitherto known from Malacca, Pulo Penang, Perak, and from Sarawak.

Gryllacris discoidalis Walker.

1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., I, p. 174.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 144.

Gryllacris discoidalis subsp. *atropicta* Griffini.

1911. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anatomia, XXVI, 636, p. 16.
 1912. GRIFFINI, Sarawak Mus. Journ., I, 2, p. 9.
 1913. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., LII, p. 222.
 1914. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., LIII, p. 342.

Three ♂ specimens from Penang (1,500'-2,428', May 1917) and Singapore (Changi, Aug. 1911.—7th Mile Stone, Bukit Timah; presented by H. Overbeck; 27 Sept. 1913).

Venation of tegmina in all specimens (on both sides) according to type IV. All tibiae verdigris-green in basal half. The coloration of pronotum is somewhat variable; in the specimen from Penang very dark and well defined; the knees distinctly black, the green colour of tibiae hardly distinguishable.

The specimen from Singapore, 1913, has the coloration of pronotum very indistinct, not well defined, only a little darker brown than the rest; forehead nearly as dark as in the others; knees a little only darker brown at extreme apex; the green colour of tibiae very distinct.

The specimen from Singapore, 1911, represents an intermediate type between the two others.

Hitherto known from Malay Peninsula (Johore, Perak) and from Sarawak (Kuching).

Gryllacris signifera (Stoll).

1813. STOLL, Spectres, Saut., p. 26 (*Gryllus Tettigonia signifera*).
 1831. SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, p. 139 (*maculicollis*).
 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins. Orth., p. 394 (*maculicollis*).
 1840. BLANCHARD, Hist. Nat. Ins., III, p. 30.
 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 220 (*maculicollis*).
 1860. GERSTÄCKER, Arch. f. Nat., XXVI, p. 253 (*maculicollis*).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., I, p. 167 (*maculicollis*), 170.

1871. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., Suppl., p. 19.
 1888. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXXVIII, p. 352 (*maculicollis*).
 1902. KRAUSS, Semon, Zool. Forsch. Austral., V, p. 748 (*maculicollis*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 144.
 1908. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Aut. Torino, XXIII, 587, p. 9.
 1909. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., XLVII, p. 179.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Riv. Mens. Sci. Nat. Natura, II, p. 19.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Zool. Petersb., XVI, p. 71.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Torino, XXVI, 636, p. 15.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., L, p. 220.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Genova, (3) V, p. 119.
 1912. GRIFFINI, Sarawak Mus. Journ., I, 2, p. 13.
 1912. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., LI, p. 219.
 1913. GRIFFINI, Tijdschr. Ent., LVI, p. 175, 180, 183.
 1913. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., LII, p. 221.
 1914. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., LIII, p. 336.
 1914. GRIFFINI, Zool. Jabrb., Abt. Syst., XXXVIII, 3, 4, p. 107.
 1915. BRUNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 268 (*signifera*).
 1919. DAMMERMAN, Landbouwberkunde, p. 255.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 153, 203.
 1921. KARNY, Natur (Leipzig), XII, 23, p. 309, 310.

This widely spread species, very common in Java, seems to be not so common in Singapore and Malacea. There are 5 ♀ specimens only in the collection of Raffles Museum, from the following localities:

Bukit Lantai, Sungai Ujong (V. Knight coll., July 1910); Cavanagh Rd., Singapore (24 Febr. 1916; V. K. coll.); Singapore (Dec. 1916).

Venation of tegmina in all specimens according my type IV. One of them shows on the left tegmen an interesting variation of this type, whilst the right is quite normal. On the left tegmen the medial vein arises from the radial vein at the usual place, but does not diverge from radius, on the contrary it runs close to radius Parallel to it, once more communicating with it at place of beginning of radial sector. Then the medial vein and radial sector are quite united with each other for a short distance, till the middle of tegmen, where the simple media goes off from the radial sector, which is bifurcated before its end.

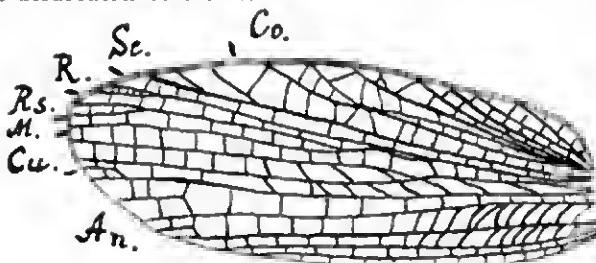


Fig. 3. *Gryllacris signifera* ♀, anomalous left tegmen, 2½ times enlarged.

Distribution: Corea, Philippine Islands, Borneo, Cochinchina, Singapore, Banka, Sumatra, Engano, Bua-Bua, Java.

Gryllacris rufovaria Kirby.

1888. KIRBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 518.
 1900. KIRBY, Monogr. Christmas Isl., p. 148.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 145.

1 ♂ specimen of this very interesting species is contained in the collection of Raffles Museum. As to the locality Mr. Moulton says (in litt. dat. January 2nd 1923): "It had no label, and I can only assume it came from Christmas Island because everything else (Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera) in the box is labelled Christmas Island 1904."

The species was originally described by Kirby from 1 male and 4 females, from Christmas Island, and since it was not yet rediscovered hitherto.

Veins of tegmina arranged according type IV. ♂ genitalia type E, similar to *G. fuscifrons*, but the horn-like projections on the last tergits shorter and stouter, more tooth-like. Subgenital plate also similar shaped as in *fuscifrons*, but the lobes more regular, the excision between them obtuse-angulate, in *fuscifrons* rounded.

Vertex and the dorsum of head and pronotum pale yellowish brown, quite concolorous, entirely without darker markings, whilst not so in the closely allied species, viz. in *fuscifrons* vertex being blackish, in *variabilis* pronotum marked with dark lines. Tegmina paler and more greyish than in *fuscifrons*, where they are orange brown. Wings having "the cross nervures blackish, bordered with dusky on each side" (Kirby), the greyish borders narrower and paler even than in *signifera*, much paler and narrower than in *fuscifrons*.

The specimen before me is positively not freshly emerged, and the colour must therefore be considered as typical for this species.

Gryllacris maculata Giebel.

1861. GIEBEL, Zeitschr. ges. Naturw., XVIII, p. 116.
 1871. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., Suppl., p. 19.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 144.
 1911. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., L, p. 24.

Gryllacris maculata var. nobilis Walker.

1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., I, p. 182 (*Gr. nobilis*).
 1888. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXXVIII, p. 353 (*Gr. lugubris*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 145 (*Gr. nobilis* and *lugubris*).
 1909. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., XLVII, p. 313 (*Gr. nobilis*).
 1911. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., L, p. 24.
 1913. GRIFFINI, Tijdschr. Ent., LVI, p. 185.
 1914. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., LIII, p. 339.

Represented in the collection of Raffles Museum by 10 specimens (4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀) from Singapore (7th Mile Stone, Bukit Timah.—28.11.1907, coll. by Dr. Falshaw.—Cavanagh Rd., June and Sept. 1913, V. K. coll.—27 Sept. 1913, coll. H. Overbeck.—April 1914.—April 1921, Capt. Bartlett coll.).

Venation of tegmina according type IV in all specimens. One of the ♀♀ has the right tegmen normal, whilst the left shows a remarkable abnormality similar to that described from *Gr. signifera*, but the basal part of medial vein is wanting. Therefore arises from the radial vein before its middle, one common shaft divided after a very short distance into the simple media and the radial sector, which emits before its end 3 branches backwards.

Distribution: Singapore, Java.

I have hitherto not yet found this species in Java, whilst it seems to be the commonest species of Singapore, because it is represented by so many specimens in the Raffles Museum.

Gryllacris kledangensis n. sp.

♀. Large, reddish brown; vertex not darker than the remaining surface of head.

Head ovate, as seen in front, hardly wider than pronotum. Occiput and vertex strongly convex; the latter somewhat wider than the first antennal joint, with blunt lateral margins; 3 yellow ocelli-

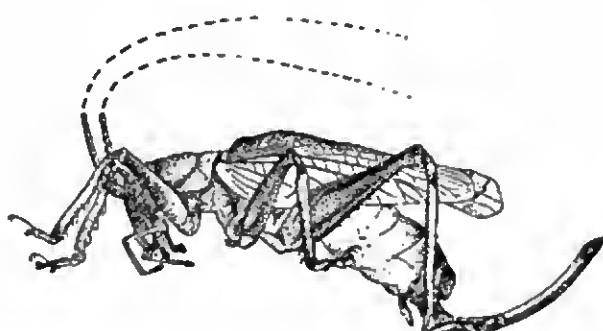
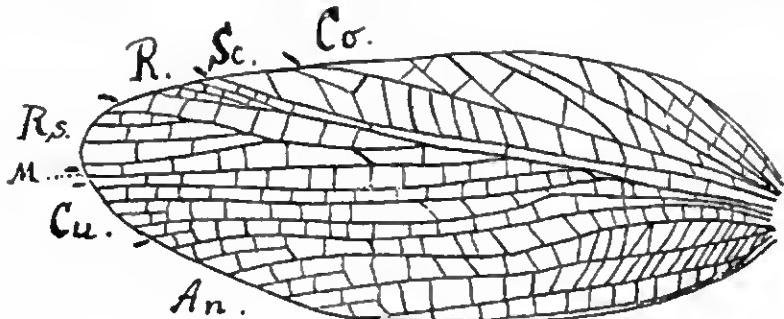


Fig. 4. *Gryllacris kledangensis*. Above: Fore wing, 2½ times enlarged.—Beneath: total, lateral view, natural size.

form spots present. Forehead depressed in its lower part, nitid, with distant, impressed punctures. Antennae and mouth parts coloured as body.

Pronotum moderately large, about as long as wide. Fore margin rounded, somewhat produced in its middle; fore sulcus deeply impressed; longitudinal furrow indistinct, reduced to a round dimple in the middle of disc. The two posterior sulci close to each other, the hindermost close to the hind margin; metazona between them convex. Disc behind the anterior furrow distinctly convex. Hind margin straight, truncate. Lateral lobes distinctly longer than high, roundly inserted, with rounded fore angle, and obliquely truncate hind angle; lower margin somewhat descendent backwards; humeral sinns hardly distinguishable. The U-shaped sulcus deeply impressed, the posterior one less, but also distinct; space between them hump-shaped arched.

Tegmina a little overreaching the hind knees and end of abdomen, somewhat pointed at apex, brownish yellow, with yellowish brown veins. Venation according to type IV. Radial vein and sector with 3 branches (except the ends of veins themselves); sector arising a little before the middle of tegmina; medial vein simple, arising from radius till somewhat closer to base. Cubital vein on right tegmen divided before the middle into two simple branches. Left tegmen of the specimen before me shows a very remarkable abnormality: here the cubital vein seems to be simple; but proximally from beginning of media goes off from radial vein a bifurcate longitudinal vein, representing the anterior branch of cubitus, here divided into two.

Wings pale brownish yellow, with brownish veins, the transversal ones (except before radial vein) broadly bordered with dusky on each side; the last row of cross veins (before the wing margin) very narrow infumated; basal part of wing unicolorous, yellowish, because there are no transversal veins. The dark stripes between radial vein and sector not as dark as those of anal field, but not narrower.

Legs moderately long, stout, pilose, of the same colour as body. Fore and middle femora unarmed. Hind femora beneath on each side with 7-8 spines, which are blackish at apex. Fore and middle tibiae with four pairs of long, movable spines beneath, which are pale yellowish at extreme apex. Hind tibiae cylindrical in basal fifth only, then plain above, on each side above with spines, blackish at apex, on outside 7, on inside 6.

Ovipositor longer than the hind femora, somewhat curved upwards, obliquely truncate at apex, of the same colour as body. Subgenital plate (♀) longer than wide at base, with a prominent median keel; sides converging backwards at base, then nearly parallel, at last converging again towards the apex, which is sharply triangularly excised.

Length of body 40 mm. (somewhat extended), of pronotum 8 mm., of tegmina 34 mm., width of tegmina 12.7 mm., length of hind femora 20.5 mm., of ovipositor 26 mm.

This new species comes nearest perhaps to Griffini's "spec. indet." from Mentawai (Ann. Mus. Genova (3) V, p. 120), but differs by its larger size, the longer ovipositor, and the well defined cross-bands of wings. It reminds one in size and its whole appearance of *fuscifrons* Gerst., but diverges from it by the pale vertex and basal joints of antennae, by the ocelliform spots somewhat larger and less well defined, and by the much longer ovipositor; the cross-bands of wings are a little broader than in *fuscifrons*; the subgenital plate of ♀ of a similar shape, but with more sinuated lateral margins and the excision at apex more pointed. In its measurements, *kledangensis* agrees very well with the Moluccan *compromittens* except the hind femora are somewhat shorter and the ovipositor is somewhat longer; it may distinguished from it by the paler, not orange coloured wings, and the shape of subgenital plate of ♀.

1 ♀ from Gunong Kledang, Ipoh, Perak (March 1898).

Gryllacris peraka n. sp.

♂. Very similar to the preceding species, but somewhat smaller, and the cross-bands of wings narrower.

Moderately large, yellowish brown; head, antennae and mouth-parts unicolorous, except the three ocelliform spots of vertex, and

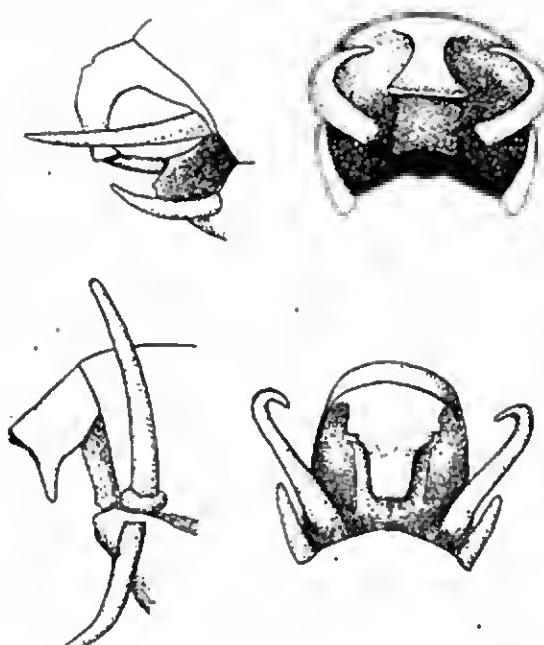


Fig. 5. End of ♂ abdomen of *Gryllacris signifera* (above), and *Gr. Peraka* (beneath). Left: lateral view; right: seen from behind. Enlarged.

the somewhat paler, yellowish clypeus. Pronotum somewhat darker reddish brown along the furrows, but these markings not well defined.

Head as wide as pronotum, nearly ovate, as seen in front, somewhat conical beneath against the mouth-parts. Occiput and vertex strongly convex, smooth, shining; the latter punctured in front, about one and a half times as wide as the first antennal joint, with blunt lateral margins, and with 3 yellow ocelliform spots. Forehead strongly depressed in its lower part, whitid, with impressed punctures.

Pronotum moderately large, a little wider than long. Foremargin rounded, a very little produced in the middle; fore furrow deeply impressed; longitudinal sulcus shallow, distinguishable in the middle part of disc only. From the transition of anterior sulcus into the U-shape of lateral lobes runs an oblique furrow towards the middle of disc, thus dividing the arched fore part of the latter in a median hump slightly divided by the longitudinal sulcus, and in a lateral one on each side. The two posterior cross-furrows not very close to each other, the hindmost tightly at the hind margin. This prominent at extreme border, straight, truncate. Lateral lobes not very compressed, distinctly longer than high, with the fore angle more rounded, the hind angle more obliquely truncate; lower margin with prominent border, a very little descending backwards; humeral sinns hardly visible. Sulci and space between them as in the preceding species.

Tegmina somewhat overreaching the hind knees and end of abdomen, somewhat pointed at apex, brownish yellow, with yellowish brown veins. Venation according to type IV. Radial vein and sector divided into 3 branches (enclosing the ends of veins themselves); sector arising in the middle of tegmen. Cubital vein bifurcate, on the right tegmen before, on the left behind the middle.

Wings somewhat paler, more hyaline, than in the preceding species, with the cross-bands somewhat narrower; otherwise quite as in *kledangensis*. Cross-bands distinctly narrower than in *fuscfrons*, but wider than usual in *signifera*; but there is one specimen of the latter species in the collection of Buitenzorg Museum (from Buitenzorg, 30, VII, 1920; coll. H. C. Siebers), which has the cross-bands as wide and dark as *peracca*, head, pronotum and legs sharply marked with black, and otherwise not different from the true *signifera*.

Legs quite as in *kledangensis*.

End of ♂ abdomen according to Brunner's type H; upper part of ninth tergite with a blunt tooth on each side, then produced down into a rounded-rectangular plate higher than wide. Subgenital plate (♂) broadly rounded behind, very slightly emarginated at extreme apex (much less than in *signifera*).

Length of body 29.5 mm., of pronotum 6.5 mm., of tegmina. 29 mm., width of tegmina 10.5 mm., length of hind femora 18 mm.

1 ♂ from Gunong Kledang, Perak (2646'; Nov. 1916).

In size and whole appearance very similar to *Gr. signifera*, but without black markings on head and pronotum, and with a different end of ♂ abdomen.

Diverging from Griffini's "spec. indet." from Meutawei, by the somewhat larger size, the distinct, broad wing-bands, and the presence of ocelliform spots on vertex.

Gr. rufovaria Kirby from Christmas Island, finally, may be distinguished from *peracca* by the two or three outer rows of cross-nerves of wings not bordered with dusky, and by the last segment of ♂ abdomen terminating in two short, stout, conical projections.

Gryllacris griffinii n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 1).

♂. Of smaller size. Brownish yellow, pronotum and legs with black marking. Head dark castaneous-brown.

Head oboeconical, as seen in front; eyes not very much protruding. Occiput and vertex somewhat convex; the latter with subacute lateral margins, about one and a half times as wide as the first antennal joint. Three ocelliform spots present, very small, well defined, pale yellow, bordered with black. The whole forehead roughened by deeply impressed dots. Subocular furrows broad and shallow. Clypeus paler reddish brown, yellowish brown at apex. Mandibles very dark castaneous. Palpi long and slender, yellowish, dark at apex. First antennal joint castaneous, with a small black spot near the eye; the following 6 joints reddish brown, dark at apex. The following joints gradually yellowish brown, uniformly coloured.

Pronotum rounded at the fore margin, somewhat produced in the middle; furrows very shallow, hardly visible; longitudinal sulcus more distinctly impressed in the middle of disc. Disc convex. Hind margin linear, prominent, truncate. Lateral lobes with the fore and hind angle blunt, obliquely truncate behind, without a humeral sinus; lower margin distinctly descending backwards, somewhat emarginated above the fore coxae. All margins prominent. The U-shaped and posterior sulcus deeply impressed; the space between them strongly convex.

Colour of pronotum brownish yellow, with the fore and hind margin castaneous, the latter black in its middle. Lower and hind margin of lateral lobes very broadly bordered with black. Behind the middle of fore margin a longitudinal black spot on the disc, behind it a black line along the median furrow. On each side of it an oblique black stripe running from behind its end towards the sides of fore margin, before the latter emitting a short branch against the first black spot. On the sides of disc a second black stripe with an obliquely backwards directed branch near its middle and a second one at the end.

Tegmina a very pale yellowish, somewhat rounded at apex, distinctly overreaching the hind knees and end of abdomen, with yellow longitudinal veins, and broadly blackish bordered cross-

nervures. Venation according to type IV, somewhat reduced. Radial vein and sector bifurcate only (on right tegmen) or divided into three branches (left). Radial arising from radius in the middle of tegmen: media going off from radial vein somewhat before the sector, simple. Cubital vein bifurcate in the vicinity of beginning of media.

Wings very pale yellowish, nearly hyaline, of cycloid type; their veins near the fore margin yellowish brown, the others dark. All cross veins broadly bordered with blackish on each side, the hyaline space between them not or not much wider than the dark bands. Extreme base of wing entirely infumated.

Pro-, meso-, and metapleurae with well defined black spots.

Legs short, very stout. Hind femora with 4 very small, dark spines on outer and 2 on inner margin, before the end. Fore and middle tibiae with 4 pairs of long, movable, unicolorous yellowish spines beneath. Hind tibiae cylindrical in basal third, then plain above, with 6 dark castaneous spines on each side; beneath with one yellowish spine only on each side before the apical spurs.

Colour of legs yellow, marked with black, tarsi darker, reddish brown. Fore femora entirely black on inside; beneath yellow at base only, the remaining part black; outside yellow at base, black at apex, beneath reaching the black colour farther to base, above the yellow farther towards the knee. Fore tibiae entirely black, except the spines and an indistinct paler longitudinal spot along the front margin. Middle femora on outer surface as coloured in the fore pair, but the black band before the knee interrupted by yellow; the knee itself blackish; inside with a longitudinal black spot along the lower margin in the distal half. Middle tibiae yellow, with a black spot below the knee. Hind femora yellow, on outer surface with a black longitudinal stripe along the lower margin; below with a blackish spot before the knee; a second smaller one on inner surface near lower margin. Hind tibiae coloured as in the middle ones.

Abdomen yellow; eighth tergite laterally and along the hind margin black; ninth segment black at base and along the median furrow. End of abdomen (δ) according to Brunner's type A. Eighth segment not produced; ninth segment sharply curved downwards, with a deep and broad longitudinal sulcus; at the end slightly emarginated, with rounded, blunt lobes. Cerci not longer than ninth segment along the median sulcus. Subgenital plate triangular, about half as long as wide at base, sharply pointed at apex. Styles very short, scarcely twice as long as wide.

Length of body 20 mm., of pronotum 4 mm., of tegmina 20.5 mm., width of tegmina 6.5 mm., length of hind femora 10.8 mm.

I have allowed myself the pleasure of naming this beautiful coloured species after the celebrated Italian Entomologist Prof. Dr. Achille Grillini of Bologna, in acknowledgment of his numerous, important publications on Gryllaeridae.

1 ♂ from Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan (2000'-2790': April 1918).

This new species belongs without doubt to the *podocausta*-group, and seems to be nearest to the Sumatran *modiglianii* Griffini; but diverging from it by the strong puncture of forehead, the distinct ocelliform spots, the stronger markings of pronotum, the broadly blackish bordered cross-veins of tegmina, the less numerous spines of hind femora and the coloration of legs.

Gryllacris podocausta De Haan.

- 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 220.
- 1860. GERSTÄCKER, Arch. f. Nat., XXVI, p. 259.
- 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., I, p. 173.
- 1888. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXXVIII, p. 329.
- 1891. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges., VIII, p. 307 (*mutabilis*).
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 142 (*mutabilis*), 140.
- 1908. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Torino, XXIII, 581, p. 1.
- 1909. GRIFFINI, Mon. Zool. It., XX, 4, p. 109.
- 1909. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar., VII, p. 307.
- 1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 206.
- 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Zool. Petersb., XVI, p. 71.
- 1911. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., L, p. 216.
- 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Genova, (3) V, p. 81, 124.
- 1913. GRIFFINI, Tijdschr. Ent., LVI, p. 175, 186.
- 1913. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat. LII, p. 224.
- 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 147, 202.

- Gryllacris podocausta var. *pallidior* Pictet & Saussure.**
- 1888. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXXVIII, p. 341 (*parvula*, nec WALKER).
 - 1891. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges., VIII, p. 307, 309 (*mutabilis* r. p.).
 - 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 142 (*Gr. minima*).
 - 1909. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Torino, XXIII, 581, p. 1 (*podocausta* var. *mutabilis*).
 - 1909. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., XLVII, p. 174 (*podocausta* var. *mutabilis*).
 - 1909. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar., VI, p. 308 (*podocausta* var. *mutabilis*).
 - 1911. GRIFFINI, Ann. Mus. Genova, (3) V, p. 82.
 - 1911. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., L, p. 217.
 - 1913. GRIFFINI, Tijdschr. Ent., LVI, p. 187.

1 ♂ from Selangor; somewhat pale, apparently discoloured, the usual dark markings fusco-eastaceous, less well defined than in typical specimens. By these characters the specimen seems to be intermediate between the typeal *podocausta* and the *var. pallidior*. Size somewhat larger than the Javanese specimens of Buitenzorg Museum (and than the measurements given by Brunner).

Length of body 21.5 mm., of pronotum 5 mm., of tegmina 19.5 mm., of hind femora 11 mm.

Venation of tegmina somewhat reduced, about intermediate between type IV and V; on the left tegmen normal (medial vein arising from radius), on the right tegmen media arising from cubitus. Such a variation is not uncommon amongst the species belonging to type V.

Was hitherto recorded only from Java and Sumatra.

Gryllacris podocasta subsp. *kuchingiana* Griffini.

1911. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Torino, XXVI, 686, p. 11.
1912. GRIFFINI, Sarawak Mus. Journ., I, 2, p. 12.

1 ♂ from Govt. Hill, Singapore (June 1910; K. A. W. coll.). Agrees perfectly with the description given by Griffini, but has not only the fore, but also the middle tibiae entirely black.

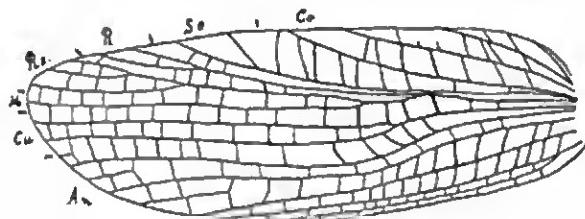


Fig. 6. Left tegmen of *Gryllacris podocasta kuchingiana*. 3½ times enlarged.

Venation of tegmina as mentioned in *podocasta*, right tegmen normal, on the left medial vein going off not from radius itself, but from radial sector, similar as described from 1 ♀ of *maculata nobilis*.

The subspecies *kuchingiana* was hitherto known from Sarawak (Kuching) only.

FAM. TETTIGONIIDAE.

Subfam. *Phaneropterinae*.

Genus *Elimaea* Stål

1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 11, 27.
1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 90.
1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 45.
1900. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 394.

Elimaea caricifolia (De Haan).

1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh. Orth., p. 193 (*Locusta Phaneroptera*).
1870. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., III, p. 478 (*Phaneroptera?*).
1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 97 (*femorata*).
1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 46 (*femorata*).
1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 396 (*caricifolia*, *femorata*).
1900. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 67, II, p. 345.
1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 182, 209.

1 ♀ from Lundu, Sarawak (24 April 1913).

Known from Borneo, Sumatra (Langkat), and Western Java.

Elimaea signata Brunner v. W.

1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 99.
1903. KRAUSS, Semon, Zool. Forsch. Austral., V, p. 748, 762.
1900. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 396.
1906. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 67, II, p. 348 (var. *adspersa*).
1910. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., III, p. 573.

2 ♀♀ from Singapore (24. May 1921.—Bukit Timah; 17. July 1911).

Originally described from Bukit near Singapore, the var. *adspersa* from Sumatra. The indication from Java (Krauss) belongs perhaps to *parumpunctata*. I have collected at the same locality (Tjibodas) the latter species, but never *signata*.

Elimaea moultonii n. sp.

♀. Yellowish-green, with the disc of pronotum yellow with a few small black dots, and on each side with a sharp black line constricted near the middle. Head without black dots. Vertex narrow, pointed, longitudinally sulcate. Antennae blackish, especially on outer and lower side, and with some distant pale rings. Disc of pronotum constricted near the middle, convex in front, with roundly inserted lateral lobes; behind excavate with somewhat protruding lateral margins; hind lobe broadly rounded, finely bordered with black; lateral lobes a little longer than high, broadly rounded, with some small blackish dots in the upper part. Fore coxae not spined. Meso- and metasternal lobes nearly elliptical, rounded. Tegmina about twice as long as abdomen, a little wider than the length of pronotum; radial branch going off from the radial vein near the middle; all areas with regular, parallel transverse veins; anterior area unicolorous; middle field with a few blackish dots in the middle of each cell; posterior area densely dotted with blackish. Hind wings distinctly exceeding the tegmina. Fore femora strongly compressed, curved, sharply edged above, and furnished with small black spines below, 6 on the inner (anterior) margin, and 3 on the outer one. Middle femora with about a dozen spines below along the outer margin; posterior femora with only a few very small ones. Lobes covering the tympana a very little arched, adpressed. Ovipositor curved upwards, wide, compressed; its upper margin serrate along the whole length, the lower one near the apex only. Subgenital plate (♀) nearly quadrate, but semicircularly emarginated at the hind margin, with long, sharply pointed, backwards directed lobes.

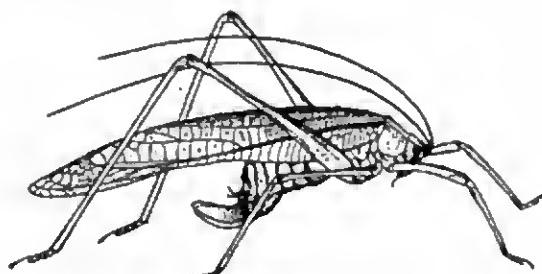


Fig. 7. *Elimaea moultonii*, natural size. Del. Sochanam.

Length of body 22 mm., of pronotum 4.5 mm., of tegmina 38 mm., width of tegmina 6 mm., length of intermediate femora 12.5 mm., of hind femora 25 mm., of ovipositor 7 mm.

I have the pleasure to name this very characteristic species after its discoverer Mr. J. C. Moulton.

There are 2 ♀♀ of *E. moultonii* in the collection of Raffles Museum, from Long Akar and Lio Matu, Baram River, Sarawak (30 Aug. and 16 Oct. 1920; leg. J. C. Moulton).

This species comes nearest amongst the hitherto known *Elimeas* to *puncticosta* Bolívar, and differs from it especially by the coloration of pronotum, the latter arising radial branch, and the shape of subgenital plate of ♀. *E. puncticosta* was described by I. Bolívar without indication of locality in a paper containing several new species from Himalaya and the Philippine Islands. Mr. C. Bolívar, however, informs me (*in litt.*) that the type specimens originate from the Philippine Islands (Mindanao, Samar).

Elimea chloris (De Haan).

- 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 192 (*Locusta Phaneroptera*).
- 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 380 (*Phylloptera?*).
- 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 100.
- 1891. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, 1, p. 208.
- 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) XIII, p. 167.
- 1899. KRÜGER, Zuckerrohr u. s. Kultur, p. 819.
- 1904. KRAUSZE, Ins. Börse, XXI.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 396.
- 1906. v. DEVENTER, Dierl. Vijanden v. h. Suikerriet, p. 281 (2e druk 1912).
- 1915. KONINGSBERGER, Java Zoölogisch en Biologisch, p. 278.
- 1919. DAMMERMANN, Landbouwdiertkunde, p. 101.
- 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 209.

This common and widely distributed species is represented in the collection of Raffles Museum in both sexes from the following localities:

Penang (1,500'-2,428'; May 1917).—Gunong Kledang, Perak (2,646'; Nov. 1916).—Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan (2,000'-2,790'; April 1918).—Mt. Ophir, Johore (14-15 Aug. 1905).—Kedah Peak (Dec 1915).—Tebing Tinggi, Kelantan (July 1920; coll. V. Knight).

Further distribution: Java, Sumatra, Bhanno, Cambodia, Annam, China.

Genus *Mirollia* Stål.

- 1873. STÅL, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., XXX (4), p. 42.
- 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 12.
- 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 106.
- 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verb. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 6.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 398.

Mirollia carinata (De Haan).

- 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 199 (*Locusta Phylloptera*).
- 1860. STÅL, Eugenies Resa., Orth., p. 321 (*Phaneroptera*).
- 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 381 (*Phylloptera*).
- 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 27.
- 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 107.

1891. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, 1, p. 208.
 1892. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., LIII, p. 68.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 398.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 184, 209.
 1921. KARNY, Phil. Journ. Sci., XVIII, 5, p. 613.

1 ♀ from Gunong Tamabo, Baram River, Sarawak (15. XI. 1920: J. C. Moulton).

This species was hitherto known from Sumatra, Java, and the Philippine Islands (Luzon), but not yet from Borneo.

Genus *Ducetia* Stål.

1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 11.
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 108.
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 53.
 1902. 03. JACOBSON & BIANCHI, Orth. Pseudoneur. Russ., p. 324, 336, 374.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 398.
 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 5.

Ducetia thymifolia (Fabricius).

1775. FABRICIUS, Syst. Ent., p. 283 (*Locusta*).
 1815. THUNBERG, Mem. Acad. Petersb., V, p. 282 (*Locusta japonica*).
 1842. DE HAAN, Tenminck, Verh., Orth., p. 193 (*Locusta Phaneroptera quinquenervis*).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 341 (*Phaneroptera quinquenervis*), 342 (*Phan. neochlora*), 344 (*Phan. prirato*), 348 (*Phan. thymifolia*).
 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 26 (*japonica*).
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 110 (*japonica*).
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 53 (*japonica*).
 1891. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, 1, p. 208 (*quinquenervis*, *japonica*).
 1893. BAUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) XIII, p. 168 (*japonica*).
 1902. 03. JACOBSON & BIANCHI, Orth. Pseudoneur. Russ., p. 336, 374 (*japonica*).
 1904. KRAUSZE, Ins. Börse, XXI (*japonica*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 398.
 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 6 (*japonica*).
 1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 192 (*japonica*).
 1915. BRUNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 276.
 1915. KARNY, Suppl. Ent., p. 76.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 209.
 1921. KARNY, Phil. Journ. Sci., XVIII, 5, p. 613.

1 ♂ from Thompson Road, Singapore (28 May 1911), and 1 ♀ from Changi, Singapore (Aug. 1911).

This species was hitherto known from the following localities: India, Ceylon, Cochin-China, Cambodia, Sumatra, Java, Lombok, Borneo, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and Australia.

Genus *Scambophyllum* Brunner v. W.

1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 134.
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien., XLI, p. 8.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 403.

Scambophyllum sanguinolentum (Westwood).

1848. WESTWOOD, Cab. Orient. En., p. 52 (*Phylloptera sanguinolenta*).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 381 (*Phylloptera* ?? *sanguinolenta*).

1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 135.
 1891. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, 1, p. 210.
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 63.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 405.

This beautiful species is represented in the collection of Raffles Museum from the following localities: Lehong Tandai, Sumatra (July 1918, C. J. Brooks coll., 1 ♂).—Maxwell's Hill, Perak (2,100': 19 April 1904; 1 ♂).—Gunnong Ang-i, Negri Sembilan (2,000'-2,790'; April 1918; 2 ♂♂, 1 larve).—Gunnong Kledang, Perak (2,646': Nov. 1918; 1 ♂, 1 larve).

This species was hitherto known only from Sumatra.

Genus *Zulpha* Walker.

1870. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., III, p. 478.
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 141 (*Euryalpa*).
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 9 (*Euryalpa*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 408.

Zulpha perlaria (Westwood).

1848. WESTWOOD, Crb. Orient. Ent., p. 33 (*Phaneroptera*).
 1870. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., III, p. 479.
 1878. BAUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 142 (*Euryalpa*).
 1891. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, 1, p. 210.
 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genov., (2) XIII, p. 168 (*Euryalpa*).
 177 (*Sathrophyllia*).
 1904. KRAUSZE, Ins. Börse, XXI (*Euryalpa*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 408.
 1922. KARNY, Natür (Leipzig) XIII, 13, p. 207.

1 ♂ from Kedah Peak (Dec. 1915), 1 ♂ from Kledang, Perak (2,646'; Nov. 1916), and 6 ♂♂ from Bukit Kutu, Selangor (April 1915), agreeing perfectly with the description given by Brunner, but having the tegmina distinctly wider (9 mm.).

Distribution: India, Carin Ghecù, Tonkin (Than-Moi), Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Penang.

Genus *Leptoderes* Serville.

1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins. Orth., p. 409.
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 360.
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 142 (*Leptodera*).
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 70 (*Leptodera*).
 1898. SAUSSURE, Rev. Suisse Zool., V, p. 228, 806 (*Euparthenus*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 408.

Leptoderes ornatipennis Serville.

1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins. Orth., p. 410.
 1841. CHARPENTIER, Orth., pl. 12 (*Leptodera ornata*).
 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 199 (*Locusta Phylloptera*).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 360 (*ornatipennis*, *ornata*).
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 143 (*Leptodera*).
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 70 (*Leptodera*).
 1892. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., LIII, p. 66 (*Leptodera*).
 1898. SAUSSURE, Rev. Suisse Zool., V, p. 229, 806 (*Euparthenus gratiosa*).
 1904. KRAUSZE, Ins. Börse, XXI (*Leptodera*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 408.
 1915. BRUNNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 276.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel. V. 4, p. 187, 209.

1 ♂ from Gunong Kledang, Perak (2,646'; Nov. 1916).
Hitherto known from Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Genus *Arnobia* Stål.

1870. STÅL, Bihang Svenska Akad., IV (5), p. 56.
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 162.
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 11.
 1902, 03. JACOBSON & BIANCHI, Orth. Pseudoneur. Russ., p. 324, 338, 374.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 423.
 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 11.

Arnobia pilipes (De Haan).

1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 194 (*Locusta Phaneroptera*).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 341 (*Phaneroptera*).
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 162.
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 72.
 1902, 03. JACOBSON & BIANCHI, Orth. Pseudoneur. Russ., p. 326, 375.
 1904. KRAUSZE, Ins. Büree, XXI.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 423.
 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 11.
 1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 192.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 209.

2 ♀♀ from the Botanic Gardens of Singapore (11 July 1911), and 1 ♂ from Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan (2,000'-2,790'; April 1918).

The species is hitherto known from Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Japan.

Genus *Phygeta* Stål.

1876. STÅL, Bihang Svenska Akad., IV (5), p. 56.
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 160.
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 11.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 423.

Phygeta haanii Stål.

1876. STÅL, Bihang Svenska Akad., IV (5), p. 56.
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 161.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 423.

1 ♀ from Bukit Timah, Singapore (30 June 1911).—4 ♂♂ from Singapore; Mt. Ophir, Johore (22 Aug. 1905); Gurun, Kedah (Dec. 1915); Gunong Kledang, Perak (2,646'; Nov. 1916).

The female is very typical. Males with narrower tegmina (12 mm. wide), but distinctly wider than in the ♂♂ of *marginata*, with a very fine black line along the sides of hind margin of the pronotal hind lobe. Male genitalia as in *Ph. marginata* described by Brunner (Addit. p. 72). Antennae in both sexes uniformly yellowish-brown.

Distribution: Malacca, Singapore;—In the collection of Buitenzorg Museum, there is one specimen (♂) from Western Java.

Genus *Tapiena* Bolivar.

1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 163 (*Tapiena* nec SERV. 1825).
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 74 (*Tapiena*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 424 (*Tapiena*).
 1906. BOLIVAR, Mem. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., I, p. 334.

Tapiena ensigera n. sp.

♂. Green, body yellowish green, tegmina somewhat nitid. Head and pronotum as in the other *Tapienas*. Radial vein of tegmina with three branches, the first of them going off in the middle and bifurcate before its middle; the others simple, obliquely running to the hind margin. Wings overreaching the tegmina by a triangular, green field of the same state of chitinization as tegmina, a little longer than wide at base.

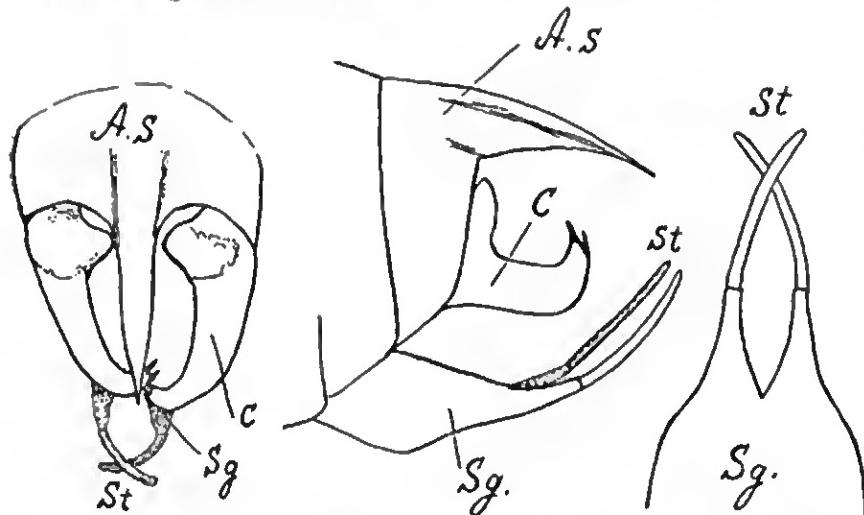


Fig. 8. *Tapiena ensigera*, end of ♂ abdomen. A. s. Anal Segment. C. Cerci. Sg. Subgenital plate. St. Styles.—Enlarged.

Anal segment produced in the middle of hind margin into a long, dapper-shaped process, sharply pointed at apex and reaching to the apex of cerci. These very stout, equally curved inwards,

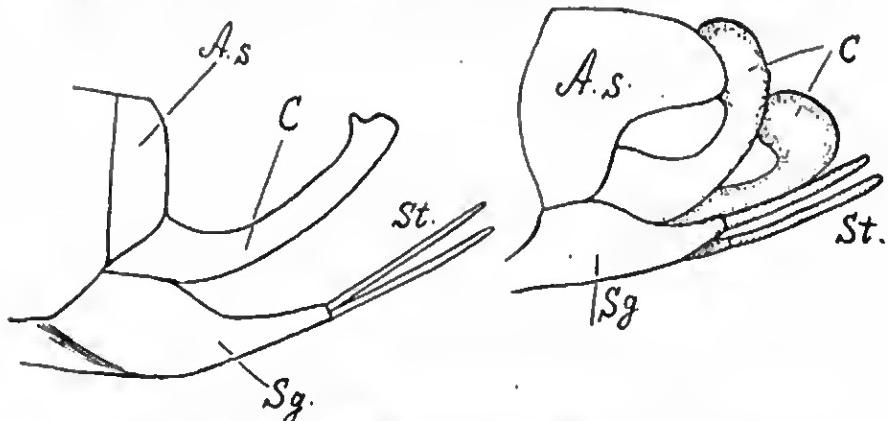


Fig. 9. End of ♂ abdomen of *Tapiena incisa* (left), and *T. bullata* (right). Lateral view, enlarged. A.s. Anal segment. C. Cerci. Sg. Subgenital plate. St. Styles.

with a large triangular processus directed towards the supra-anal plate, at base, and with two short, sharply pointed, black spines at apex. Subgenital plate longer than wide at base, with sinuated lateral margins, deeply triangularly incised at apex nearly to its middle; its lobes long and narrow, nearly cylindrical, bearing very long and slender styles nearly twice as long as the lobes themselves.

Length of body 22-26 mm., of pronotum 5.3-5.6 mm., of tegmina 33-34 mm., width of tegmina 6.8-7.7 mm., length of hind femora 14-15.3 mm.

♀ unknown.

There is no other *Tapiena* hitherto known with such a remarkable formation of apex of abdomen in the ♂.

1 ♂ from Gunong Kledang, Perak (2,646'; Nov. 1916), and 2 ♂♂ from Bukit Kutu, Selangor (April 1915; 3,000'-3,460').

Tapiena bullata n. sp.

♂. General appearance, colour, and venation of tegmina quite as in the preceding species.

Anal segment produced into two arched, rounded lobes, shorter than wide at base. Cerci thickened at base, but without a process, then strongly curved inwards, and dilated at the end into a broad, ovate node. Subgenital plate similar as in *ensigera*, but the incision of the shape of an equally-sided triangle, the lobes therefore shorter and wider. Styli not longer than in the preceding species, but nearly three times as long as the lobes of subgenital plate.

Length of body 24 mm., of pronotum 6 mm., of tegmina 35 mm., width of tegmina 8 mm., length of hind femora 16 mm.

♀ unknown.

By the shape of anal segment intermediate between *cucullata* Br. v. W. and *truncata* Br. v. W.

1 ♂ from Gunong Kledang, Perak (2,646'; Nov. 1916).

Tapiena incisa n. sp.

♂. General appearance, colour and venation of tegmina as in the two preceding species.

Anal segment truncate, but triangularly excised in the middle of hind margin. Cerci somewhat slender, crossed at base, blunt at the end and with an obtuse tooth inwards from the apex. Subgenital plate very long and slender, truncate at apex. Styles long and slender, cylindrical, a little curved inwards.

Length of body 21 mm., of pronotum 5.3 mm., of tegmina 34 mm., width of tegmina 7 mm., length of hind femora 15.5 mm.

♀ unknown.

Near to *truncata*, but differing by the incised anal segment, and by the truncate subgenital plate.

1 ♂ from Gunong Tamabo, Baram River, Sarawak (13 Nov. 1920; J. C. Moulton).

Tapiena pentagona n. sp.

♀. Reddish brown; general appearance and venation of tegmina as in the other *Tapiena*'s above described.

Ovipositor sickle-shaped, broad, pointed at apex; its lower margin finely serrate at the end. Subgenital plate large, pentagonal, pointed at apex.

Length of body 24 mm., of pronotum 5.2 mm., of tegmina 34 mm., width of tegmina 9 mm., length of hind femora 15.5 mm., of ovipositor 6.5 mm.

1 ♀ from Mt. Ophir, Johore (15 Aug. 1905).



Fig. 10. ♀ subgenital plate of *Tapiena emarginata* (above), and *T. pentagona* (beneath). Enlarged.

Tapiena emarginata n. sp.

♀. Colour, general appearance and venation of tegmina as in *pentagona*. But the subgenital plate small, broadly triangular, distinctly emarginate at apex.

Length of body 24 mm., of pronotum 5.3 mm., of tegmina 32 mm., width of tegmina 8.5 mm., length of hind femora 14.4 mm., of ovipositor 5.5 mm.

1 ♀ from Johore.

Genus *Poecilopsyra* Dohrn.

1892. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., LIII, p. 69.
1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 427.

Poecilopsyra octoseriata (De Haan). (Plate II, fig. 5.)

1842. DE HAAN, Temminek, Verh., Orth., p. 195 (*Locusta Phaneroptera*).
1870. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., III, p. 439 (*Tegra*).
1892. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., LIII, p. 70.
1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 427.
1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 190, 210.

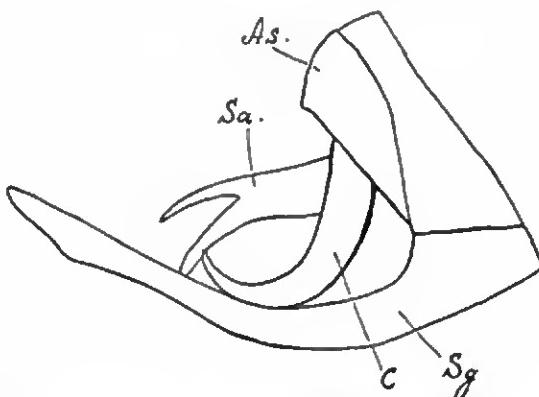


Fig. 11. End of ♂ abdomen of *Poecilopsyrus octoseriata*. Lateral view, enlarged. As. Anal segment. Sa. Subanal plate. C. Cercus. Sg. Subgenital plate.

♂ (hitherto unknown): Anal segment at the posterior margin with a deep trapezoidal impression. Supra-anal plate small, triangular, with impressed surface and padded margins. Cerci stout, incurved, with the apical part slender, acute. Subgenital plate twice as long as the cerci, laterally keeled, by a deep apical incision divided into two styliform processes, but without articulated styli. Subanal plate with two sharp spines on each side, the lower one nearly as long as the cerci and distinctly longer than the upper one.

Length of body (without subgenital plate!) 22 mm., of pronotum 5 mm., of tegmina 37 mm., width of tegmina 7.4 mm., length of hind femora 19 mm., of subgenital plate 5.7 mm.

1 ♂ from Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang (2,700'; March 1912).

The species was hitherto known only from Sumatra and Borneo.

Genus *Elbenia* Stål.

- 1876. STÅL, Bihang Svenska Akad., IV (5), p. 56.
- 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 165.
- 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 78.
- 1898. BRUNNER v. W., Abb. Senckenb. Ges., XXIV, p. 254.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 425.

Elbenia nigrosignata Stål.

- 1876. STÅL, Bihang Svenska Akad., IV (5), p. 56.
- 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 166.
- 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 78.
- 1898. BRUNNER v. W., Abb. Senckenb. Ges., XXIV, p. 254, 255.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 425.
- 1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 192.

1 ♂ from Pahang, a little smaller than the measurements given by Brummier (1878): length of body 19 mm., of pronotum 5 mm., of tegmina 33 mm., width of tegmina 7 mm., length of hind femora 16 mm.

Hitherto known from Sumatra and Malacca.

Elbenia fissa n. sp.

♂. Green; head pale whitish. Antennae unicolorous, pale. Pronotum smooth, broadly rounded behind, lateral lobes about as long as high. Tegmina green, blackish infuscated in the basal half of anal field; first radial branch arising just before the middle, bifurcate in its middle, both branches running into the hind margin; the distal one is on the left tegmen once more bifurcate in its middle, on the right simple: there are further one (left) or two (right) simple, oblique radial branches, directed towards the hind margin. Fore coxae with a sharply pointed spine. Fore femora armed beneath along the fore margin with 5 black spines; middle femora on the outer margin with pale spines; hind femora on both margins furnished with some spines dark at extreme apex.

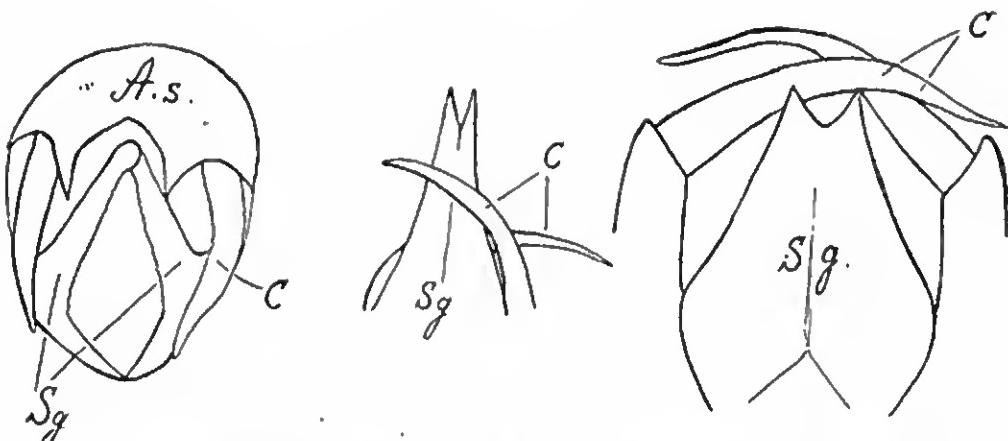


Fig. 12. End of ♂ abdomen of *Elbenia*. Left: *E. nigrosignata*, seen from behind. Middle: *E. fissa*, ventral view. Right: *E. fusca*, ventral view. A.s. Anal segment. C. Cerci. Sg. Subgenital plate.—Enlarged.

Anal segment truncate behind; supraanal plate ovate. Cerci long and slender, curved inwards, crossing each other, sharply pointed, dark at extreme apex. In the only specimen before me one cercus embraces the subgenital plate beneath, the other lies above. Subgenital plate acutely triangular, long and slender, excised at apex by a sharply pointed triangle.

Length of body 18 mm., of pronotum 5 mm., of tegmina 34 mm., width of tegmina 7 mm., length of hind femora 17 mm.

1 ♂ from Kedah Peak (Dec. 1915); and perhaps belongs to the same species also a somewhat damaged specimen from Ayer Molek, Johore (June 1917; Xavier coll.).

This species comes in Brunner's key (1898) close to the Philippine *modesta*, and differs from it at once by the anal field of tegmina infuscated, and by the form of subgenital plate and anal segment of ♂. In its general appearance it agrees perfectly with *nigrosignata*, but the formation of the end of ♂ abdomen is entirely different.

Elbenia fusca n. sp.

♂, ♀. Unicolorous dark brown; the anal field with a blackish spot near the base, especially in ♂, less distinct in ♀. Pronotum practically as in the preceding species. Radial vein of tegmina curved backwards before the apex, obliquely running into the hind margin; moreover with two branches, the second of these simple, obliquely directed towards the hind margin, the first arising before the middle, and bifurcate somewhat before its middle. Fore coxae armed with a sharp spine. Fore femora with some black dots and short, brownish spines beneath. Spines of hind femora darker at extreme apex.

Anal segment of ♂ slightly emarginated behind. Supraanal plate rounded, broader than long. Cerci strongly curved inwards, crossing each other, pointed at apex. Subgenital plate of ♂ similar as in *fissa* but broader and more bluntly emarginated at apex.

Ovipositor sickle-shaped, pointed at apex, longer than pronotum; its margins practically smooth. Subgenital plate of ♀ large, arched, bluntly triangular, emarginated at apex.

		♂	♀
Length of body	..	22 mm.	21.5 mm.
" " pronotum	..	6 "	6 "
" " tegmina	..	40 "	40.5 "
Width "	..	8 "	8 "
Length of hind femora	..	23 "	23.5 "
" " ovipositor	..	9 "	

This new species comes in Brunner's key close to *modesta*; it may be distinguished from it and also from *fissa* by the brown colour, and by the shape of subgenital plate (in both sexes). The latter reminds (in the ♂) somewhat to *fissa* but is broader and not so sharply incised. According its size *fusca* is intermediate between the two others, nearer to *modesta* than to *fissa*.

Elbenia bispinosa n. sp.

♀. Pale green. Antennae unicolorous. Pronotum practically as in the two preceding species. Tegmina parallel-sided, rounded at apex, not darker in the anal field; radial vein with two branches; the second simple, directed towards the apex, the first

arising distinctly before the middle, 2- or 3-furcate. Fore coxae armed with a long, somewhat curved, sharply pointed spine. Spines of femora very small, practically not darker than the body.

Anal segment of ♀ truncate behind, but produced into two long, slender, sharply pointed spines close to middle. Ovipositor nearly twice as long as pronotum, curved upwards, pointed at apex, in the apical half with the surface and the lower margin somewhat granulate: upper margin smooth throughout its whole length. Subgenital plate (♀) triangulate, blunt at apex.

Length of body 25 mm., of pronotum 5.5 mm., of tegmina 39 mm., width of tegmina 7.8 mm., length of hind femora 21 mm., of ovipositor 10.4 mm.

This species is allied to the Philippine *E. manillensis* Pictet, but may be distinguished from all hitherto known species by the remarkable shape of anal segment in ♀.

Elbenia loliifolia (De Haan).

- 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 194 (*Locusta Phaneroptera*).
- 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 348 (*Phaneroptera*).
- 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 164, 165 (*Casigneta* ?).
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 424 (*Casigneta*).
- 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 189, 209 (*Habra*).

I have placed this species in *Habra*, with which it agrees better by venation of tegmina than with *Elbenia* or *Phaula*. I had then a ♀ only for my study, and from *Habra* the ♂ only was described. In the Buitenzorg Museum, however, *Habra* is represented in both sexes, and I see from these, that this genus does not belong to the *Phaula*-group. Now I must therefore place *loliifolia* in *Elbenia*, although its venation does not agree perfectly with this genus, but represents an intermediate type between *Elbenia* and *Phaula*.

I place in this species one ♂ of the Raffles Museum, from Penang (1,500'-2,428'; May 1916); but I do so with some doubt, because I have here no ♀ for comparison, and the ♂ is hitherto not yet described. I will describe here therefore the specimen before me; it cannot certainly be decided, whether it is really *loliifolia*, or a new species, until Javanese ♂♂ of *loliifolia* are discovered.

First radial branch of tegmina arising from the middle of radial vein, bifurcate in its middle, both branches running obliquely to the hind margin, the distal one once more bifurcate before the end. Further two simple radial branches obliquely directed to the hind margin. All transverse veins very prominent. Anal segment (♂) broadly rounded; cerci simple curved inwards. Subgenital plate (♂) deeply split into two cylindrical lobes, distinctly overreaching the cerci, and strongly curved upwards before their end. These lobes longer than the basal undivided part of subgenital plate.

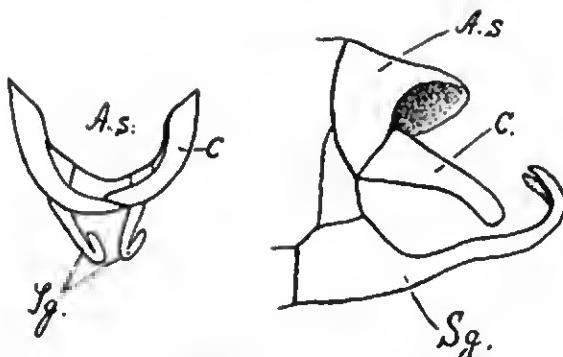


Fig. 13. End of ♂ abdomen of *Elbenia loliifolia* (♂), dorsal and lateral view. A.s. Anal segment. C. Cerci. Sg. Subgenital plate.—Enlarged.

Length of body 17.5 mm., of pronotum 4 mm., of tegmina 29 mm., width of tegmina 5 mm., length of subgenital plate 3 mm.

The species was hitherto known from Java only.

Genus *Phaula* Brunner v. W.

1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 167.

1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 79.

1902, 03. JACOBSON & BIANCHI, Orth. Pseudoneur. Russ., p. 324, 336, 375.

1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 425.

Phaula gigantea n. sp.

♀. Yellowish green, tegmina and apex of wings green, somewhat transparent. Eyes black. Pronotum smooth; hind margin of disc rounded; lateral lobes much higher than long. Venation of tegmina as in *Phaula* group 1.1 (Brunner), or in *Holochlora* but the mediastinal vein indistinct, not sharply prominent; radial vein with 4 oblique branches running to the hind margin, the first

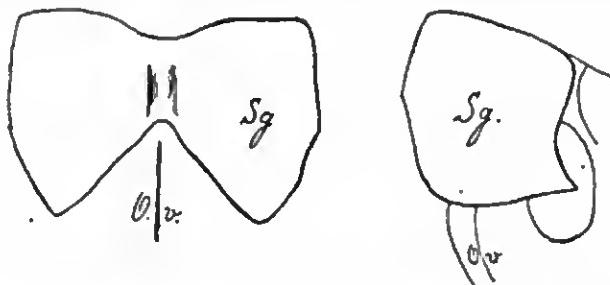


Fig. 14. Subgenital plate (Sg.) and base of ovipositor (Ov.) of *Phaula gigantea* ♀. Ventral and lateral view.—Enlarged.

of which bifurcate near the base. Tegmina nearly twice as wide as pronotum long. All legs long and slender. Fore coxae armed with a sharp spine. All femora with some short spines beneath. Fore and middle tibiae distinctly sulcate above. Ovipositor short, blunt at apex, finely serrate near the end of both margins. Subgenital plate (♀) large, deeply incised in the middle; its lobes laterally produced into a sharp angle.

Length of body 25 mm., of pronotum 7.5 mm., of tegmina 52 mm., width of tegmina 13.5 mm., length of hind femora 30 mm., of ovipositor 7.3 mm.

General appearance quite as in the *Holochloras*, but without a prominent mediastinal vein of tegmina, and without a sharp fold at the base of ovipositor. By these characters my new species should come in *Liotrachelia*, but differs from this genus by the venation of tegmina, especially the arrangement of the branches of radial vein. It must therefore come in *Phaula* with which it agrees not only by this character, but also by the transparent constitution of tegmina. But it differs from all hitherto known *Phaulas* by its larger size and the blunt, relatively short ovipositor. Perhaps it should form a new genus, which would be in the same relation to *Liotrachelia* as *Phaula* is to *Elbenia*.

1 ♀ from Kedah Peak (Dec. 1915).

Genus *Psyra* Stål.

- 1876. STÅL, Bibang Svenska Akad., IV (5), p. 55.
- 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 169.
- 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 87.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat Orth., II, p. 427.

Psyra obliterate n. sp.

♂. Yellow (probably green when alive). Disc of pronotum dark in its last third. Tegmina green, with a large black spot in the anal field. Abdomen purplish red on the dorsal surface.

Pronotum somewhat constricted before the middle, with two deep transverse sulci, strongly rounded behind, lateral lobes higher than long. Tegmina long and narrow, without a glaring stripe along the mediastinal vein; this straight, but not very prominent, nearly somewhat abortive. Radial vein with 4 simple, oblique branches running into the hind margin; the first of them arising before the middle. Fore coxae armed with a sharply pointed spine. Fore and middle femora with 3-5 spines on the fore margin, unarmed behind. Hind femora in the apical half on both margins with about 6 spines dark at extreme apex.

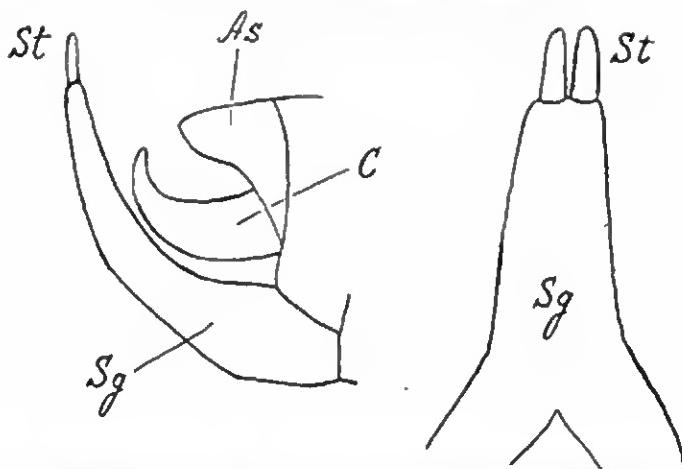


Fig. 15. End of ♂ abdomen of *Psyra oblitterata*, lateral and ventral view, enlarged. A.s. Anal segment. C. Cercus. Sg. Subgenital plate. St. Styles.

Anal segment of ♂ produced behind in a short, broadly rounded lobe. Cerci thick, curved inwards, blackish at the end, sharply pointed at extreme apex. Subgenital plate (♂) long and slender, truncale at apex; styles not very long, somewhat depress.

Length of body 26 mm., of pronotum 5.5 mm., of tegmina 47 mm., width of tegmina 8 mm., length of hind femora 23 mm.

This new species belongs to the *melanonota*-group, but differs from this and the other allied species at once by the shape of anal segment and subgenital plate (♂).

1 ♂ from Bukit Kutu, Selangor (April 1915; 3,000'-3,460').

Psyra melanonota Stål.

- 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 194 (*Locusta Phaneroptera cnsis* ♀ nec ♂).
- 1876. STÅL, Bihang Svenska Akad., IV (5), p. 56.
- 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 172.
- 1891. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, 1, p. 210.
- 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 87.
- 1904. KRAUSZ, Ins. Börsc., XXI.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 427.
- 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 192, 210.

3 ♂♂ from Pulo Pisang (30. March—1. April 1921) and from Pulo Jarak (8. April 1921).

Distribution: Malacca, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas (Amboina), and New Britain.

Psyra punctulata n. sp.

♀. Brownish yellow; antennae dark, with distant pale rings. Eyes very prominent, dark. Disc of pronotum rounded posteriorly, with a fine black line close before the hind margin; lateral lobes

as long as high. Tegmina very long, with straight, parallel fore and hind margins, more than one and a half times as wide as the length of pronotum, brownish yellow, somewhat nitid; the cells between the transverse reticulation in the distal half along the costa, and along the posterior ulnar vein (and the hind margin) throughout the whole length blackish; also the cells of the whole anal field filled with black, with a large black spot before the end of this field. Radial vein with three oblique branches towards the hind margin, the first of which arising behind the middle, bifurcate already near its base. Fore coxae with a long, sharply pointed spine. All femora with some minute spines beneath, all knees blackish at extreme apex. Fore tibiae with a few black spots at the margin of tympanum. Lobes of third tarsal joint on all legs blackish.

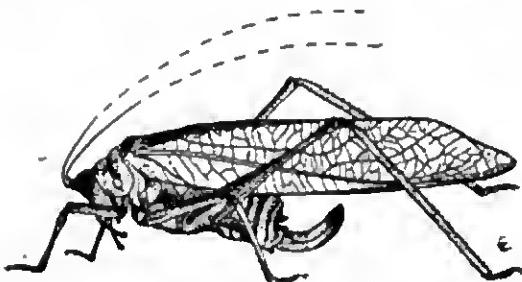


Fig. 16. *Psyra punctulata* ♀. Natural size. Del. Soehanam.

Anal segment with a very deep, triangular impression from its hind margin to the hind margin of the preceding segment. Ovipositor strongly compressed, sickle-shaped, slender, nearly twice as long as pronotum, acute at apex; in the distal part strongly granulated on its whole surface and serrate on both margins; basal half smooth; at extreme base a sharp edge protruding similarly as in the *Holochloras*. Subgenital plate bluntly triangular, rounded, wider than long, with a deep, triangular impression along the middle.

♂ unknown.

Length of body 26 mm., of pronotum 5.8 mm., of tegmina 46.8 mm., width of tegmina 9 mm., length of hind femora 24.8 mm., of ovipositor 10.5 mm.

It is a very difficult matter to describe a new *Psyra* from the female only; but there is no doubt that this specimen before me represents a new species belonging to the group of *marginata* and *longelaminata*, both recorded from Borneo. From the former, *punctulata* may be distinguished especially by the first radial branch arising behind the middle, from *longelaminata* by the narrower tegmina.

1 ♀ from Gunong Tamabo, Baram River, Sarawak (13.11. 1920; J. C. Moulton).

***Psyra peraka* n. sp.**

♀. Body and legs yellowish (certainly green when alive), tegmina green. Antennae unicolorous, brownish yellow. Eyes very prominent, dark. Disc of pronotum rounded behind, not bordered with black; lateral lobes a little longer than high. Tegmina long, one and a half times as wide as the length of pronotum, with a more rounded hind margin than in the preceding species, green, the fore and hind margin and the mediastinal vein brownish yellow. First radial branch arising close before the middle, then bifurcated and both branches communicating with the anterior ulnar vein on the left tegmen, freely running into the hind margin on the right tegmen; further 3 (left) or 2 (right) simple oblique radial branches to the hind margin. Fore coxae armed as in *punctulata*; legs unicolorous.

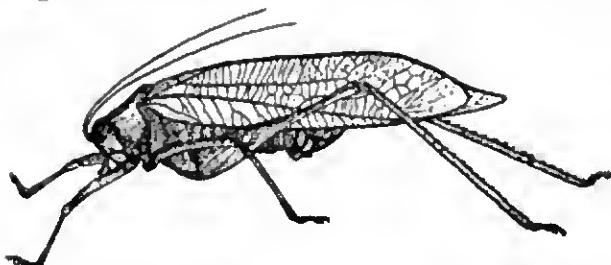


Fig. 17. *Psyra peraka* ♀. Natural size. Del. Sochanam.

Anal segment (♀) equally truncate behind, without an impression; supra-anal plate ovate. Ovipositor as in the preceding species. Subgenital plate larger than in *punctulata*, heart-shaped, in basal part with strongly prominent lateral borders almost forming downwards protruding lobes; broadly emarginated at apex, with bluntly triangular, rounded lobes.

♂ unknown.

Length of body 26 mm., of pronotum 6 mm., of tegmina 42 mm., width of tegmina 9.4 mm., length of hind femora 25 mm., of ovipositor 10.3 mm.

Differing from the preceding species by the colour of antennae, tegmina and legs, by the more rounded hind margin of tegmina, and by the form of subgenital plate of ♀. Without doubt very near to the Philippine *longestylata*; I cannot give the sexual character separating these two species, because I have a female only of *peraka* whilst from *longestylata* the male only is known.

2 ♀♀ from Gunong Kledang, Perak (2,640'; March 1898 and Nov. 1916). To the same species belongs perhaps further a somewhat damaged specimen from Singapore.

Genus *Dicranopsyrta* Dohrn

1892. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XLIII, p. 71
1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 497

Dicranopsyrta leopardina n. sp.

δ . Yellowish (probably green when alive). Eyes prominent, brown. Antennae unicolorous, yellowish. Disc of pronotum smooth, with a small blackish spot in its middle, strongly produced behind, with rounded hind margin; lateral lobes rounded, higher than long. Tegmina parallel-sided, dark green, with bright yellow longitudinal and transverse veins; close behind the radial vein a longitudinal row of about 20 black spots; medistinal vein sharp, reddish brown, close before it a dark brown stripe. Radial vein with three oblique branches running to the hind margin, the first of which arising in the middle, bifurcate near base, more or less communicating with the anterior ulnar vein. Apex of hind wings also green with yellow veins; their remaining surface pale green.

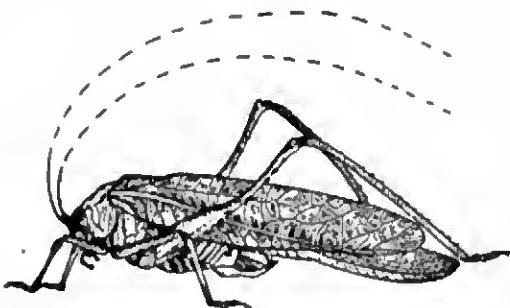


Fig. 18. *Dicranopsyrta leopardina* δ . Natural size. Del. Soehanam.

Mesosternal lobes ovate, those of metasternum semicircularly rounded. Fore coxae armed with a sharply pointed spine. Fore and middle femora beneath on the fore margin with 4 dark brown spines, unarmed behind. Middle femora one and a half times as long as those of the fore pair, somewhat curved. Knees concolorous. Fore tympanum rimate, the hind one broadly open. All tibiae distinctly sulcate above, those of middle legs with a few dark spines on hind margin. Both lower margins of all tibiae set with spines along the whole length. All spines of hind legs (femora and tibiae!) very dark black, with a black spot apposed to their base.

Anal segment (δ) deeply split in two finger-like lobes, similar to *Holochlora ensis* δ , touching the subgenital plate close before the end. Cerci slender, nearly straight, curved inwards at extreme apex, without spines. Subanal plate compress, curved upwards, blunt at apex, about five times as long as high. Subgenital plate long and slender, in its apical half divided in two lobes bearing at their ends the short, cylindrical, articulately inserted styles.

♀ unknown.

Length of body 26 mm., of pronotum 5 mm., of tegmina 41 mm., width of tegmina 8.5 mm., length of hind femora 23 mm.

By the very remarkable colour (especially of tegmina), this new species may be distinguished at once from all hitherto known species of *Psyra*, *Dicranopsyra* and *Holochlora*. In general appearance it reminds to *Psyra*, but comes by the aberrant shape of the ♂ end of abdomen to *Dicranopsyra*; but the subgenital plate resembles not *Isopsera* (as in *multicolor*), but *Holochlora censis*. From the latter genus *D. leopardina* differs by its more slender appearance.

2 ♂♂ from Kedah Peak (Dec. 1915).

Genus *Holochlora* Stål.

- 1873. STÅL, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., XXX (4), p. 42.
- 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 17.
- 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 174.
- 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 89.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 430.
- 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 15.
- 1921. KARNY, Treubia, I, 4, p. 297.

Holochlora signata Brunner v. W.

- 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 92.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 431.

Represented in the collection of Raffles Museum from the following localities: Fort Canning, Singapore (12 Oct. 1913; Xavier; 1 ♂), Bukit Kuntu, Selangor (April 1915; 3,457'; 1 ♂), Singapore (1 ♀), and Govt. Hill, Singapore (May 1917; Xavier coll.; 1 ♀).

Antennae uniformly pale, but in the ♂ from Bukit Kuntu distinctly pale and dark annulated; it has perhaps also the anal segment a little stronger produced behind than in the typical *signata*, but I cannot find other characters to separate it specifically from *signata*.

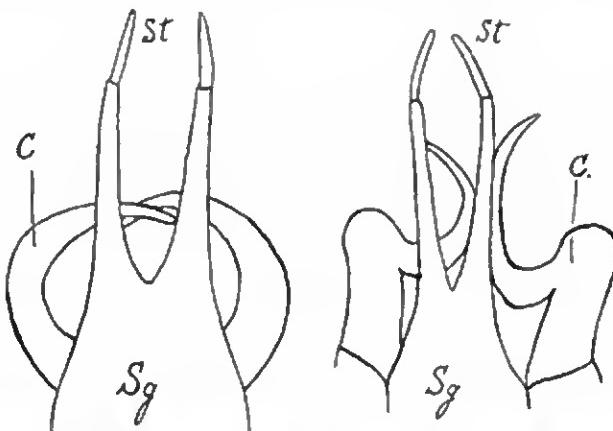


Fig. 19. End of ♂ abdomen of *Holochlora signata* (left) and *H. praticicera* (right), ventral view, enlarged. C. Cerei. Sg. Subgenital plate. St. Styles.

H. signata was hitherto known from Singapore and Borneo only, but it is also not uncommon in the vicinity of Buitenzorg, Western Java (specimens in the collection of Buitenzorg Museum).

Holochlora fracticerca n. sp.

♂, ♀. General appearance quite as in *signata* the black dot at base of radial vein, typical for the latter also present in *fracticerca*. Differing only by the characters of apex of abdomen:

♂. Anal segment produced on each side into a rounded lobe, which is excavate in its middle, with a well defined black spot in this concavity; between the lobes, the anal segment is excavated and produced downwards into a bluntly triangular process. Cerci swollen at base, then abruptly acutangularly curved inwards, further slender and a second time strongly curved, in the apical half directed outwards, not crossing each other. Subgenital plate practically as in *signata*.

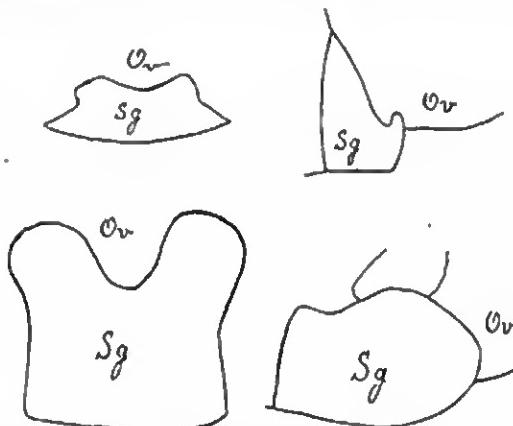


Fig. 20. Subgenital plate (Sg.) and base of ovipositor (Ov.) of *Holochlora fracticerca* ♀ (above) and *H. signata* (beneath), ventral and lateral view, enlarged.

♀. Ovipositor as in *signata*. Subgenital plate small, transversely trapezoidal, in the middle of hind margin slightly emarginate, on each side produced into a small, rounded angle, directed upwards.

		♂	♀
Length of body ..	..	22—26 mm.	22 mm.
" " pronotum ..	..	5.7—6 "	6 "
" " tegmina ..	..	39.5—40.3 "	39.5 "
Width " " ..	..	8.5—8.7 "	8.7 "
Length of hind femora ..	..	22.5 "	23.5 "
" " ovipositor ..	..	— "	5.5 "

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ from Gunong Kledang, Perak (2,646'; Nov. 1916).

Holochlora ensis (De Haan).

1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 194 (*Locusta Phaneraptera ensis* ♂, nec ♀).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 341 (*Phaneroptera*).
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 180 (*javanica*).
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 91 (*javanica*).
 1891. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, 1, p. 211 (*javanica*).
 1902. KRAUSS, Semon, Zool. Forseh. Austral., V, p. 748 (*javanica*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 431 (*javanica*).
 1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 18, p. 193 (*javanica*).
 1915. BRUNNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 277 (*javanica*).
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 192, 210 (*Psyra*).
 1921. KARNY, Phil. Journ. Sci., XVIII, 5, p. 615 (*javanica*).

1 ♂ from Pahang (July 1891), and 1 ♀ without locality label.

Distribution: Further India, Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Mindanao.

Genus Phaneroptera Serville.

1831. SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, p. 158.
 1835. BRULLÉ, Hist. Nat. Ins., IX, p. 143.
 1838. BURMEISTER, Handb. Ent., II, p. 688.
 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Orth., p. 413.
 1839. RAMBUR, Faun. Andal., II, p. 43.
 1840. BLANCHARD, Hist. Nat. Ins., III, p. 24.
 1840. HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, Nomencl. Ins., Orth., p. 13.
 1846. FISCHER de WALDHEIM, Orth. Ross., p. 139.
 1853. FISCHER Friburgensis, Orth. Eur., p. 236.
 1853. FIEBER, Lotos III, p. 173.
 1854. FIEBER, Syn. Eur. Orth., p. 40.
 1867. FRIVALDSKY, Ertek. Termesz. Kör. I (12), p. 83, 100.
 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 14.
 1876. BOLIVAR, Ortopt. Espan., p. 175, 232.
 1877. BOLIVAR, An. Soc. Espan., VI, p. 257, 314.
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 200.
 1882. BRUNNER v. W., Prodr. Eur. Orth., p. 291.
 1883. FINOT, Orth. France, p. 89, 97.
 1889. FINOT, Faune Francee, Orth., p. 174, 181.
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 107.
 1900. BOLIVAR, Ann. Sci. Nat. Porto, VI, p. 8.
 1900. TÜMPEL, Gerardii. Mittelcur., p. 221, 223, 234.
 1902, 03. JACOBSON & BIANCHI, Orth. Pseudoneur. Russ., p. 324, 330, 376.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 434.
 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 19.

Phaneroptera brevis Serville.

1838. BURMEISTER, Handb. Ent., II, p. 090 (*gracilis*, nec *GERMAR*).
 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Orth., p. 413.
 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 193.
 1800. STÅL, Eugenies Resa, Orth., II, p. 29 (*subnotata*).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 347 (*brevis, gracilis*), 348 (*subnotata*).
 1871. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., Suppl., p. 38 (*subnotata*).
 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 29 (*subnotata*).
 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 215 (*subnotata*).
 1903. KRAUSS, Semon, Zool. Forseh. Austral., V, p. 747 (sp.).
 1006. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 436 (*gracilis*).
 1906. v. DEVENTER, Dierl. Vijanden v.b. Suikerriet, p. 281 (2e druk 1912) (*spec. f.*).

1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N.Y., XXVI, 13, p. 195 (*subnotata*).
 1915. BRUNNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 278 (*gracilis*).
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 195, 210.
 1921. KARNY, Phil. Journ. Sci., XVIII, 5, p. 610.
 1921. KARNY, Trop. Natuur, X, 5, p. 69 (Fig. 7).
 1922. KARNY, Natur. (Leipzig) XIII, 13, p. 202.

2 ♂♂ from Singapore: Kim Kiat Road (23 May 1911); Impounding Reservoir (1 Feb. 1913).

Distribution: Singapore, Java, Borneo, Philippine Islands, Timor, Tondano, N. Australia.

Genus *Isopsera* Brunner v. W.

1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 218.
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 109.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 438.

Isopsera scalaris Rehn.

1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 195.

1 ♀ from Bukit Kntn, Selangor (April 1915; 3,457').

Measurements: Length of body 17.5 mm. (somewhat contracted), of pronotum 3.8 mm., of tegmina 27 mm., width of tegmina 6 mm., length of hind femora 16 mm., of ovipositor 5 mm.

Hitherto known from Sumatra only (1 ♀ described by Rehn). The ♂ (not yet described) is represented in the collection of Buitenzorg Museum from Sumatra and will be published in an other paper together with the other *Phaneropterinae* of Buitenzorg Museum. Then will be described also a very similar species from Western Java which has a longer and more pointed subgenital plate in the ♀. In *scalaris* it is a little shorter and more blunt, the V-shaped emargination deeper, nearly rectangular.

Genus *Sympaestria* Brunner v. W.

1878. BAUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 185.
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 13.
 1892. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., LIII, p. 72.
 1900. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 432.
 1922. KARNY, Natur. (Leipzig) XIII, 13, p. 202.

Sympaestria acutelobata Brunner v. W.

1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 185.
 1892. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., LIII, p. 73.
 1900. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 432.
 1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 195.

3 ♂♂ from Bukit Kntn, Selangor (April 1915; 3000'-3460'); 1 ♂ from Baram, Sarawak (13 Sept. 1920; coll. J. C. Moulton).

Fore coxae without spine (in both sexes).

♂ (hitherto unknown) of the same size as the ♀. Anal segment transversely truncate, with a short, sharp tooth in the middle

of hind margin. Supra-anal plate acute, triangular, distinctly longer than wide, with sinuate lateral margins. Cerci long, cylindrical, strongly incurved, crossing each other. Subgenital plate long and slender, triangularly splitted at apex, with the styles cylindrical, as long as or longer than the lobes of subgenital plate.

Hitherto known from Borneo, Java, Sumatra and Singapore.



Fig. 21. *Sympaestria brevicauda* (left), and *S. acutelobata* (right). Lateral view of ♀ ovipositor (above), and ventral view of ♂ subgenital plate (beneath).—3 times enlarged.

Sympaestria brevicauda n. sp.

♂, ♀. Very similar to the preceding species, and of the same colour. Tegmina with the hind margin more rounded, and the radial branch shaped as in *acutelobata*. The green apex of wings overreaching the tegmina shorter and less pointed than in Brunner's species. Fore coxae not spined in the ♂, with a short, sharply pointed spine in ♀. Lobes of metasternum somewhat obliquely

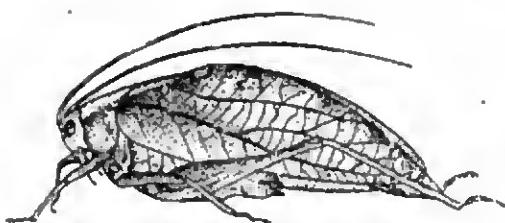


Fig. 22. *Sympaestria brevicauda* ♂, natural size. Del. Sohanam.

truncate behind, blunter than in *acutelobata*. ♂ genitalia similar as in that species, but the hind margin of anal segment in the middle with only a wide, very short and blunt edge. Subgenital plate (♂) broader, roundly emarginate, with short, conical styles. Ovi-

posterior (♀) distinctly shorter and more pointed than in *acutelobata*; its superior margin smooth, the inferior margin with only a few denticles near the apex. Subgenital plate of ♀ very similar to that of the former species, triangular, longitudinally sulcate, but a little more blunt at apex than in *acutelobata*.

	♂	♀
Length of body	25 — 26 mm.	25.5 mm.
" " pronotum	7 "	7 "
" " tegmina	40 "	38 "
Width " "	14 "	14.2 "
Length of hind femora	19.5—20.5 "	21 "
" " ovipositor	— "	4 "

1 ♂ from Penang (1,500'-2,428'; May 1917), and 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ without locality label.

Sympaestria genualis n. sp.

♂. Very similar to *acutelobata*, but distinguished at once from both preceding species by the dark knees of all femora (especially sharply black on the hind femora), whilst these are colorous both in *acutelobata* and *brevicaudo*. Tegmina a little less nitid than in the preceding species, of the same shape and venation as in *acutelobata*. Fore coxae not spined. Lobes of metasternum more rounded, similar as in *brevicauda*. Anal segment nearly as in this species, incision of subgenital plate acutely triangular; styles as in *acutelobata*.

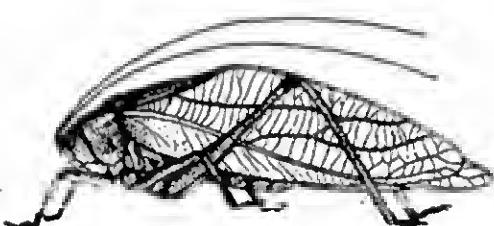


Fig. 23. *Sympaestria genualis* ♂, natural size. Del. Soehanam.

♂. Length of body 31 mm., of pronotum 6.5 mm., of tegmina 45 mm., width of tegmina 13.3 mm., length of hind femora 20 mm.

1 ♂ from Bukit Kntn, Selangor (April 1915; 3,000'-3,460'), together with *acutelobata*.—♀ unknown.

Sympaestria triramosa n. sp.

♀. Very similar to the preceding species, but the hind knees only sharply black, fore and middle knees unicolorous with their femora. Tegmina more nitid than in *genualis*, similar as in *acutelobata*, with a sharp black line along the ulnaris posterior. It may

be distinguished at once from all the *Sympaestrias* enumerated above by the very characteristic shape of radial branch; this going off from radial vein distinctly before the middle, furcated in its

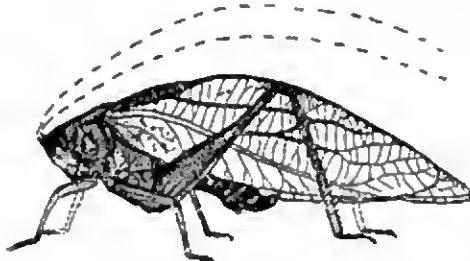


Fig. 24. *Sympaestria triramosa* ♀, natural size. Del. Soebanam.

middle in two branches running against the hind margin; before this furcation goes an oblique branch to the ulnaris anterior; therefore the radial branch is triramos, the first branch running to the ulnaris anterior, the following two to the hind margin.—Fore coxae with a short, sharply pointed spine. Ovipositor and subgenital plate of ♀ nearly as in *brericauda*, but the upper margin of the former also very finely serrate. ♂ unknown.

♀. Length of body 25.5 mm., of pronotum 7 mm., of tegmina 44 mm., width of tegmina 14.5 mm., length of hind femora 20 mm., of ovipositor 4 mm.

1 ♀ from Gunong Tamabo, Baram River, Sarawak (15 Nov. 1920; coll. J. C. Moulton).

Genus *Stibaroptera* Bolivar.

- 1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 354 (*Stibara*, nec HOPE).
- 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verb. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 23 (*Stibara*, nec HOPE).
- 1892. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., LIII, p. 72 (*Sympaestria* p. p.).
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 432 (*Sympaestria* p. p.).
- 1906. BOLIVAR, Bol. Soc. Espan., VI, p. 393.
- 1910. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., III, p. 574 (*Sympaestria* p. p.).

Stibaroptera major n. sp.

♂, ♀. Green, nitid; lateral margins of proventral disc and the principal veins of tegmina yellowish; hind margin of pronotum not darker bordered; along the (yellow) ulnaris posterior a black line in both sexes. Tegmina not hatched with black. Knees concolorous.

Lateral lobes of pronotum distinctly higher than long. Fore coxae not spined. Venation of tegmina as in *nitidifolia* (see Karny, Zool. Mededel., V, 4, p. 200; 1920), with both branches of radial sector running into the hind margin. Anal segment of ♂ transversely truncate, emarginate in the middle of hind margin;

cerci of ♂ slender, cylindrical, blunt at apex, crossing each other. Subgenital plate of ♂ acutely triangular, with slightly sinuate sides, strongly incised at apex with short, nearly rudimentary styles. Ovipositor and subgenital plate of ♀ shaped as in *Sympaestria acutelobata*.

				♂	♀
Length of body ..	..	..	..	37 mm.	35 mm.
" " pronotum ..	..	..	..	9.5 "	10 "
" " tegmina ..	..	..	..	57 "	56 "
Width " " ..	..	..	..	19 "	21 "
Length of hind femora ..	..	..	..	20 "	22 "
" " ovipositor ..	..	..	..	— "	7.5 "

Differing from both *St. nitidifolia* and *cornea* by the tegmina not hatched with blackish, and by the somewhat longer ovipositor. From the *Sympaestrias* quite different by both branches of radial sector running into the hind margin.

The species described by A. H. Krausze (Ins. Börse, XX, 1903, p. 308-309) from Tonkin as "*Ischyra martha*" belongs perhaps also to *Stibaroptera*, but the original description is very laconical and quite insufficient, so that I cannot decide it with certainty. But at all events, *martha*, however, may be distinguished from my new species by the shorter ovipositor with the margins smooth, not serrate.

Stibaroptera longipes (Dohrn), finally, is more slender, and has longer legs than the species described hereabove.

1 ♂ from Bukit Lantai, Sungai Ujong (V. Knight coll.; July 1910), and 1 ♀ from Gunong Kledang, Perak (2,646'; Nov. 1916).

Genus *Baryprostha* Karsch.

1891. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, p. 211.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 416.
 1906. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 67, II, p. 354.

Baryprostha bellua Karsch.

1891. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, p. 212.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 416.
 1906. DOHRN, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 67, II, p. 354.

1 ♀ from Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan (2,000'-2,700'; April 1918).

This excellent species was hitherto known from Sumatra only. In the collection of Buitenzorg Museum there are also specimens from Western Java.

Genus *Xantia* Brunner v. W.

1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phann., p. 370.
 1891. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 19.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 459.

Xantia borneensis Brunner v. W.

1878. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Phan., p. 371.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 459.

There are 4 green ♂♂ in the collection of Raffles Museum, from Bukit Kutu, Selangor (April 1915).

Hitherto known from "India" and Borneo.

In the collection of Buitenzorg Museum also represented from Java.

*Subfam. Mecopodinae.***Genus Mecopoda Serville.**

1831. SEAVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, p. 154.
 1835. BRULLÉ, Hist. Nat. Ins., IX, p. 140.
 1838. BURMEISTER, Handb. Ent., II, p. 685.
 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Orth., p. 532.
 1840. BLANCHARD, Hist. Nat. Ins., III, p. 12.
 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 187.
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 265 (*Lucera*).
 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 22, 47.
 1886. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXX, p. 108, 111.
 1892. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLII, p. 211.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 363.
 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 27.
 1910. CAUDELL, Wytman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 171, p. 23.

Mecopoda elongata (Linnaeus).

1758. LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. X, I, p. 429 (*Gryllus Tettigonia elongatus*).
 1703. JOHANSSON, Amaen. Acad., VI, p. 398 (*Gryllus javanus*).
 1764. LINNAEUS, Mus. Ludov. Ulric., p. 127 (*Gryllus Tettigonia elongatus*).
 1775. FABRICIUS, Syst. Ent., p. 284 (*Locusta*).
 1793. FABRICIUS, Ent. Syst., II, p. 37 (*Locusta*).
 1813. STOLL, Spectres, Saut., p. 13 (*Gryllus Tettigonia ferruginea*).
 1815. THUNBRED, Mem. Acad. Petersb., V, p. 279 (*Conocephalus elongatus*), 280 (*Locusta longipes*), 282 (*Locusta scalaris*).
 1831. SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXXI, p. 155 (*maculata*).
 1835. BRULLÉ, Hist. Nat. Ins., IX, p. 140 (*virens*).
 1838. BURMEISTER, Handb. Ent., II, p. 685.
 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Orth., p. 533 (*virens*).
 1840. BLANCHARD, Hist. Nat. Ins., III, p. 22 (*ferruginea*), 23 (*virens*).
 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 187 (*javana, macassariensis, nipponensis*).
 1862. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, p. 93.
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 262 (*Decticus pallidus*), 263 (*Decticus tenebrosus*), 265 (*Lucera bicoloripes*).
 1870. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., III, p. 457 (*elongata*), 458 (*rufa*, nec STOLL).
 1871. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., Suppl., p. 48.
 1891. KIRBY, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 3, p. 406.
 1892. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLII, p. 214.
 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), XIII, p. 171.
 1899. KRÜGER, Zuckerrohr u. s. Kultur, p. 319.
 1903. KRAUSS, Senion, Zool. Forsch. Austral., V, p. 747, 748.
 1905. TANI, Ins. World, 9, pl. 6.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 364.
 1906. v. DEVENTER, Dierl. Vijanden v. h. Suikerriet, p. 281 (2 druk 1912).
 1908. GRIFFINI, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., XLVI, p. 277.

1908. MATSUMURA AND SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 28.
 1909. REIN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 196.
 1909. MAXWELL-LEFRAY, Ind. Ins. Life, p. 91, 96.
 1915. BRUNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 275.
 1915. KARNY, Suppl. Ent., p. 73.
 1915. KONINGSBERGER, Java Zoölogisch en Biologisch, p. 278.
 1916. CAUDELL, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 171, p. 24.
 1919. DAMMERMANN, Landbouwdierkunde, p. 101.
 1920. CAUDELL, Ent. News, XXXI, p. 55.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 172, 207.
 1921. KARNY, Phil. Journ. Sci., XVIII, 5, p. 612.
 1921. KARNY, Natur (Leipzig), XII, 23, p. 308.
 1921. KARNY, Trop. Naturur, X, 5, p. 67, 70.

This common and widely distributed species is represented in the material of Raffles Museum in different colour variations from the following localities:

(a) *Tegmina unicolorous green*:

- ♂♂ : Fort Canning, Singapore (May 1910, 1 ♂; 12-28 Jan. 1916; 4 ♂♂); Museum Ground, Singapore (17 June 1921; coll. P. M. de Fontaine; 1 ♂).

- ♀♀ : Long Semuyai, Barau, Sarawak (4 Oct. 1920; 1 ♀).

(b) *Tegmina green with large black blots*:

- ♀♀ : Pontianak (from S. Mayer Esq.; 13 March 1901; 1 ♀). Singapore (June 1902; 1 ♀; 9 Sept. 1915; 1 ♀); Fort Canning, Singapore (10 Dec. 1913; 1 ♀).

(c) *Tegmina unicolorous testaceous*:

- ♂♂ : Tak Sadang (Feb. 1901; 1 ♂); Fort Canning, Singapore (29 Jan. 1916; 1 ♂); ? (May 1898; 1 ♂).

(d) *Tegmina unicolorous fuscous*:

- ♂♂ : Baram River, Sarawak (1920; J. C. Moulton; 1 ♂). Singapore (presented by F. J. Benton Esq.; 17 June 1913; 1 ♂); Bindings (1897; 1 ♂); Cavanagh Rd., Singapore (Sept. 1913; 2 ♂♂); Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan (2,000'-2,790'; April 1908; 1 ♂); Singapore (21 May 1921; 1 ♂); Kota Tinggi, Johore (Aug. 1917; 1 ♂).

- ♀♀ : Baram River, Sarawak (1920; J. C. Moulton; 1 ♀); Lio Matu, Baram River, Sarawak (15 Oct. 1920; J. C. Moulton; 1 ♀). Long Semuyai, Baram, Sarawak (4 Oct. 1920; 1 ♀); Gurun Kedah (Nov.-Dec. 1915; 2 ♀♀); Singapore (1 ♀); Fort Canning, Singapore (28 Jan. 1916; 1 ♀).—1 ♀ without locality label.

(e) *Tegmina fuscous with large black blots*:

- ♀♀ : Lio Matu, Baram River, Sarawak (20-25 Oct. 1920; J. C. Moulton; 2 ♀♀); Gunong Tamabo, Sarawak (15 Nov. 1920; J. C. Moulton; 1 ♀). Tak Sadang (Feb. 1901; 1 ♀); Fort Can-

ning, Singapore (28-31 Jan. 1916; 2 ♀ ♀); Bukit Panjang, Singapore (April 1910; 1 ♀); Singapore (3 ♀ ♀); Bukit Timah, Singapore (14 May 1911; 1 ♀); Singapore (1 Aug. 1913; 1 ♀); Botanic Gardens, Singapore (11 July 1911; 1 ♀); Singapore (1 March 1913; 1 ♀). 7 ♀ ♀ without locality label.

(f) *Tegmina fuscous with pale blots:*

♂ ♂: Bukit Lantai, Sungai Ujong (V. Knight coll., July 1910; 1 ♂).

♀ ♀: Singapore (1 ♀); Gunong Kledang, Perak (2,646'; Nov. 1916; 1 ♀).

This species is known as noxious (v. Deventer l.c., Dammerman l.c.).

Distribution of the species: Brit. India, Ceylon, Burma, Malacca, China, Corea, Japan, Formosa, Philippine Isl., Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Engano, Nias, Is. Batu, Is. Mentawai, Amboina, Halmahera, Aru, Key Isl., Australia.

Subfam. Phyllophorinae.

Genus *Phyllophora* Thunberg.

- 1815. THUNBERG, Mem. Acad. Petersb., V, p. 210, 286.
- 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 21.
- 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Abb. Senckenb. Ges., XXIV, p. 260.
- 1800. KIRBY, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7), IV, p. 302.
- 1903. BOLIVAR, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar., I, p. 173, 175.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 369.
- 1912. CAUDELL, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 138, p. 8.

Phyllophora lanceolata Brunner v. W.

- 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 201 (*speciosa*, nec THUNBERG).
- 1898. BRUNNER v. W., Abb. Senckenb. Ges., XXIV, p. 263.
- 1899. KIRBY, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7), IV, p. 309.
- 1903. BOLIVAR, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar., I, p. 177.
- 1903. KRAUSS, Semon, Zool. Forsch. Austral., V, p. 547.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 368 (*Hyperhomala*).
- 1908. GRIFFINI, Zool. Anz., XXXII, 22, p. 647 (*Hyperhomala*).
- 1911. GRIFFINI, Riv. Mens. Sci. Nat. Natura, II, p. 14 (*Hyperhomala*).
- 1912. CAUDELL, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 138, p. 0 (*Hyperhomala*).
- 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededel., V, 4, p. 207 (*Hyperhomala*).

1 ♀ from Pontianak, W. Borneo (from S. Mayer Esq., 13 March 1901).

This specimen is the first Phyllophorine mentioned from Borneo. It is somewhat smaller than the specimens from other localities, but otherwise not different.

Further distribution: Halmahera, Amboina, Ceram, New Guinea, Torres Straits (Murray Isl.), Duke of York Isl., New Britain, New Ireland.

Subfam. *Pseudophyllinae*.Genus *Pseudophyllus* Serville.

1831. SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, p. 143.
 1835. BRULÉ, Hist. Nat. Ins., IX, p. 136.
 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Orth., p. 464.
 1840. BLANCHARD, Hist. Nat. Ins., III, p. 21.
 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 203.
 1892. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Icon. Saut. Vertes, p. 10 (*Chloracris*).
 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 36.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 294.

Pseudophyllus prasinus (Pictet & Saussure).

1831. SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat. XXII, p. 143 (*nerifolius*, nec STOLL).
 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Orth., p. 466 (*nerifolius*, nec STOLL).
 1840. BLANCHARD, Hist. Nat. Ins., III, p. 21 (*nerifolius*, nec STOLL).
 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 203 (*Locusta Pseudophyllus nerifolia*).
 1862. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, p. 93 (*nerifolius*, nec STOLL).
 1892. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Icon. Saut. Vertes, p. 22 (*Chloracris prasina*).
 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 36 (*nerifolius*).
 1902. KRAUSS, Semon, Zool. Forsch. Austral., V, p. 748 (*nerifolius*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 294.
 1919. DAMMERMANN, Landbouwdeerkunde, p. 100 (*Cleandrus Pseudophyllus nerifolius*).
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 207.

Bukit Kutu, Selangor (April 1915; 3000'-3460'; 1 ♂, 1 ♀); Semangko Pass, Selangor—Pahang (2700'; March 1912; 1 ♂); Seremban (presented by R. Pears Esq., 15. April 1912; 1 ♀); and 1 ♀ without locality label.

This species was hitherto known only from Java and China, and is noted as noxious in the former island (Dammerman i.e.).

Genus *Cratioma* Bolivar.

1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 51 (*Cratylus*, nec MEYER).
 1892. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Icon. Saut. Vertes, p. 6 (*Cratylus*, nec MEYER).
 1895. BRUNNEA v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 34 (*Cratylus*, nec MEYER).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 293 (*Cratylus*, nec MEYER).
 1906. BOLIVAR, Bol. Soc. Espan., VI, p. 394.
 1910. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., III, p. 572.

Cratioma dilatatum n. sp.

♀. Pale yellow (living green?). Head short, with the vertex small and the eyes globular, prominent. Front nearly twice as wide as long. Antennae long, not darker annulated.

Pronotum granulated, with two transverse furrows, the posterior of which situated before the middle. Posterior margin angulated. Lateral lobes higher than long, with the lower margin obtuse angulate. Prosternum unarmed. Mesosternum broad, at the front margin emarginated, with the angles produced into a blunt, incurved tubercle. Metasternum broad; its lateral margins converging backwards.

Tegmina unicolours yellow, widest after the middle, with the hind margin nearly straight and the fore margin in the apical part strongly curved backwards. Subcostal and radial vein in the basal half separated, but running close together, in the distal half distinctly diverging. Radial sector arising before the mid-

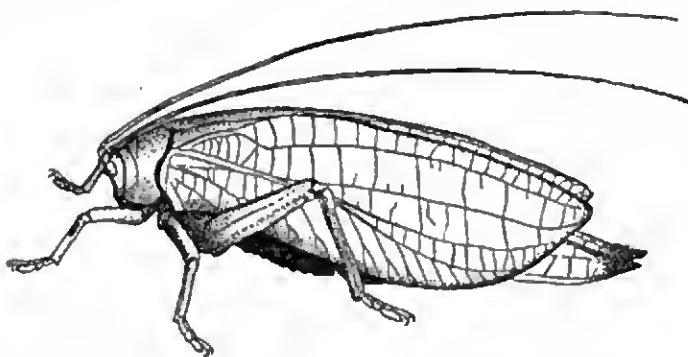


Fig. 25. *Cratitina dilatatum* ♀, natural size. Del. Soedirwan.

dle, to the medial vein somewhat nearer than to the radial, ending before the tip of tegmina. Medial vein from the radial sector nearly twice as far remote as from hind margin, in the left tegmen connected near the base with the radial vein by an oblique cross-nervure, in the right one by the usual transverse veins only; ending before the apex of tegmina. Wings reaching beyond the tegmina, with greenish apex.

Fore femora unarmed, the middle ones beneath with a few small tubercles before the knee. Hind legs short; femora beneath on both margins with nearly a dozen short spines; hind tibiae pilose, above and beneath on both margins with some small spines.

Ovipositor somewhat broad, with the lower margin curved, the upper straight, in the apical part black, with the tip acute. Subgenital plate of ♀ triangular, cut out at apex.

Length of body 35 mm., of pronotum 9 mm., of tegmina 54 mm., greatest width of tegmina 19 mm. (behind the middle), length of hind femora 16 mm., of ovipositor 15 mm.

1 ♀ from Johore.

This new species approaches *Cr. Fenestratum*, but differs by the unicolorous antennae, the form of tegmina, the shorter and slenderer hind legs, and the hind tibiae spined above.

***Cratioma cruentatum* n. sp.**

♀. General colour brownish yellow (probably green when alive). Tegmina widest in or somewhat before the middle, more narrowed distally than in the preceding species, both margins converging towards the apex, the anterior one somewhat stronger curved than the hind margin. Subcosta and radius somewhat less remote from each other than in the preceding species. The areas before and behind radial sector larger than in *dilatatum*; medial vein stronger curved in its basal part. Before and behind the latter a large purple red, rounded spot, the anterior one divided by an oblique yellow cross vein in two. Along all longitudinal and transverse veins some small dots of the same colour. Medial vein from radial sector about three times as far remote as from posterior margin. Fore femora beneath along the outer margin with a few very small spines; the middle ones serrated along the whole length. Hind tibiae above on outer margin with 4 very small, hardly visible spines, along the inner margin with 6 more distinct ones. All other characters practically as in the preceding species.

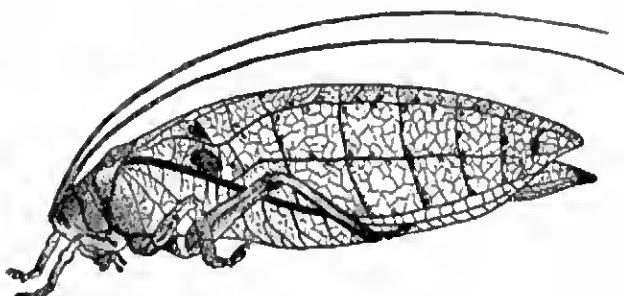


Fig. 26. *Cratioma cruentatum* ♀, natural size. Del. Soehanam.

Length of body 31 mm, of pronotum 10.5 mm, of tegmina 62 mm, greatest width of tegmina 20 mm (before the middle), length of fore femora 6.5 mm, of hind femora 16 mm, of ovipositor 16.5 mm.

1 ♀ from Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan (2000'-2790'; April 1918).

This species should come after Brunner's key to *Cleandrus*, on account of the distinct difference in size of the spines at outer and inner margin of hind tibiae above; but I have placed it rather to *Cratioma* on account of the contiguous cross veins of tegmina, a character very typical for *Cratioma*, whilst all the *Cleandrus*-species hitherto known have these veins alternating.

Without doubt, *Cr. cruentatum*, is very closely allied to *dilatatum*, but diverging not only by the purplish marked tegmina, a character which may be variable in some specimens, but also by the shape and venation of tegmina belonging in both species certainly to the same type, not quite conformable, however, in details, as may be seen from the descriptions given above.

Genus *Cleandrus* Stål.

1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 50.
 1892. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Icon. Saut. Vertes, p. 6.
 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 38.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 294.

Cleandrus titan (White).

1846. WHITE, Ann. Nat. Hist., XVIII, p. 24 (*Pseudophyllus*).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 400 (*Pseudophyllus*).
 1892. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Icon. Saut. Vertes, p. 12 (*neriifolius*, nec
• STOLL).
 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, XXXIII, p. 172 (rex).
 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 40 (rex).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 295.

I place in this species one ♂ from Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan (2000'-2790'; April 1918) which differs from the description of Brunner (l.c.) by its smaller size and the less spinose legs. But the latter character seems not to be important, as Brunner from the ♀ only describes the spination of legs exactly; but from the ♂ he has not known the front and hind legs and says only, that the legs are less spinose than in ♀. I describe here therefore the armation of the legs as it is in the specimen of the Raffles Museum, but I do not think that there are specific differences.

Front femora above without spines, beneath with 5 moderate ones at the anterior (inner) keel, and with 5 or 6 smaller, hardly conspicuous ones at the outer (hind) carina. Middle femora above unarmed, beneath with 6-9 at the outer (anterior) keel increasing from base to knee, and with 6 or 7 little ones at the inner carina. Hind femora above acutely tuberculated, but without sharply pointed spines, except at the extreme base; beneath about a dozen sharp spines on both keels, on the inner carina moderate and subequal in length, on the outer distinctly increasing from base to knee. Fore tibiae above without spines, beneath with 5-6 small ones on each carina. Middle tibiae above with 3-4 spines beneath on the outer (anterior) keel with 4, on the inner with 5 smaller ones. Hind tibiae above without spines on the outer carina, and with 6-7 large spines strongly dilated at base on the inner one; beneath with 6-7 similar ones at the outer keel and with 8 small, slender spines at the inner carina.

Tegmina without the eye-spot as characteristic for *Cl. neriifolius*, and even without the small ring veins at this place, but with a regularly reticular venation between the radial and medial vein.

The longitudinal veins not darker tinged, but along the transversal veins on both sides with a row of nebular, blackish dots, finished near the longitudinal veins, especially near the media, by a somewhat larger and darker, distinctly black dot.

Length of body 36 mm., of pronotum 12 mm., of tegmina 70 mm., width of tegmina 32 mm., length of fore femora 10 mm., of hind femora 22 mm.

The species was hitherto known from Silhet, Burma, Tenasserim, Siam, Cambodia, Canton, Sumatra, Borneo, and New Caledonia.

Cleandrus hercules n. sp.

1 ♀ specimen, somewhat damaged, without locality label, in the collection of Raffles Museum, Singapore. Another, undamaged ♀ in the collection of Buitenzorg Museum from Borneo; I will describe therefore this species in another paper together with the material of Buitenzorg Museum, and give here a figure only of the specimen from Borneo.

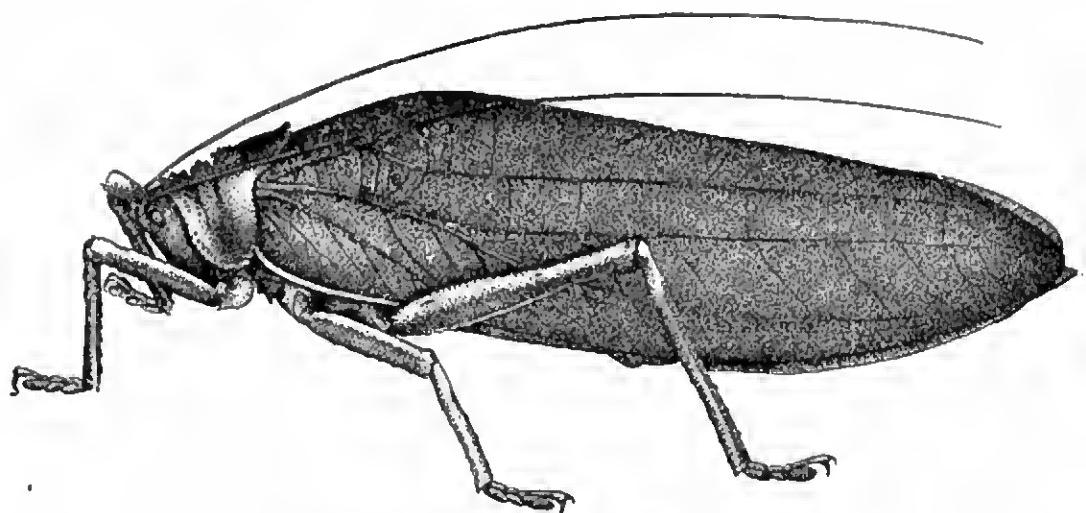


Fig. 27. *Cleandrus hercules* ♀, natural size. Del. Soedirman.

Genus Onomarchus Stål.

- 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 51.
- 1892. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Icon. Saut. Vertes, p. 6, 14 (*Onomarcus*).
- 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 42.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 296.

Onomarchus leuconotus (Serville).

- 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Orth., p. 469 (*Pseudophyllus*).
- 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 204 (*Locusta Pseudophyllus leuconota*).

1862. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, p. 93 (*Pseudophyllus uninotatus*).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 410 (*Pseudophyllus*).
 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 68.
 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 43.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 296.
 1915. BRUNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 273.
 1920. *Pseudophyllum DAMMERMANNI*, Trop. Natuur, p. 152.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 208.

This common and widely distributed species is in the collection of Raffles Museum represented from the following localities:

Singapore (4 ♀ ♀.—6. July 1915; 1 ♀.—17. Sept. 1913; 1 ♀.—Presented by J. Lowe Esq., 1. Sept. 1911; 1 ♀.—Race Course, April 1916. 1 ♂.—Ponggol, May 1910; 1 ♂.—Fort Canning, 22. June 1898; 1 ♂.—April 1918, 1 ♀.—Presented by Teo Soo Pia, 9. Sept. 1913; 1 ♀.—Jan. 1896, 1 ♀.—Fort Canning, 18. Oct. 1917; 1 ♀.—Purchased, 20. Feb. 1918; 1 ♀.—Coronation Rd., 19. May 1921; Chua Hong Kay; 1 ♀.—Fort Canning, 27. Jan. 1916, 1 ♀; 12. Jan. 1916, 1 ♂; Nov. 1917, 1 ♀.—Presented by St. V. B. Down, 24. May 1921, 1 ♀.—).—Kiau, (2400'; 20. March 1899; 1 ♂).—Selangor (14. April 1897, 1 ♀).—Carcosa. Kuala Lumpur (5. April 1921, Knight coll.; 1 ♀, somewhat smaller than the others and very pale whitish).—Without indication of locality: 1 ♂, 4 ♀ ♀.

All these specimens belong to the true *leuconotus* (syn. *cretaceus* Pict. & Sauss.). The ♂ ♂ have the tegmina unicolorous and the pronotum perfectly smooth; in the ♀ ♀ the latter is somewhat tuberculated, but distinctly less than in *subnudus*. The tegmina are in some ♀ ♀ unicolorous, in some with one small whitish spot near the base, in others with two such transversal spots, as in *latipennis*. But the formation of tegmina does not agree with this Chinese form, and is that of the true *cretaceus*. The ♂ from Kiau (Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo) is distinctly larger than the others, of brown colour, and with the pronotum somewhat tuberculated; but I cannot distinguish it as a separate species. The measurements of this ♂ are:

Length of body 40 mm., of pronotum 10 mm., of tegmina 71 mm., width of tegmina 21 mm., length of hind femora 21 mm..

Perhaps belongs it to the Bornean form *tenebrosus* Walker, but it is not to be said certainly, since the original description is not sufficient and from that form hitherto tho ♀ only is known.

Distribution: Cambodia, Tonkin, Malacca, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Mindanao, China.

Genus *Temnophyllum* Brunner v. W.

1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 46.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 297.

***Temnophyllus speciosus* Brunner v. W.**

1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 46.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 297.

1 ♀ from Pahang (1891) differing from typically coloured specimens by the black coloration of apical half of supra-anal plate and of the apex of ovipositor. All other characters quite as in *speciosus*, distinctly diverging from *atrosignalus*.

Hitherto known from Malacea and Northern Borneo.

Genus *Promeca* Brunner v. W.

1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 52.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 299.

***Promeca unicolor* Brunner v. W.**

1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 52.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 299.

1 ♀ from Kadamaian River, Kinabalu (2100'; 21. III. 1899; R. Hanitsch).

Only known from Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo.

Genus *Phylloimimus* Stål.

1873. STÅL, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., XXX (4), p. 44.
 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 52.
 1892. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Icon. Saut. Vertes, p. 17 (*Microprion*).
 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 53.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 297 (*Microprion*), 299.

***Phylloimimus detersus* (Walker).**

1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 406 (*Pseudophyllus detersus*. *Ps. sinensis*).
 1873. STÅL, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., XXX (4), p. 48 (*granulosus*).
 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 69 (*granulosus*).
 1892. PICTET & SAUSSURE, Icon. Saut. Vertes, p. 19 (*truncatifolia*).
 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 55 (*granulosus*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syu. Cat. Orth., II, p. 299.
 1915. BRUNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 273.

Defendus:

1921. KARNY, Phil. Journ. Sci., XVIII, 5, p. 011 (belonging to *philippensis* PICTET & SAUSSURE which must be considered as a different species!).

There are in the collection of Raffles Museum two ♀ ♀, each with the usual black spot at the base of tegmina after the radial vein.

Cape Rachado Light House, Coast Malay Peninsula (Dec. 1920)—Long Mujan, Baram River, Sarawak (4. Oct. 1920: J. C. Moulton).

The species was hitherto known from China, Philippino Islands, Java, Celebes and Moluccas.

Phylloimus punctiger n. sp.

♀. Very near to *detersus*, but more compressed and slender. Pale yellowish (probably green when alive), tegmina bright green, especially towards the apex. Disc of pronotum as in *detersus*, but rounded behind. Lateral lobes considerably longer than high, with obliquely truncate fore angle and bluntly rectangular hind angle; lower margin somewhat ascendent backwards. Fore angle set with some blunt teeth, lower margin without such. Humeral sinus distinct, better developed than in *detersus*, roundly emarginated. Tegmina as in *detersus*, but somewhat more narrowed towards the apex, which is narrowly rounded; at base behind the radial vein a very small black dot visible with magnifying-glass only; a similar black dot in the middle of each cell between radial and medial vein, in distal half of tegmen. Mesosternum with slightly emarginate fore margin and obliquely truncate fore angles bearing some well developed tubercles. Metasternum considerably wider than mesosternum; both strongly transverse. Legs as in *detersus*, but hind femora beneath on outer margin with about 20 teeth which are blackish at apex. Ovipositor somewhat shorter than in *detersus*, of the same shape. Subgenital plate (♀) triangular, acutely excised at apex.

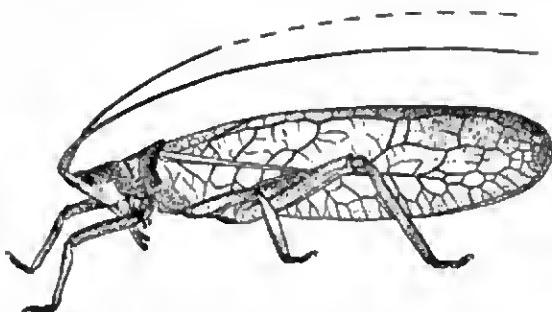


Fig. 28. *Phylloimus punctiger* ♀, natural size. Del. Soebanam.

Length of body 28 mm., of pronotum 7.5 mm., of tegmina 49 mm., width of tegmina 15 mm., length of fore femora 8 mm., of hind femora 17 mm., of ovipositor 15 mm.

1 ♀ from Pulo Jarak (7. April 1921; V. Knight).

Phylloimus inversus Brunner v. W.

- 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 57.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 300.
- 1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, p. 196.
- 1915. BRUNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 274.

1 ♀ from Penang (1500'-2428'; May 1917). The teeth on lower margin of hind femora somewhat more numerous than in description of *inversus* given by Branner, practically as in *pallidus*. But all other characters agree with *inversus*, not with *pallidus*.

Subgenital plate (♀) trapezoidal, about as long as wide at base, emarginated at apex.

Further distribution: Java, Sumatra, Philippine Islands.

Genus *Phyllozelus* Pietet & Saussure.

1892. PIETET & SAUSSURE, Icon. Sant. Vertes, p. 11.
 1893. BRUNNER V. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, XXXIII, p. 174.
 1895. BRUNNER V. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 60.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 300.

Phyllozelus siccus (Walker).

1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Mus., II, p. 403 (*Pseudophyllus*).
 1893. BRUNNER V. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, XXXIII, p. 174 (*insumatus*).
 1895. BRUNNER V. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 60 (*insumatus*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 300.

2 ♀ ♀ and 1 ♂ from Singapore (♂ : 1. Ang. 1913.—1 ♀ : June 1902, pres. by John Hassenden Esq.).

Further distribution: India, Ceylon, Burma, Assam, Silhet, Himalaya, Sumatra.

Genus *Timanthes* Stål.

Timanthes lobifolia (De Haan).

1842. *Locusta (Aprion) lobifolia* De Haan, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 206.

Further literature see in my "Beiträge zur malayischen Orthopterenfauna X" (Treubia, 1923).

2 ♀ ♀ from West Sumatra (Lebong Tandai; coll. Mr. G. J. Brooks).

Genus *Zatricaptrion* n. gen.

Yellowish green. Head conical, as seen from above, with pointed vertex. Antennae not annulated. Occiput arched, without a keel. Pronotum rounded behind, arched, with a very indistinct median carina, without granulated length-rows; hind furrow placed at or behind the middle of disc. Fore angle of tegmina strongly produced; praec-radial field with remote, parallel transverse nervures, bifurcate before their ends; post-radial fields with remote, oblique cross veins, contiguous or subcontiguous to each other throughout from radial to cubital vein. Wings hyaline, not overreaching the tegmina. Prosternum without spines. Mesosternum broad, transverse, plain, at fore margin sharply bordered, not indented, with sharp fore angles. Metasternum trapezoidal, its sides strongly converging backwards. Both genicular lobes of fore femur very short and blunt, not produced. Hind femora somewhat dilated towards the apex, densely serrate beneath on outer margin. Subgenital plate of ♂ very narrow, in its posterior part nearly cylindrical, with two well developed, strongly depressed styles.

This new genus comes in Brunner's key between *Gonyatopus* and the *Micropteron-Tomias*-group, diverging from the latter by the quite different venation of tegmina, from *Gonyatopus* by the outer genicular lobe of fore femora not produced and the transverse nervures of tegmina oblique, less numerous and more regularly disposed. By this latter character and by the quite different shape of ♂ subgenital plate, *Zatricaptrion* may be distinguished also from *Tympanoptera* Pietet & Sanssurre (nec Brunner v. W.). The oblique, contiguous cross veins of tegmina remind one somewhat of *Heteraprium*, but in the latter the shape of pronotum is quite different, and there are between the oblique veins everywhere perpendicular ones inserted, in *Zatricaptrion* between medial and enbital vein only in the distal part of tegmen.

Zatricaptrion reticulatus n. sp.

♂, ♀. Yellowish green, tegmina pale green, with a bright yellow stripe along the fore margin continued throughout the lower margin of lateral lobes of pronotum.

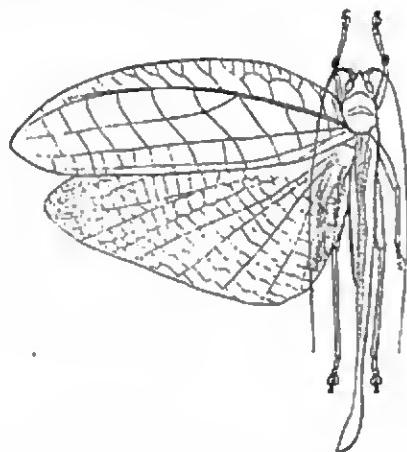


Fig. 29. *Zatricaptrion reticulatus*, natural size. Del. Soedirman.

Vertex blackish bordered, as seen from above, in the ♂; unicolorous in ♀. Pronotum remotely and very bluntly granulated; lower margin of lateral lobes with some very small and blunt teeth. Fore margin of tegmina rounded, hind margin straight. Field between radial vein and sector a little wider than that between sector and media, and this somewhat wider than that between medial and cubital vein. Tympanum of ♂ about as long as pronotum. All femora serrate beneath, the two posterior pairs more closely than the anterior one.

Supra-anal plate of ♀ ovate, longer than wide at base, somewhat pointed at apex, reaching to the end of cerci. Ovipositor strongly compressed, blackish towards the apex, with both margins serrate before apex, the upper one very slightly sinuate, the lower one upcurved; apical part with some strongly prominent parallel, perpendicular wrinkles, especially along the upper margin. Subgenital plate of ♀ bluntly triangular, slightly emarginate at extreme apex.

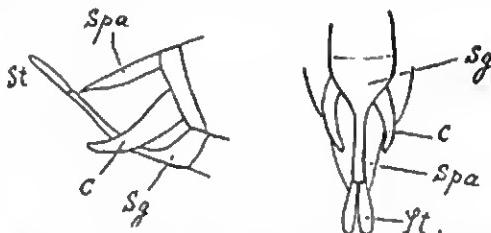


Fig. 30. End of ♂ abdomen of *Zatricaptrion reticulatum*, lateral and ventral view, enlarged. Spa. Supraanal plate. C. Cerci. Sg. Subgenital plate. St. Styles.

Supra-anal plate of ♂ practically as in ♀. Cerci cylindrical, very slightly curved, subacute at apex. Subgenital plate (♂) long; its sides parallel at base, then strongly converging; apical part nearly cylindrical. Styles long, strongly depressed.

		♂		♀	
Length of body	..	18.5 mm.	24	mm.	
" " pronotum	..	4 "	5	"	
" " tegmina	..	33 "	42	"	
Width " "	..	9 "	12.5	"	
Length of fore femora	..	5 "	5	"	
" " hind "	..	10.5 "	12	"	
" " ovipositor	..	—	13.5	"	

1 ♂ from Bukit Kuta, Selangor (April 1915; 3457'), and 1 ♀ from Penang (1500'-2428': May 1917). The same species is represented in the collection of Buitenzorg Museum by 3 ♀ ♀ from Sumatra and Northern Borneo.

Genus *Heteraprium* Krauss.

1903. KRAUSS, Seron, Zool. Forsch. Austral., V, p. 764.
1910. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., III, p. 572.

Heteraprium brunneri Krauss.

1903. KRAUSS, Seron, Zool. Forsch. Austral., V, p. 747, 764.
1910. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., III, p. 572.

1 ♀ from Pontianak (S. Mayer Esq., 13. March 1901), quite conformable in all characters with some specimens of Buitenzorg Museum from New Guinea. It is very interesting, that this species hitherto known from New Guinea and Waigiou only, occurs also in Western Borneo.

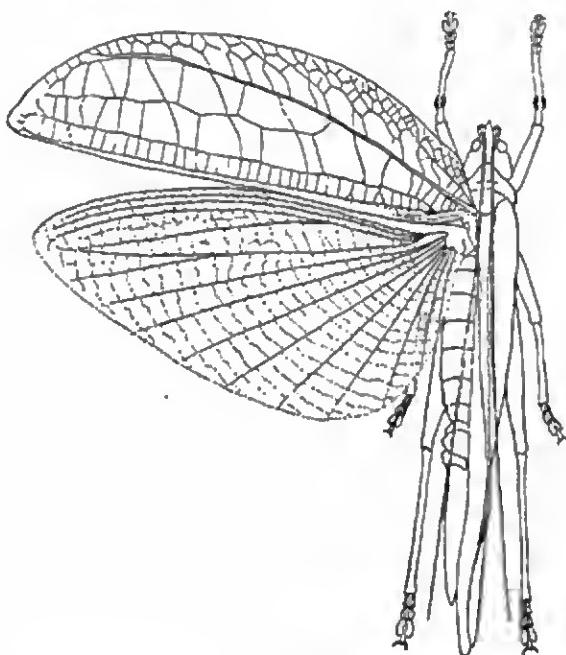


Fig. 31. *Heteraprium brunneri* ♀, from Digoel, natural size. Del. Soedirman.

Genus **Chondrodera** Karsch.

- 1890. KARSCH, Ent. Nachr., XVI, p. 266, 273.
- 1891. KARSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, p. 77, 93..
- 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 79.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 305.

Chondrodera borneensis Brunner v. W.

- 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 80.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 305.

1 ♀ from Bentong, Pahang (22. May 1916; presented by Mr. Stuart Greenhill) belongs apparently to this species. The white spot at the base of tegmina is not only blackish-, but also reddish-margined; their surface has the four oblique transverse punctured stripes as described by me for *rubromarginata* (Zool. Mededeel V, 4, p. 180) and also the black spots as described by Brunner for *borneensis*. The basal fore edge of tegmina is more or less blunt, not as sharply produced as in *Timanthes*. Fore femora pilose, but without spines, which are present in *rubromarginata*. Hind femora armed with about 8 spines, therefore more than in the typical *borneensis* (after Brunner's description).

This species was hitherto known from Borneo and Sumatra only.

To the same species belongs perhaps also a ♀ larva from Kota Tinggi, Johore (Aug. 1917) having a distinct median keel between the two granulated lines on disc of pronotum.

Genus *Sathrophyllia* Stål.

- 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 54, 70.
- 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 86.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 306.
- 1900. MAXWELL-LEFRONT, Ind. Ins. Life, p. 96.

Sathrophyllia femorata (Fabricius).

- 1787. FABRICIUS, Mant. Ins., I, p. 233 (*Locusta*).
- 1813. STÖLL, Spectres, Saut., p. 16 (*Gryllus Tettigonia*).
- 1838. BURMEISTER, Handb. Eat., II, p. 698 (*Pseudophylus fenestratus*).
- 1842. DE HAAN, Temmink, Verh., Orth., p. 202 (*Locusta*).
- 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 401 (*Pseudophylus femoratus*).
- 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 72.
- 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), XIII, p. 177.
- 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 88.
- 1902. KONINGSBERGER, Bull. Inst. Bot. Buitenzorg, XIII, p. 12 (*Dehaania*).
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 307..
- 1915. KONINGSBERGER, Java Zoölogisch en Biologisch, p. 96 (*Dehaania*).
- 1920. KIRBY, Zool. Mededeleel., V, 4, p. 181, 208.

1 ♀ without indication of locality.

Distribution:—India, Burma, Cambodia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Genus *Tegra* Walker.

- 1870. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., III, p. 439.
- 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 54 (*Tarphe*).
- 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 80 (*Tarphe*).
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 308.

Tegra novae-hollandiae (De Haan).

- 1842. DE HAAN, Temmink, Verh., Orth., p. 202 (*Locusta*).
- 1870. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., III, p. 439.
- 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 72 (*Tarphe*).
- 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova (2) XIII, p. 177 (*Tarphe*).
- 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 90 (*Tarphe*).
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 308.
- 1909. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 202 (*Tarphe*).
- 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededoelel., V, 4, p. 181, 208.

4 ♀ ♀, 2 without locality label, 1 from Pahang, and 1 from Bukit Kutu, Selangor (April 1915). The latter and one of the unlabelled specimens with the middle femora nearly unicolorous; the two other ones having on their outside a large, pale testaceous cross band. 1 ♀ from West Sumatra (Lebong Tandai; coll. C. J. Brooks).

This species was hitherto known from the following localities: India, Himalaya, Bhawānī, Assam, Malacea, Tringany, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Australia.

Genus *Olcinia* Stål.

1877. STÅL, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., XXXIV, (10), p. 45.
 1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 92.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 308.

Olcinia excisa n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 4).

♀. Pale brownish yellow, marbled with blackish grey and with reddish brown.

Vertex shorter than the first antennal joint, slightly sulcate above, with a distinct incision at tip. Eyes globular, prominent. Front pale, greyish. Antennae broken off in the type specimen.

Pronotum nearly saddle-shaped, with some sharply pointed tubercles; anterior margin rounded, produced; hind margin deeply triangulately incised in the middle, thus forming two triangular, posteriorly produced lobes. The margins of this incision regularly set with tubercles, quite symmetrical. It is therefore certainly no abnormality nor violation, but positively a character peculiar for this species. Lateral lobes formed as usual in this genus.

Tegmina reaching beyond the tip of ovipositor, set with some elevated nodes, the fore margin produced into five obtuse lobes, the hind margin nearly straight. Apical part relatively narrower than in *O. crenifolia*, with the tip rounded off. Veins as in *crenifolia*. Wings reaching beyond the tip of tegmina, with the apical part coriaceous, of the same colour as tegmina; the remaining part pale, hyaline, with the transverse veins black, surrounded with greyish.

Legs formed as usually in this genus. Foramina shell-shaped. Upper margin of the middle femora slightly bisinuate, but distinctly less than in the genus *Cymatomera*. Prosternum without spines or tubercles. Meso and metasternum very broad; fore margin of the former slightly emarginated in the middle, not erenulated, with the lateral angles obliquely truncated. Abdomen shining black.

Ovipositor straight, somewhat broad, black, with the upper margin straight, the lower one somewhat convex, acute at the tip. Cerci stout, blunt. Subgenital plate small, bluntly triangular, emarginated at apex.

Length of body 38 mm., of pronotum 6.5 mm., of tegmina 54 mm., width of tegmina 18.5 mm., length of hind femora 19 mm., of ovipositor 23 mm.

1 ♀ from Borneo.

This species is to be placed into the genus *Olcinia* by the shape of tegmina; it is very different from both hitherto known species of this genus, from the Sundaic *crenifolia* by the pale front, from the Philippine *erosifolia* by the pale hind knees. From both these species, and also from all hitherto known species of the whole *Sathrophylia*-group it may easily be distinguished by its deeply emarginated hind margin of pronotum, a character hitherto unknown in this group. It could therefore possibly form a peculiar genus.

Genus *Typhoptera* Kirby.

1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 94 (*Capnoptera*, nec LOEW).
 1900. ANNANDALE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 854, 855 (*Capnoptera*, nec LOEW).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 309.

Typhoptera unicolor (Brunner v. W.).

1895. BRUNNER v. W., Mon. Pseudophyll., p. 96 (*Capnoptera*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 309.

From this species hitherto the ♀ only was known. In the collection of Raffles Museum, however, it is represented by 2 ♂♂, both from Penang (1500'-2428'; May 1917).

♂. Smaller in size than ♀. Antennae with a few widely remote, broad, pale rings, the first of them 1 cm. distant from base. All other characters quite as in ♀, especially also the black-banded colour of abdomen.

Anal segment somewhat shorter than the preceding one, broadly rounded, bluntly emarginate at the middle of hind margin. Supra-anal plate elliptical, longer than wide, with a median, longitudinal furrow. Cerci short, conical, pointed and somewhat innervated at extreme apex. Subgenital plate nearly twice as long as wide at base, with parallel margins in basal half and converging ones in distal half, angulately excised at apex. Styles cylindrical, nearly twice as long as the apical lobes of subgenital plate, brown at base only, further blackish.

Length of body 22 mm., of pronotum 4.5 mm., of tegmina 37 mm., width of tegmina 9.5 mm., length of fore femora 6 mm., of hind femora 12 mm.

Hitherto known from Malacea only.

Subfam. *Listroscelinae*.

Genus *Xiphidiopsis* Redtenbacher.

1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 531.
 1900. BOIVAR, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, LXVIII, p. 781 (*Xiphidiopsis*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 284.
 1907. KAENY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 98, 99.
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 131, p. 5.

As to the relations of this genus to *Teratura* and the *Meconominae* see Treubia, I, 4, p. 294 (1921).

Xiphidiopsis cyclolabia n. sp.

♂, ♀. Of small size, as usual in this genus. General colour greenish yellow, lateral margins of pronotum with a broad yellow stripe. Occiput concolorous, or (in one of the specimens before me) longitudinally marked with blackish to the tip of vertex.

Pronotum rounded, smooth; hind lobe very strongly produced backwards, rounded, nearly longer than wide at base; lateral lobes somewhat longer than high, with obtuse-angulate lower margin and distinct humeral sinuses. Tegmina very long and narrow, well overreaching the end of abdomen and the hind knees. Wings about 1 mm. longer than tegmina. Sternae unarmed. Fore coxae with a sharp, curved spine. Fore and middle femora unarmed, sulcate beneath. Fore tibiae with open tympanum on both sides; beneath armed with 4 pairs of not very long, movable, dark spines. Middle tibiae dilated and somewhat swollen in two basal thirds, suddenly narrowed in apical third; spines as in the fore tibiae. Hind femora unarmed; hind tibiae strongly spined above, with a very few, small spines beneath.

Anal segment of ♂ truncate; supra-anal plate small, transverse. Cerci (♂) strongly incurved, touching each other at apex, stouter in basal part, narrower apically, blunt at apex; upper margin (in lateral view) twice emarginated. Subgenital plate of ♂ trapezoidal, truncate behind, with moderately long, cylindrical styles.

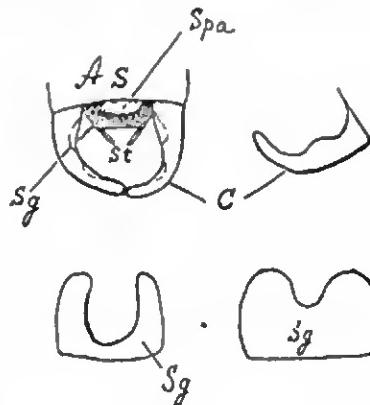


Fig. 32. Above: End of ♂ abdomen of *Xiphidiopsis cyclolabia*; left: dorsal view (A.s. Anal segment. Spa. Supraanal plate. C. Cerci. Sg. Subgenital plate. St. Styles); right: cercus, lateral view.—B. beneath: ♀ Subgenital plate (Sg.) of *Xiphidiopsis cyclolabia* (left) and *Teratura simplex* (right).—Enlarged.

Anal segment of ♀ strongly excised, of a similar shape as the subgenital plate (♀, fig.). Cerci (♀) somewhat long and slender,

clavate in apical half, pointed at extreme apex. Ovipositor of the shape usual in this genus, very slightly incurved, with smooth margins, pointed at apex; upper valvules at base on each side with a shallow longitudinal impression. Subgenital plate of ♀ deeply emarginated, nearly to its base, with rounded lobes, which are about twice as long as wide.

		♂	♀
Length of body ..	..	9 - 11 mm.	10 mm.
" " pronotum ..	..	3.7- 3.8 "	3.5 "
" " tegmina ..	..	15.5-18 "	18 "
" " hind femora ..	..	8 - 9.5 "	9.5 "
" " ovipositor ..	..	—	6.5 "

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ from Gunong Kledang, Perak (2646'; Nov. 1916).

By the development of spines on fore tibiae, this species seems to be about intermediate between *Xiphidiopsis* and *Teratura*. Of the former genus, it comes nearest to the Indian *X. forcicata* Bolivar, but diverging by the form of ♂ cerci and supra-anal plate (♀ of *forcicata* being unknown hitherto). It is perhaps still nearer allied to the Philippine *Teratura simplex* Karny, but diverging from it by the twice emarginated upper margin of cerci in ♂ (equally curved in *simplex*) and by the more strongly excised subgenital plate in ♀.—Further there is no other species hitherto known which could be confounded with *cyclabia*.

Xiphidiopsis mirabilis n. sp.

♂. Size somewhat larger than usual in this genus. Body yellow (probably green when alive), tegmina pale yellowish green, with darker yellow hind margin. Head and prothorax without markings.

Eyes protruding. Vertex conical, slightly sinuate above, not yet half as long as the first antennal joint. Pronotum shaped as in the preceding species, but the hind lobe somewhat less produced backwards, a little shorter than wide at base. Tegmina far over reaching the end of abdomen and hind knees; wings a very little (only 0.7 mm.) longer than tegmina. Fore coxae strongly spined. Fore and middle femora unarmed, sinuate beneath. Fore tibiae with the anterior tympanum strongly conchate, the posterior one open; beneath with 6 pairs of very long, movable spines, decreasing in length from base to apex. Middle tibiae of the same shape as in the preceding species, spined as the fore tibiae, but the spines a little shorter. Hind femora swollen at base, slenderer towards the apex, unarmed. Hind tibiae above with short, black spines throughout the whole length (except extreme base), beneath in the two apical thirds with pale spines, longer and closer to each other than the upper ones.

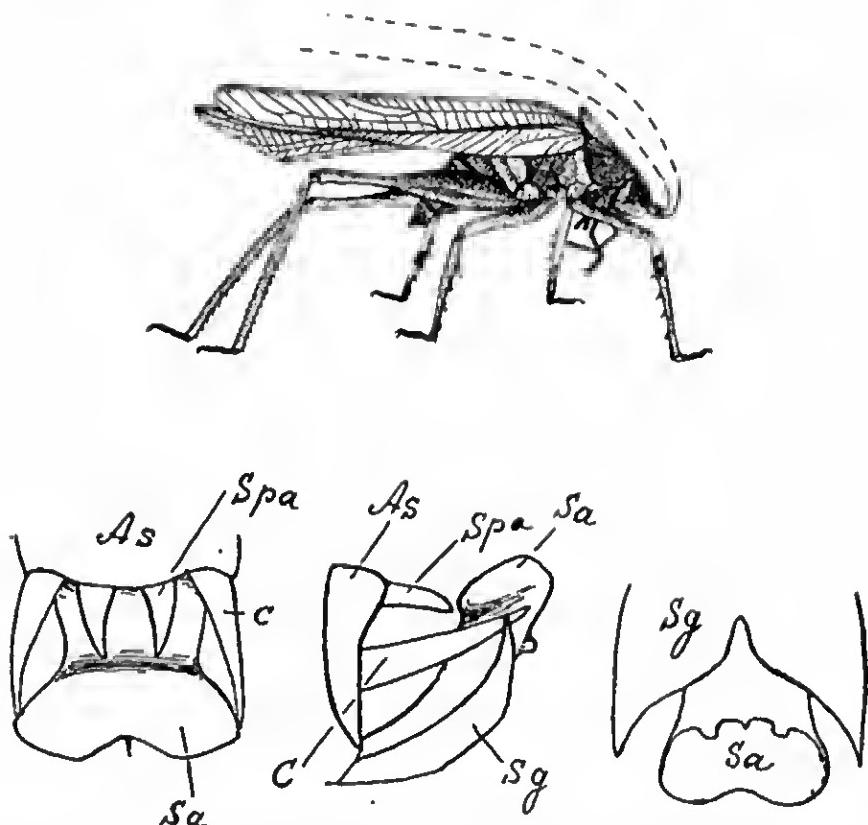


Fig. 33. *Xiphidiopsis mirabilis* ♂; above: total, twice enlarged.—Beneath: End of abdomen, dorsal, lateral and ventral view, enlarged. A.s. Anal segment. Spa. Supra-anal plate. C. Cerci. Sa. Subanal plate. Sg. Subgenital plate.

Anal segment (δ) slightly emarginate on each side, broadly rounded in the middle. Supra-anal plate divided into two horn-like projections. Cerci moderately long, nearly straight. Subgenital plate deeply excised, with sharply pointed lobes; the margin of this excision slightly S-shaped. There is above from the subgenital plate a very remarkable second plate (perhaps a subanal plate as in the *Holochloras*?) of a very characteristic shape; its lateral margins converging from base to middle, then diverging again and thus forming a large, rounded end-lobe, emarginated behind, strongly arched above, excavate below; the proximal margin of this excavation with a short, pointed tooth in the middle, and a large, blunt tubercle on each side, which protrudes strongly backwards (perpendicularly to the under surface of this plate). This plate gives a very remarkable character to this species, nothing similar being hitherto known from others.

Length of body 15 mm., of pronotum 5.5 mm., of tegmina 24 mm., width of tegmina 3 mm., length of hind femora 11.5 mm.

1 ♂ from Penang (2000'-2428'; May 1917).

This species comes by the shape of tympana close to *distincta* and *tenthroides*, differing from both and other hitherto known species by the somewhat larger size and the very remarkable end of ♂ abdomen.

Genus *Hexacentrus* Serville.

- 1831. SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, p. 145.
- 1838. BURMEISTER, Handb. Ent., II, p. 714.
- 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 281 (*Piura*), 302, 393 (*Tedla*).
- 1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 102.
- 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges., Wien, XLI, p. 547.
- 1908. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 287.
- 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges., Wien, IV, 3, p. 98, 107.
- 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 62.
- 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 131, p. 15.

Hexacentrus unicolor Serville.

- 1831. SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, p. 146.
- 1838. BURMEISTER, Handb. Ent., II, p. 714 (*plantaris*, *unicolor*).
- 1839. SERVILLE, Nat. Hist. Ins., Orth., p. 531 (*Locusta*).
- 1842. DE HAAN, Tenuiniek, Verh., Orth., p. 216 (*Locusta plantaris*).
- 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 283 (*Locusta*), 302 (*H. plantaris*).
- 1871. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., Suppl., p. 36 (*Locusta*).
- 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges., Wien, XLI, p. 552.
- 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), XIII, p. 181.
- 1903. KRAUSS, Seinon, Zool. Forsch. Austral., V, p. 74⁷.
- 1904. KRAUZE, Ins. Börse, XXI.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 287.
- 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges., Wien, IV, 3, p. 108.
- 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 63.
- 1900. REINH, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 206.
- 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 131, p. 16.
- 1915. BRUNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 272.
- 1915. KARNY, Suppl. Ent., p. 74.
- 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededel., V, 4, p. 206.
- 1921. KARNY, Philipp. Journ. Sel., XVIII, 5, p. 610.

In the collection of Raffles Museum represented from the following localities: Pahang (1 ♂).—Singapore (June 1902; 1 ♂.—Cavanagh Rd., May 1913; 1 ♂).—Baram River, Sarawak (Long Muhan; 4. Oct. 1920; J. C. Moulton; 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀.—9. Sept. 1920; J. C. Moulton; 1 ♀.—27 Sept. 1920; J. C. Moulton; 1 ♂).

This species was hitherto known from India, Burma, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Lombok, Amboina, Celebes, Borneo, Philippine Isl., Formosa, Japan, China, Amoy, Cochinchina, Annam.

Subfam. Conocephalinae.

Genus *Xiphidion* Serville.

- 1831. SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, p. 151.
- 1838. BURMEISTER, Handb. Ent., II, p. 707 (*Xiphidium*).

1853. FIEAER, Lotos, III, p. 170 (*Xiphidium*).
 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 493 (*Xiphidium*).
 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 85.
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 135, p. 8, 10.

Xiphidion longipenne (DeHaan).

1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 189 (*Locusta Xiphidium longipennis*).
 1809. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 274 (*Xiphidium*).
 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Oes. Wien, XLI, p. 512 (*Xiphidium*).
 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), XIII, p. 181 (*Xiphidium*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 278 (*Anisoptera*).
 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges., IV, 3, p. 92.
 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIBAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 54 (*Xiphidium*).
 1009. REHN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 200.
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 135, p. 11 (*Conocephalus Xiphidium longipennis*).
 1913. BOLIVAR, Asoc. Esp. Progr. Cienc., 4a, Cl. Nat., p. 8 (*Conocephalus longipennis*).
 1015. BRUNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 272 (*Xiphidion*).
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededeel., V, 4, p. 169, 200.
 1921. KARNY, Philipp. Journ. Sci., XVIII, 5, p. 608.

1 ♂ from Pahang, and 3 ♀♀ from Kota Tinggi, Johore (August 1917).

Distribution: India, Ceylon, Burma, Penang, Sumatra, Aru, Philippine Isl., Japan, China, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Zanzibar.

Xiphidion longicorne Redtenbacher.

1801. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 513 (*Xiphidium*).
 1900. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 278 (*Avisoptera*).
 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 92.
 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIBAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 55 (*Xiphidium*).
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 135, p. 11 (*Conocephalus Xiphidium longicornis*).

1 ♀ from Long Muan, Barat River, Sarawak (4. Oct. 1920; J. C. Moulton).

Distribution: India, Java, Borneo, Pelew, Yap, Raratonga, Caroline Isl., Japan.

Xiphidion maculatum Le Guillon.

1841. LE GUILLOU, Rev. Zool., p. 294 (*Xiphidium*).
 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 189 (*Locusta Xiphidium lepidata*).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 275 (*lepidum, maculatum*).
 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 515 (*Xiphidium*).
 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), XIII, p. 181 (*Xiphidium*).
 1903. JACOBSON & BIANCHI, Orth. Pseudoneur. Russ., p. 385 (*Xiphidium*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 278 (*Anisoptera*).
 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 93 (1907).
 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIBAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 51 (*Xiphidium*).
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 135, p. 11 (*Conocephalus Xiphidium maculatum*).

1913. BOLIVAR, Asoc. Esp. Progr. Cienc., 4a, Ci. Nat., p. 8 (*Conocephalus maculatus*).
 1915. BRÜNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 272 (*Xiphidion*).
 1915. KARNY, Suppl. Ent., p. 74.
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededel., V, 4, p. 170, 206.
 1921. KARNY, Trop. Naturr., X, 5, p. 70, Fig. 10.
 1921. KARNY, Philipp. Journ. Sci., XVIII, 5, p. 609.

2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ from P. Ayer Merban, near Singapore (14.-16. May 1921; F. N. Chasen).

Distribution: Africa, Madagascar;—South and East Asia: India, Ceylon, Burma, Penang, Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Philippine Isl., Formosa, Amoy, Japan.

Subfam. *Agraecinae*.

Genus *Subria* Stål.

1874. STÅL, Rec. Orth., II, p. 101.
 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XL, p. 433.
 1897. BRONGNIART, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, p. 83.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 255.
 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 51, 57.
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 141, p. 9.

Subria moultonii new spec. (Plate II, fig. 2).

♀. Size stouter than usually in this genus. Colour testaceous, marbled with brownish black.

Vertex conical, distinctly shorter than the first antennal joint, at extreme apex very slightly sulcate. Antennae having the first joint a little incrassate in the apical half of the inner margin; the two first joints beneath black, the others a little infuscated; the upper surface of antennae unicolorous brown, not darker annulated. Eyes globular, prominent. Front shining, on the sides a little darker, with some faintly impressed points. Clypeus ferruginous, mandibles black at their inner margin.

Pronotum nearly saddle-shaped, with two distinct constrictions, the later of which more expressed, near the middle of the disc. The whole surface strongly impressed-punctured. Hind margin roundly produced backwards. The whole pronotum concolorous testaceous, but at the limit between the disc and the lateral lobes a somewhat broad, deeply black, double S-shaped sinuated longitudinal band. Lateral lobes longer than high, without teeth, behind the fore coxae highest, with the lower margin sinuated; humeral sinns distinct, but not very much expressed.

Prosternum without spines. Meso- and metasternum rounded off. Tegmina narrow, broadest near the base, hardly reaching to the tip of ovipositor, rounded at apex, testaceous, marbled with blackish.

Legs somewhat long, yellowish brown, marbled with blackish, unarmed above; hind femora strongly incrassate in the basal half. Genicular lobes acute, but the outer ones of fore femora blunt; on

the hind femora both terminated in a spine. Fore femora beneath on the inner (anterior) margin with 3-4 small spines, on the outer one with 1-3 near the apex. Middle femora on the outer margin 4-5 spined, on the inner unarmed. Hind femora with both margins shortly spined. Fore and middle tibiae a little compressed, rounded above, not sulcate, beneath on both margins spined, above without spines. Foramina linear. Hind tibiae well spined above, beneath with only a few small spines.

Ovipositor darker than the body, compressed, a little narrowed near base, somewhat broader in the middle, with the upper margin nearly straight, the lower one convex, blunt at tip.

Length of body 28.5 mm., of pronotum 10 mm., of tegmina 36 mm., of hind femora 23 mm., of ovipositor 20 mm.

1 ♀ from Barain River, Sarawak (1920; J. C. Moulton).

I have allowed myself the pleasure of naming this interesting new species after its discoverer, Mr. J. C. Moulton of the Raffles Museum at Singapore.

This new species resembles somewhat in colour and size the *Diaphlebus*-group of the *Mecopodinae*, but is distinguished at once by the linear foramina, the strongly produced hind margin of the pronotum and the smaller femoral spines. The vertex is less sulcate than in *Subria sulcata*, the disc of pronotum pale as in *concolor*, *gracilis* and *francata*. But from these species *S. moullonii* differs by its stouter size, the strongly constricted pronotum and the black bands at the sides of the disc.

Subria sulcata Redtenbacher.

- 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 435.
- 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), XIII, p. 180.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 256.
- 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 57.
- 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 141, p. 10.

1 ♀ from Fort Canning, Singapore (10 Dec. 1913), and 1 ♀ from Gilstead Rd., Singapore (Aug. 1917; V. K. coll.).

This species was hitherto known from India, Burma, Cambodia, Siam, and Java. The indication "Alto Amazonas" is to be considered as very doubtful.

Genus *Oxylakis* Redtenbacher.

- 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 447.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 258.
- 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 52, 63.
- 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 141, p. 18.

Oxylakis punctipennis Redtenbacher.

- 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 447.
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 258.
- 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 63.
- 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 141, p. 18.

1 ♀ from Bukit Timah, Singapore (30. VI. 1911), 1 ♀ from Kota Tinggi, Johore (Aug. 1917), and 1 ♀ from Cavanagh Rd., Singapore (4. March 1916; V. Knight coll.).

The species was hitherto known from Singapore and Borneo.

Genus Odontoconus Fritze & Carl.

1908. FRITZE & CARL, Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges., XI, p. 301.
1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 141, p. 35.

Odontoconus robustus n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 3).

♀. Size much stouter than in *O. spinipes*. Brownish ferruginous, unicolorous, but the tegmina with some small blackish spots.

Vertex distinctly longer than the first antennal joint, but shorter than in *O. spinipes*, acute at apex, with a blunt tubercle beneath and a sharp tooth on its upper surface, not divided from the frontal fastigium. Antennae ferruginous, unicolorous, distinctly longer than the body. Eyes somewhat small, but globular, prominent. Front strongly impressed-punctured.

Pronotum broad, as seen from above, without longitudinal keels, the disc roundly turned into the lateral lobes. The whole surface of pronotum with strongly impressed points. The disc plain, with two soft transversal furrows, the fore margin rounded, hind margin truncate. No margin tinged with black. Lateral lobes longer than high, but shorter than in *O. spinipes*, with the anterior angle rounded off; the lower margin oblique, sinking posteriorly, with a short spine near the anterior angle; hind angle rounded off, humeral sinus scarcely perceptible.

Tegmina reaching across the basal half of ovipositor, narrow, broadest near base, rounded at apex; fore margin distinctly sinuate, hind margin nearly straight. Near the fore margin the space between the transversal veins black, the veins themselves ferruginous; behind the radial veins some small blackish spots. Subcosta and radial vein distinctly separate in the basal half, nearly in contact in the apical half. Radial vein without a distinct sector. Wings pale greyish.

All femora strongly compressed, unarmed above. Fore femora beneath with 5-6 spines on both margins; the inner (anterior) genicular lobe acute, the outer one blunt. Middle femora with 7-8 spines on the outer, 3 in the basal half of the inner margin; the outer genicular lobe obtuse, the inner one acute. Hind femora with both margins spinose and the genicular lobes produced into a short spine. Fore and middle tibiae without spines above, strongly spined beneath on both margins. Foramina linear. Hind tibiae above and beneath on both margins spined.

Prosternum with two long, sharp spines. Mesosternal lobes produced into a short, erect spine. Metasternal lobes triangular, terminated in a blunt tubercle. Anal segment truncate, in the middle somewhat excavated. Cerci crossed, in the basal half very

:stout, in the apical half narrowed to a sharp spine. Ovipositor nearly as long as the hind femora, with both margins curved, acute at the tip. Subgenital plate triangular, emarginate at apex, with the lobes short, rounded.

♀. Length of body 37.5 mm., of pronotum 10.5 mm., of tegmina 32 mm., of hind femora 20 mm., of ovipositor 19.6 mm.

1 ♀ from Bukit Timah, Singapore (23. Aug. 1911).

There was one species only hitherto known of this genus, *O. spinipes* from Borneo, from which *O. robustus* easily may be distinguished by the characters given above.

Genus *Peracca* Griffini.

1897. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat., XII, 306, p. 1.
 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 55, 78.
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 141, p. 35.

Peracca conspicuithorax Griffini.

1897. GRIFFINI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat., XII, 306, p. 2.
 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 78.
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 141, p. 36.

Of this very fine species, a single specimen only was hitherto known to science, a ♂ from Perak; in the collection of the Museum at Torino (Italy).

The Raffles Museum possesses 1 ♂ from Bukit Lantai, Sungai Ujong (Knight coll., July 1910).

Subfam. Copiphorinae.

Genus *Eumegalodon* Brongniart.

1835. BRULLÉ, Hist. Nat. Ins., IX, p. 156 (*Megalodon*, nec SOWERBY).
 1838. BURMISTER, Handb. Ent., II, p. 724 (*Megalodon*, nec SOWERBY).
 1839. SERVILLE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Orth., p. 536 (*Megalodon*, nec SOWERBY).
 1840. BLANCHARD, Hist. Nat. Ins., III, p. 28 (*Megalodon*, nec SOWERBY).
 1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 210 (*Locusta Megalodon*).
 1809. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 231 (*Lesina*), 334 (*Megalodon*).
 1891. REETENBAUER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 356 (*Megalodon*).
 1892. BRONGNIART, Bull. Soc. Nat. France, LX, p. clxxvi.
 1892. BRONGNIART, N. Arch. Mus., (3), III, p. 279.
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 289 (*Lesina*, *Eumegalodon*).
 1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 1, 6.
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 139, p. 7.

Eumegalodon vaginatus n. sp.

♀. Brownish testaceous, with the tegmina and legs greyish brown.

Cheeks with a blunt wrinkle, running from the eyes to the outer margin of mandibles. Front laterally with a rough impressed punctation, reddish castaneous, in the middle part very finely

punctured, shining black. At the lower margin (at clypeal suture) very little prominent, without a distinct tubercle. Clypeus and the upper part of labrum testaceous, mandibles castaneous, at the tip with the lower part of labrum shining blackish. Antennae brownish testaceous, with some darker, remote rings, at the base verdure beneath; the first antennal joint beneath blackish. Vertex tumescent at base, twice as long as the first antennal segment, sharply pointed, directed forwards; above testaceous, beneath black. Eyes globular, prominent, testaceous.

Prozona of pronotum with a sharp, upwards directed spine on each anterior angle, and after it a small and narrow projection, bearing two sharp spines of the same length as the projection, and three smaller ones; mesozona with a similar projection, ending in a long sharp spine, and before and behind it with two shorter ones. Disc between these projections with two dark spots and behind two smaller ones; metazona at the posterior margin on each side with three long, sharp spines (one of them directed upwards, one backwards, and one sideways), and a little one before these. Lateral lobes with some black touches; anterior margin bearing three small spines, the third of which at the angle.

Tegmina short and narrow, widest near the apex, reaching not beyond the tip of abdomen, with some small dark spots, above testaceous at the base.

Fore femora beneath at the anterior margin with 4 strong spines, at the posterior unarmed; above with 5 at the anterior and 4 at the posterior margin, and one in the middle before the knees; the inner (anterior) genicular lobe spined, the outer one acute, but without a spine. Middle femora beneath at the anterior margin with 5, at the posterior without spines; above with 5 spines at the anterior margin, and one on the surface before the knee, but unarmed at the posterior margin; genicular lobes spined. Hind femora strongly spined beneath, with spined genicular lobes, above without spines.

Ovipositor longer than the whole body, curved upwards at base, and then nearly straight. Cerci ♀ short and heavy, acute at apex. Subgenital plate (♀) semicircularly emarginated, with the lobes produced into a short spine.

Length of body 51.5 mm., of pronotum 17 mm., of tegmina 31.5 mm., of hind femora 31 mm., of ovipositor 64 mm.

1 ♀ from Gunong Pulai, Johore, 2000'; Aug. 1905: presented by C. B. Kloss.

This species resembles *E. ensifer* in its whole appearance, the fore femora spined above, and the short tegmina, but the formation of front, the small lateral projections of pronotum, and the apined subgenital plate of ♀ agree better with the Bornean *E. blanchardi*. Therefore *vaginalis* cannot be confounded with one of these, especially since the ovipositor is distinctly longer than in any other species.

To the same species belongs perhaps also a very small ♂ larva (length of body 7 mm) from Gunong Kledang, Perak (2646'; Nov. 1916), with two pairs of very long spines and some tubercles at the disc of pronotum. General colour pale, reddish brown longitudinal stripes on each side of body reaching from the eyes to the end of abdomen. All legs pale above, blackish beneath; hind femora above also with two narrow dark stripes.



Fig. 34. Pronotum of a young *Eumegalodon* (?), seen from the right side. Enlarged.

Eumegalodon intermedius n. sp.

♂, ♀. Greyish brown. Cheeks without a distinct wrinkle. Front smooth, but not shining, of the same colour as the body: beneath at clypeal suture with a distinct tubercle, but less prominent than in *E. ensifer*. Mouth black, clypeus with the upper part of labrum and the base of mandibles testaceous. Antennae greyish testaceous, darker annulated. Vertex blunt, but little longer than the first antennal joint, curved upwards. Eyes globular, prominent.

Pronotum shaped as in *ensifer*; the lateral projections large, horizontally produced, with more and shorter spines than in *raginatus*. Anterior and posterior margin spined as in *raginatus*, but the upper spine behind less upwards directed than in the former species. Tegmina twice as long as abdomen, narrowed in the middle, broadly rounded in the apical half.

Genicular lobes as in *raginatus*. Fore femora beneath at the anterior margin with 4 strong spines, at the posterior unarmed: above with 3 at the anterior and 3-4 at the posterior margin, but without a spine on the upper surface before the knee. Middle femora beneath at the anterior margin with 4, at the posterior without spines: above with only one spine near the middle of the anterior margin. Hind femora as in *raginatus*.

Anal segment of ♂ roundly emarginated, with acute lobes. Cerci (♂) heavy, blunt. Subgenital plate of ♂ deeply cut out, with blunt styles. Ovipositor shorter than the body, but reaching distinctly beyond the tip of tegmina, somewhat directed upwards, nearly straight. Subgenital plate of ♀ semicircularly emarginated, with acute lobes.

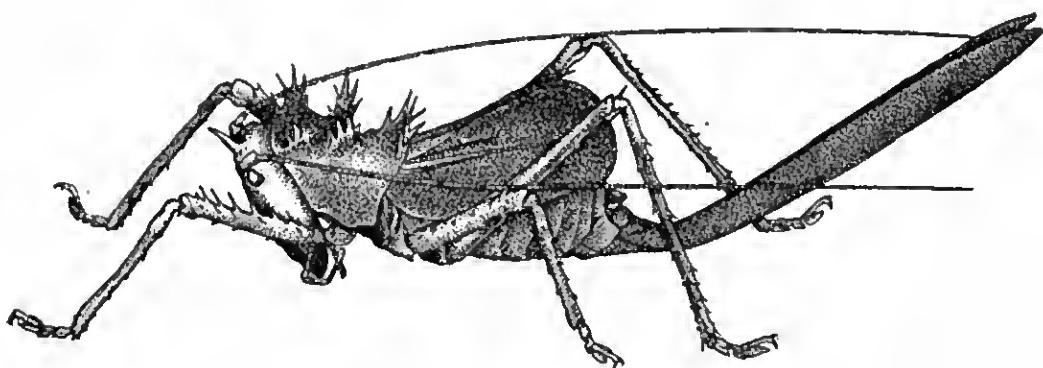
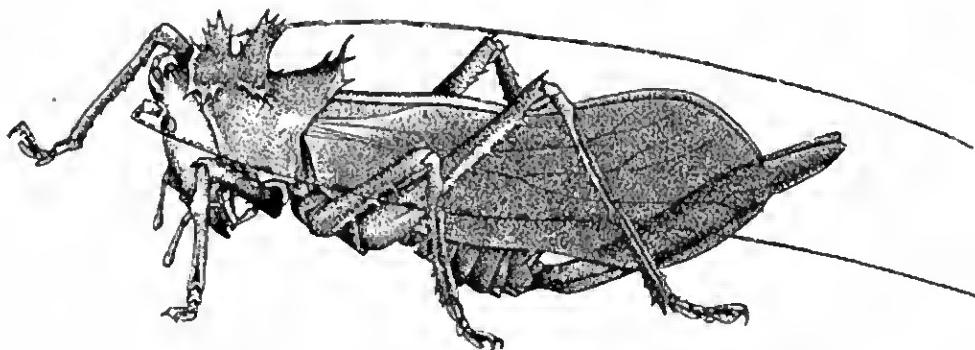


Fig. 35. ♀ of *Eumecgalodon intermedius* (above) and *E. vaginatus* (beneath). Natural size. Del. Soedirman.

	♂	♀
Length of body	46 mm.	49 mm.
" " pronotum	23 "	21 "
" " tegmina	50 "	59 "
" " hind femora	24 "	30.5 "
" " ovipositor	—	44 "

1 ♂ from Sempam River, Pahang (1100'; 18. 1907; presented by G. Kruger), and 1 ♀ from Bukit Segana (April 1904; from Dr. Gimlette).

This species agrees in its whole appearance especially the large tegmina, with *E. blanchardi* from Borneo, but by above spined fore femora, the large projections of pronotum and the presence of frontal tubercle approaches *E. ensifer*. The shape of subgenital plate in ♀ is intermediate between the two mentioned species.

Eumegalodon was hitherto known only from the Sundaic Islands, but not yet from the Malay Peninsula. The two species here described from the Malay Peninsula are both new, and well distinguished by the above given characters from the insular forms *ensifer* and *blanchardi*. From *Lesina lutescens*, described by Walker as a Hetrodide (!), is a larval form only known, belonging after Kirby also to this genus, but not satisfactorily characterized, and must therefore be considered as a doubtful species. From the two others, my two new species may be distinguished by means of the following table:

Comparative Table of the Species of *Eumegalodon*.

	E. VAGINATUS.	ENSIFER,	INTERMEDIUS.	BLANCHARDI.
Vertex	long, sharply pointed, directed forwards		Shorter, more blunt, curved upwards	
Frontal tubercle at clypeal suture	scarceely perceptible	large, prominent	distinct, but little prominent	absent
Lateral projections of the disc of pronotum	small and narrow, with long spines		large, horizontally produced	small, directed upwards
Tegmina	reaching not beyond the tip of abdomen	1½ times as long as abdomen	twice as long as abdomen	2½ times as long as abdomen
Fore and middle femora above		Strongly spined		without spines
Ovipositor	longer than the whole body		Shorter than the body	
Lobes of subgenital plate of ♀	produced into a short spine	rounded	acute	produced into a sharp spine

Genus Euconocephalus Karny.

1907. KARNY, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, IV, 3, p. 4, 39.
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 139, p. 33.

***Euconocephalus indicus* (Redtenbacher).**

1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 213 (*Locusta Conocephalus verrugera*, nec SERVILLE).
 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 403 (*Conocephalus*).
 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), XIII, p. 180 (*Conocephalus*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 249 (*Conocephaloïdes*).
 1909. MAXWELL-LEFROY, Ind. Ins. Life, p. 98 (*Conocephalus*).
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 139, p. 34.
 1920. KARNY, Zool.-Mededel., V, 4, p. 162, 205.

1 ♂ from Singapore (1913); 1 ♀ from Bukit Kntu, Selangor (April 1915), and 2 ♀♀ without indication of locality.

Hitherto known from China, India, Himalaya, Burma, Tenasserim, Penang, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Australia.

***Euconocephalus picteti* (Redtenbacher).**

1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 410 (*Conocephalus*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 249 (*Conocephaloïdes*).
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 139, p. 34.

1 grey brown ♀ (hitherto unknown) from Long Mujan, Baram River, Sarawak (4. Oct. 1920; J. C. Moulton).

Ovipositor straight, shorter than the hind femora. Subgenital plate trapezodial, broadly emarginated at apex, with acute lobes.

Length of body 30.5 mm., of vertex 1.7 mm., of pronotum 7.5 mm., of tegmina 39.5 mm., of hind femora 23 mm., of ovipositor 20 mm.

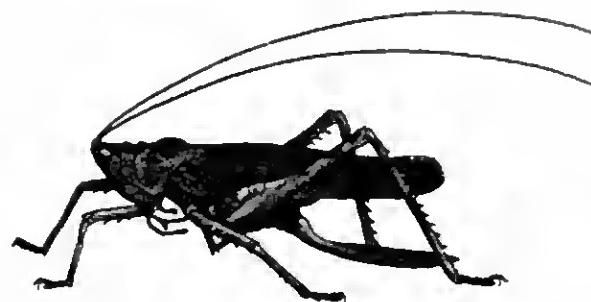
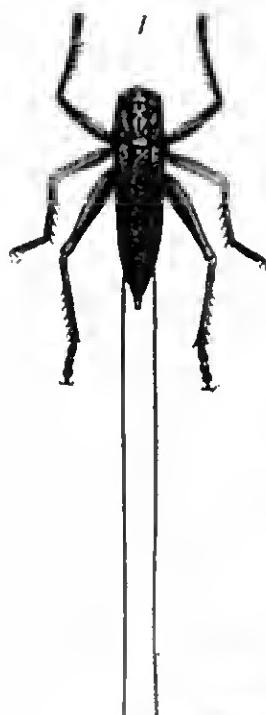
Hitherto known from Perak, Malacca, and Sumatra.

***Euconocephalus mucro* (Dellaan).**

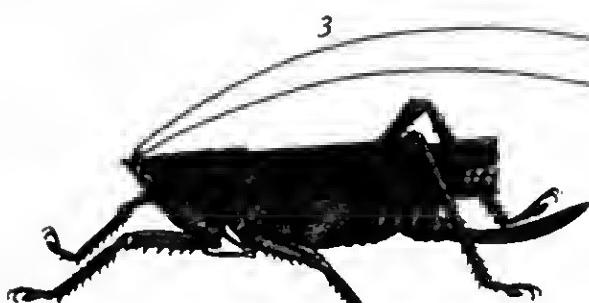
1842. DE HAAN, Temminck, Verh., Orth., p. 212 (*Locusta Conocephalus*).
 1869. WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 323 (*Conocephalus*).
 1894. BOLIVAR, Viaje al Pacif., Ins., p. 88 (*Conocephalus sobrinus*).
 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 413 (*Conocephalus sobrinus*).
 1904. KRAUSZE, Ins. Börse, XXI (*Conocephalus sobrinus*).
 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 249 (*Conocephaloïdes sobrinus*).
 1909. REHN, Bühl. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XXVI, 13, p. 204 (*Conocephalus sobrinus*).
 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 139, p. 34 (*sobrinus*).
 1915. BRUNNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 270 (*sobrinus*).
 1920. KARNY, Zool. Mededel., V, 4, p. 162, 205.

3 pale green specimens from Cavauagh Rd., Singapore (May 1910; V. Knight coll.; ♂); Long Loba, Baram River, Sarawak (Dec. 1920; J. C. Moulton; ♀), and Baram, Sarawak (15. Sept. 1920; J. C. Moulton; ♀).

The specimen from Singapore has the vertex a very little more blunt at apex than the two Bornean ones, but agrees otherwise perfectly with them in all characters.

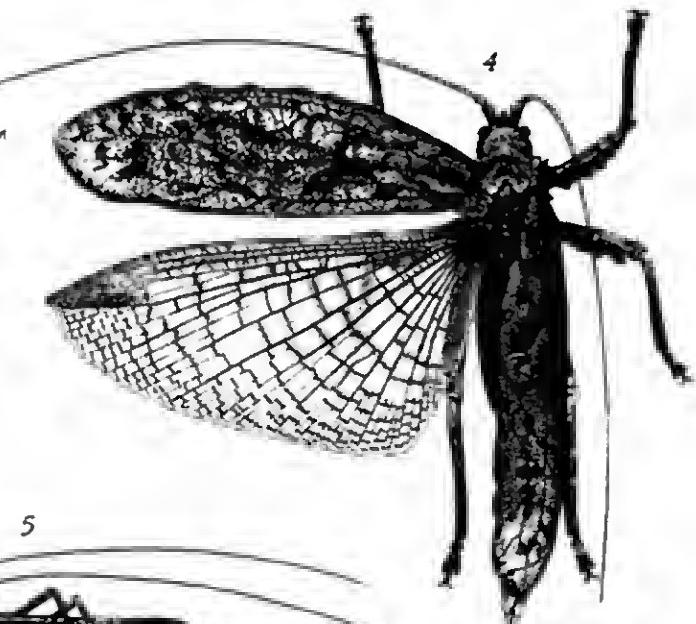


Subria moultoni ♀

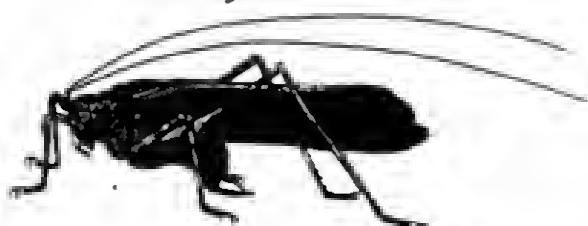


Odontoconus robustus ♀

Gryllacris
griffinii ♂



5



Poecilopsyrus octoseriata ♂

Olcinia
excisa ♀

3. $\Delta \rho = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0.0005 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (Density difference between air and water)

4. $\rho_{\text{air}} = 1.225 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Distribution: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Lombok, Philippine Isl.

***Euconocephalus pallidus* (Redtenbacher).**

- 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 414 (*Conocephalus*).
- 1893. BRUNNER v. W., Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), XIII, p. 180 (*Conocephalus*).
- 1904. KRAUSZE, Ins. Börse, XXI (*Conocephalus*).
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 250 (*Conocephaloïdes*).
- 1909. MAXWELL-LEFROY, Ind. Ina. Life, p. 90 (*Conocephalus*).
- 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 139, p. 35.
- 1912. KARNY, Abb. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, XIV, 2, p. 4, 20.
- 1913. BOLIVAR, Asoc. Esp. Progr. Cienc., 4a, Cl. Nat., p. 8.
- 1915. BRUNER, Univ. Stud. Lincoln, XV, 2, p. 209.
- 1915. KARNY, Suppl. Ent., p. 74.
- 1921. KARNY, Philipp. Journ. Sci., XVIII, 5, p. 607.

1 brown ♂ from Lio Matu, Baram River, Sarawak (20. Oct. 1920; J. C. Moulton), and 1 green ♀ from Gilstead Rd., Singapore (Febr. 1917; V. Knight.).

The ♂ agrees in all characters with the typical *pallidus*, but has somewhat shorter tegmina: length of body 33.5 mm., of tegmina 37 mm., of hind femora 20 mm.

Distribution: India, Ceylon, Burma, Tonkin, Penang, Singapore, Java, Borneo, Philippine Isl., Formosa, Tshushima, New Guinea.

***Euconocephalus nasutus* (Thunberg).**

- 1798. DONOVAN, Ins. China, pl. 11, f. 2 (*Locusta acuminata*, nec LINNAEUS).
- 1815. THUNBERG, Mem. Acad. Petersb., XV, p. 273 (*Conocephalus*).
- 1862. BRUNNER v. W., Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, p. 93 (*Conocephalus acuminatus*).
- 1891. REDTENBACHER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XLI, p. 416 (*Conocephalus acuminatus*).
- 1903. JACOBSON & BIANCHI, Orth. Pseudoneur. Russ., p. 383 (*Conocephalus acuminatus*).
- 1906. KIRBY, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 250 (*Conocephaloïdes*).
- 1908. MATSUMURA & SHIRAKI, Journ. Coll. Agric., Sapporo, III, 1, p. 40 (*Conocephalus acuminatus*).
- 1912. KARNY, Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 139, p. 35 (*acuminatus*).

1 dark, grey green ♀ from Long Mujan, Baram River, Sarawak (4. Oct. 1920; J. C. Moulton), smaller than the typical form:

Length of body 32.5 mm., of tegmina 39.5 mm., of hind femora 23 mm., of ovipositor 21 mm.

Hitherto known from China, Japan, Siam, India, and Java.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

(Del. Raden Soedirman Atmosaprodjo.)

- Fig. 1. *Gryllacris griffinii* new spec., ♂.
- Fig. 2. *Subria moultonii* new spec., ♀.
- Fig. 3. *Odontoconus robustus* new spec., ♀.
- Fig. 4. *Olcinia excisa* new spec., ♀.
- Fig. 5. *Poecilopsyrta octoscriata* (DeHaan), ♂.

Observations upon some coins obtained in Malaya and particularly from Trengganu, Kelantan and Southern Siam.

By SIR J. A. S. BUCKNILL, M.A.
President of the Numismatic Society of India.

In the course of my residence in the Malay Peninsula (1914-1920) I was constantly on the look-out for unusual coins: but I found that, with the exception of common currency—nearly always much worn—of neighbouring countries such as China, the Dutch East Indies, Sarawak, British North Borneo, Siam, French Indo-China, Japan and India, there was very little of interest obtainable. Occasionally one met with abraded V. O. C. Dutch Doits of the 18th century which were current in Malacca prior to the British occupation and in the early days in Penang and Singapore; rubbed one cent pieces of the 1810 issue of Penang and four-Kapang copper money of 1804 emanating from the British Settlement of Beneoolen (Fort Marlboro') in Sumatra were sometimes come across as were also a few of the commoner copper tokens issued between 1804 and 1836 by British Merchants in the Peninsula; but, in the main, the results were disappointing and I imagine there must have been a good many collectors over the ground before my time. However, in the present paper, I am attempting to give some account of my very amateurish numismatic investigations and a short description of the small number of rarer coins which came under my notice. My personal interest in the indigenous currency emanating from various Sultanates was stimulated by the discovery of specimens of the pewter coinage of Trengganu, Kelantan and Kedah in a small earth-eaked lot of coins which I bought at a venture from a Chinese at Singapore in 1917.

In the autumn of 1918 I had to visit Trengganu on official business and stayed there for nearly three weeks: this State, owing to its inaccessibility except by sea, is the least known and most backward of those in British Malaya. Through the kindness of the Hon. Mr. J. L. Humphreys, the resident representative of the High Commissioner, I, then, and subsequently, received much information as to the currency of the locality and numerous specimens of coins found there; and as if to impress one with the importance of not attaching to the locality of a "find" any local origin I may mention that I obtained from this out-of-the-way spot such curious diversities as a Spanish dollar of Charles III dated 1786 counterstamped with the head of our George III, an American Jackson "donkey" Cent of 1834, a Maria Theresa dollar of 1780, a brass Nuremberg reich-pfennig (calculating counter) of the 18th century and a six stiver silver piece of 1771 from the mint of Dordrecht in Holland.

From the Hon. Mr. H. W. Thomson, the then acting British Adviser in the State of Kelantan, I received several interesting pewter pieces issued by the Sultans of that country and by His Siamese Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of the Province of Patani Hia Excellence Phya Dejaunjit I was sent quite a number of pewter coins coming from local mints at the towns of Patani, Yaring and Saiburi. I think that some of these issues may be, as yet, undescribed but unless one has easy access to Numismatic Periodicals (which here unfortunately I have not) it is very difficult to say so with confidence; and I am submitting these notes for publication more with the hope of gaining further than of giving novel information. I must express to many gentlemen, amongst whom I must mention Mr. J. P. Moquette and Mr. W. H. Valentine, my grateful thanks for much help in deciphering what are to me very difficult scripts. Where I am responsible for transcriptions I put them forward only as approximately accurate and the translations as free.

Trengganu Coinage and Gold Coins from Malaya.

This State lies on the Eastern seaboard of the Peninsula between latitude $4^{\circ} 30'$ and $5^{\circ} 45'$ North. Its area is estimated at 6,000 square miles and its population was in 1911 reported to be slightly over 150,000; with the exception of 10 Europeans, about 4,000 Chinese and 500 persons of other nationalities, the people were of Malay race and Moslem religion. It came under British protection in 1909 having been for a long period prior to that date under the somewhat nominal Suzerainty of Siam: but, owing to its lying off the regular trade routes, being shut in by high mountain ranges and almost unapproachable except by sea, its development has been very slow; and even when I visited the country in 1918 there were practically no roads and no railway or telegraph: it produces however quantities of tin and wolfram. I did not find, in such books as I was able to consult with the somewhat scanty numismatic literature at my disposal, very much written on the coinage of this country. I particularly regret my inability to consult the American Journal of Numismatics which, I understand, contains important contributions to the study of Malayan coinage.

Professor H. C. Millies in his admirable, posthumously published, work "Recherches sur les monnaies des Indigènes de L'Archipel Indien et de la Péninsule Malaise" (La Haye; Martinus Nijhoff, 1871) devotes barely three and a half out of 180 pages of his quarto volume to Trengganu: but, though he refers to several tin coins of which he figures ten and all of which he speculatively ascribes to this State, he is frankly quite dubious as to their true provenance: and I personally am somewhat doubtful if many or indeed any of them really emanated from Trengganu. An Austrian named Joseph Haas, who was at one time a Consul at Bangkok, published in 1880 at Shanghai an interesting article entitled "Siamese Coinage:" in writing of Trengganu, then under Siamese protection, he alleges that that State had issued Silver Quarter

Reals (a Real being presumably a Spanish dollar), Copper Kepings and Pewter "Pichis" or "Pitis." My own information has been chiefly derived from the Hon. Mr. J. L. Humphreys than whom no one has ever enjoyed better opportunities of obtaining an accurate knowledge of matters in Trengganu: he has lived for a number of years in the Capital often being the only European in the town and always in the closest touch with the Court and the best educated section of the community; whilst, in addition, he knows most intimately the language and its caligraphy. As a preface to my observations I think it may be convenient to give a tabulated list of the Sultans, the ruling line of which is believed to run from the seventeenth century: the dates are, so far as I could ascertain, substantially correct though it is believed that there were some short interregna.

Name of Sultan. Hegira date. A.D.

Zenalabidin I. ? to 1135 ? to 1722

Mansur I. 1135-1208 1722-1793.

Millies, who could only ascertain the names of two of the Sultans, designates (p. 148), on apparently good authority, this Ruler as "Padoukah Sri Soultán Mansour Riáyat Schâh, fils du feu sultan Zeinou l'âbidin."

Zenalabidin II. 1208-1223 1793-1808

Millies (p. 149) designates this ruler as "Padouka Sri Soultán Zeinou-l'âbidin, fils du Sultan Mansour."

Ahmad I. 1223-1242 1808-1826

A.H. 1222: i.e. A.D. 1807-8, is the date borne by some of the tin coins which Millies speculatively ascribes to Trengganu.

Abdulrahman. 1242-1246 1826-1830 No issue of coinage.

Daud. 1246 1830 No issue of coinage.

Mansur II. 1246-1252 1830-1836

Mr. Humphreys states that (a) prior to the reign of Mansur II at least two types of Gold coins were known. (b) In Mansur III's reign one issue of pewter "pitis" took place: 960 = \$1.

Herr Haas writes that an issue of Copper Kepings occurred in 1835.

British Merchants in Malaya issued a copper Keping inscribed "Trengganu" and dated A.H. 1251. (1835-6).

Muhammed. 1252-1255 1836-1839

No issue of coinage. The Malay writer Abdullah bin Abdul Kader states writing in 1838 that "pitis" in Trengganu ran 3840 to the dollar.

Omar. 1255-1293 1839-1876

1848-49 (A.H. 1265) and 1854-55 (A.H. 1271). Issue of pewter "pitis." 960 of these coins said to equal one dollar.

Ahmad II. 1293-1299 1876-1881 No issue of coinage.

Zenalabidin III. 1299-1347 1881-1918

His Highness Sir 'Zeinal Abdin ibni Almerhum Ahmad K.O.M.G., Sultan. 1892-3 (A.H. 1310). Issue of pewter ten Keping pieces. 1907-8 (A.H. 1325). Issue of pewter one cent and half cent pieces.

A son of Zenala- 1337-1338 1918-1919 No issue of coinage.
bidin III. This youth only reigned a few months and then abdicated in favour of his younger brother.

Present ruler, 1338- ? 1919- ? 1920 (but coins are another son dated A.H. 1325). Issue of pewter. One cent of Zenala- piece from the A.H. 1325 die materially altered
bidin III.

Before referring in detail to the coinage it is perhaps desirable that I should give a few words of explanation as to the names by which the coins are known and as to their relative value.

The "piehi" or "piti" is essentially a pewter coin: it seems to have varied in value very much at different times just as it has in size.

Mr. Humphreys tells me that at one time no less than 3840 of these pitis were required to equal a dollar and Millies, at p. 147 of his work quoted above, writes:—

"Un savant Malai, qui a publié plusieurs ouvrages dans sa langue, Abdoullah, fils d'Abdoul-Kader, fit en 1838 un voyage de Singapore à Kalantan sur la côte orientale de la presqu'île. "Judicieux observateur il nota ce qu'il vit de plus remarquable "et pour plaisir aux Anglais il publia le récit de son voyage en "malai à Singapore en 1838,¹ ayant surtout pour but d'expliquer "à ses compatriotes combien le Gouvernement juste et libéral des "Anglais est préférable à la tyrannie, l'injustice et la barbarie des "petits despotes malais. En parlant de l'état de Tréngganou ou

1. Bahwa ini Kesah pu-layar-an Abdullah, ben Abdul-Kadir, Munshi-Deri Singapura Ka-Kalantan. Turkarang ulih-nya. Singapura. 1254-1838, in 8° (Publié aussi en caractères malais).

"Trangganou sur la côte orientale, qui jadis acquit quelque renomme et joua, encore dans la siècle passé, un assez grand rôle dans les relations politiques de la péninsule, mais qui maintenant est tombé dans un profond avilissement, il fait aussi mention des monnaies du pays. Il dit (p. 48) que la monnaie d'échange à Trangganou est de 3840 pitis d'étain pour une piastre."

I am not quite sure at what precise date the "pitis" bore such a low value but I imagine that it was in the early years of the nineteenth century when the dollar, piastre or rial referred to meant the Spanish dollar of commerce then current practically throughout Malaya and worth rather over five shillings. But apparently the later and now generally remembered table of values is as follows:—

30 Pitis	=	1 Kēnēri (this was not a coin)
4 Kēnēri	=	1 Kupang
4 Kupang	=	1 Mas (<i>i.e.</i> Sa'mas)
2 Mas or		
8 Kupang or } =		1 Rial (<i>i.e.</i> Dollar)
960 Pitis		

The word "piti" is said by some to be derived from the Siamese, though Millies thinks it may have a Javanese origin. The word "Kupang" must not be confounded with the word "Keping" mentioned by Haas. The former (which means simply "a fourth") does not, I think, designate a coin at all; the latter is a word of Javanese origin and in Malay gives the idea of "a flat piece;" it has been extensively used in Malaya as the name of and on numerous kinds of money of which perhaps the best known are the bronze 1, 2, 3 and 4 Kapang pieces issued by the East India Company between 1783 and 1804, for its Settlement at Bencoolen (Fort Marlborough) in Sumatra and the many varieties of 1 and 2 Keping bronze tokens minted to the order of and issued between 1804 and 1840 by British Merchants trading in the Straits Settlements or used all over the Peninsula and Archipelago. The one Keping or Kapang piece was as a rule about the size of a Dutch duit and 400 were equivalent to a Spanish dollar.

Pewter pieces of ten Kepings were issued in Trengganu in 1892-3.

The word "Mas" simply means Gold in the Malay language.

Since the time when Trengganu came under British protection in 1909 and no doubt, but to a less extent, before that date, the currency of the Straits Settlements has been in force but side by side with the local pewter. All "pitis" however are now obsolete and only the Cent issues current. The pewter Cents issued by Zenalabidin III were called "White" cents from their colour; the Straits Bronze cents were similarly known as "Red" cents. Four of Zenalabidin's cents equalled in value three Straits' cents; as 100 Straits cents make one Straits dollar (now fixed at a value of 2 shillings 4 pence) so do 133½ of Zenalabidin III's pewter cents.

But owing to the then high price of tin the cents of the 1920 Trengganu issue have been placed on an equal footing with the Straits' cents. It will, one would imagine, be somewhat confusing to have two very similar pewter coins of the same denomination and face value (one cent) but actually of different worth synchronously current.

I will now endeavour to deal, so far as I can, with the coinage in detail.

A. *Gold: from Trengganu and other neighbouring places.*

Mr. Humphreys says (writing in 1919) that "Before Mansur II it is known that "there were two gold coins at least."

"(1). Mas sa-Kupang = 120 pitis ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a dollar)

"(2). Sa-Mas = 480 pitis (= 4 Kupang); a half dollar."

He means by this that gold coins were made in Trengganu at one time. He adds "When the gold coins were made, gold was at \$20.25 a tahil (or less); now it is \$72."

He sent me three gold coins from Trengganu.

(1). An octagonal coin: dull yellow gold; size about 17.5 mm.; weight about 38.8 grains. On one side in Arabic are the words "Sultan Sulaiman." On the other side in Arabic the words "Khalifat-ul-moémimin" (i.e. Commander of the Faithful). This coin was obtained in Trengganu in March, 1920.

It appears, however, to be almost exactly similar to that figured by Millies (plate XXIII Fig. 242) and ascribed by him to Johore. Millies states that this ruler is "Sultan Soleiman Schâh" who was Sultan "Selon une opinion assez probable, de 1722 jusqu'en 1754 ou 1759." [Pl. III, fig. 1].

(2). An octagonal coin; dull yellow gold; but somewhat clipped so that it appears almost circular. It looks rather as if it had been subjected to heat but is clear enough; size about 11.5 mm.; weight about 7.4 grains. On one side is again "Sultan Sulaiman" and on the other "Khalifat-ul-moémimin."

This coin corresponds almost exactly with Millies' plate XXIII Fig. 243 (Johore). In sending me this coin which was obtained in Trengganu in September, 1920, Mr. Humphreys speaks of it as called a "dinar." [Pl. III, fig. II].

(3) A circular coin; bright yellow gold; size about 9 mm. weight about 9.4 grains. On one side in Arabic is "Shah Alami;" on the other side "Malik-ul-Adil" (The Just King). This was obtained in Trengganu in June, 1920. [Pl. III, fig. III]. This coin is a puzzle. A large number of numismatists have seen it but are unable to say where it comes from. Personally I thought it might be from Atjeh (Acheen) in North Sumatra but Mr. J. P. Moquette of Weltevreden, Java, points out that "Malik-ul-Adil" does not occur on coins from that place, though "Sultan-al-Adil" is common on coins both from Atjeh and Borneo; but he cannot guess its provenance. Mr. Allan of the British Museum and Mr.

Howland of the American Numismatic Society were equally doubtful, though the latter suggests it belongs to some Malay Peninsula State. Mr. Valentine thinks it does come from Acheen as the name "Shah Alam" occurs on some of the gold coins of that locality in a longer legend "Paduka Shah Alam" (see Millies Plates XVI). Mr. J. Schulman of Amsterdam is, however, certain that it is not from Acheen, but thinks it emanated from some small South Indian State (possibly of Beejapur) owing to its type and characters. But Mr. Gravely of the Madras Museum is disposed to think it was issued by one of the Mughal Emperors. The mere finding of coins in a particular place, it need hardly be pointed out is not of much value in fixing where they were minted but the fact is that we are still somewhat ignorant as to the coinage of the native States of Malaya; and very slender reasons have been at times assigned for attributing a specimen to a particular locality. An example of this slight groundwork may be seen in the case of those ten coins which Millies ascribes to Trengganu. He writes, (p. 145. I venture to give a translation of his French text), after discussing various specimens which he attributes to Kedah and Johore.—"We have not been able to discover any coins, which can with certainty be assigned to the other petty States of the central portion of the Malay Peninsula, but we must here mention a group of tin coins, of which, although of very simple appearance, the identification presents some difficulties. These pieces only, as a rule, show mere titles, either on the obverse, or spread over the two faces, sometimes with, but frequently without, a date." He then, in a paragraph too long for quotation here, indicates the features common to the group. These are the presence of the words (in Arabic script) "Le Roi de Juste" or "Le Calife des Croyants." (i.e. "Ma'lék-ul-Adil and Khalifat-ul-Moúminin"), either alone or in combination. The reason why he thinks that these coins should be attributed to Trengganu is because the Malay gentleman Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir in his book to which I have referred above, says, in writing of the tin currency of that State "Elles pourtent

pour empreinte les mots جلیل کلی (i.e. Malik-al-

Adil) et sont de la grandeur de nos dutes." Professor Millies therefore comes to the conclusion "Il me semble par cette notice très probable, que toutes les monnaies citées de cette classe appartiennent à l'état malai de Traugganou."

Millies is at any rate generally regarded as correct in attributing coins such as No. 1 and No. 2 described above to Johore but no Gold coins are known with certainty to have been issued from any other Peninsula State. So Nos. 1 and 2 may be eliminated from consideration as Trengganu coins.

It is, perhaps, convenient, as these were the only gold coins which were acquired by me personally, to refer here; in order

to group them together, to the small collection of little gold coins which are in the Raffles Museum at Singapore and which, obtained in Malaya—some quite recently—seem to be perhaps of local origin. These coins have been kindly placed at my disposal for the purposes of this paper by Major J. C. Moulton, o. b. e., the Director of the Raffles Museum: casts of them have been examined by Mr. J. P. Moquette of Weltevreden, Java and I have been fortunate enough to be able to avail myself of his observations upon them.

They are eight in number:—

(A) An octagonal coin: rather bright yellow gold: size about 13 mm.: weight about 9.5 grains.

On one side in Arabic are the words "Sultan Abdul Sjah" and on the other "Chalifat al Muminin."

This coin was obtained at Klang, a town in the State of Selangor on the West coast of the Peninsula, and was presented in 1911 to the Raffles Museum by an Arab curio-dealer named Ismail with whom the Museum had frequent dealings.

Mr. Moquette writes of this coin that it is similar to the one figured by Millies in his work mentioned above as fig. 241 on Pl. XXIII: and gives the legends thus

Millies, who ascribes the coin to Johore, states (p. 143) that it would appear that there were three kings of that State named "Abdou-l-Djalil Shah:" the dates of their respective reigns seem somewhat uncertain: the 1st, however, appears to have been in power during part of the latter half of the 16th Century; the 2nd in the 17th Century and the 3rd at the beginning of the 18th Century: it is to the last of these Sultans to whom Millies attributes the coin figured by him.

The English writer Alexander Hamilton who visited Johore in 1703 speaks in his volume "A new account of the East-Indies. [London. 1739.] of the macei [mas] of Johor, a gold piece, of the value of about 3s 6d" [Pl. III, Fig. IV.]

(B) An octagonal coin: bright yellow gold: size about 12 mm.: weight about 9.8 grains.

This coin is similar to No. 1 (the preceding) but is somewhat smaller and, according to Mr. Moquette, from quite another die.

This coin was given to the Hon. Mr. W. G. Maxwell, o.m.g. (now Chief Secretary in the Federated Malay States) by the ex-Sultan of Rhio and presented by Mr. Maxwell to the Raffles Museum in 1919. It is interesting to notice (as showing how familiar with these kinds of coins the older Malay gentlemen were).

that Mr. Maxwell writes that the ex-Sultan told him that the coin was "a Rhio coin." To students of the history of Malaya the close dynastic connection between Johore and Rhio is of course very familiar. [Pl. III, Fig. V.]

(C) A circular coin: dull yellow gold: diameter about 13.5 mm.: weight about 9.5 grains: a well executed coin.

There seems no doubt that this coin is of the State of Acehen in North Sumatra.

On one side in Arabic appears the legend "Sri Paduka Sultanah Inajat Sjah" (i.e. the usual honorific titles) and on the other "Zakiat ad-dien berdawlat Sjah:" (Pious in religion prosperous ruler).

Mr. Moquette gives the inscription thus:—

شادک سلطانه عنایة شاه
رآکیه الدین بر دولت شاه

The lady referred to was the 3rd queen who, according to Millies, (p. 93) reigned from about 1678 to 1688 and whose coins are perhaps not quite so rare as are those of her predecessors.

He figures a specimen very similar to this coin as fig. 139 Pl. XVI.

This coin was found, together with other coins, in an old pot, underground on an Estate known as Deli Toewa in Sumatra and was presented to the Raffles Museum by a Mr. B. J. Weissman in 1905. [Plate III, fig. VI.]

(D) A circular coin: rather bright yellow gold: diameter about 9.6 mm.: weight about 8.8 grains.

This coin is another puzzle.

On one side is the representation of some animal—rather roughly executed—which looks to me like an antelope; but has been, by others, designated a deer, a horse and even a lion with horns! On the other side is, apparently in Arabic "Malik ul-adil."

This coin was obtained at Kota Bharu, Kelantan by Mr. G. W. Thomson and presented to the Raffles Museum by Dr. John D. Gimlette in 1906. [Pl. III, fig. VII.]

(E) A circular coin: very bright yellow gold: diameter about 10.3 mm.: weight about 9.4 grains.

This coin is very similar to (D).

It was obtained in Kelantan which is of course close to the Siamese Province of Patani. [Pl. III, fig. VIII.]

Writing of these two coins Mr. Moquette says "These coins with a deer (?) have on the other side

العاجل 

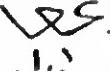
malik ul adil) and it is very curious that similar coins were found at Jaring near Patani. These coins were described in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for Great Britain and Ireland, 1903. Art. XIII, pp. 339-343 by Lieutenant Colonel Gerini with remarks by Dr. Codrington."

Dr. Codrington, I may mention, regarded the two coins upon which he comments (which were found in the grounds of a Siamese Buddhist Monastery) as imitations of some Southern Indian fanam (the Indian coin) and thought that the animal was intended to represent a maneless lion: he suggested that they were minted in Aceh and were coined in the reign of the ninth ruler Salah-al Din (A.H. 917-946 i.e. A.D. 1511-1539.)

Writing of (E) Mr. Moquette says "This is the same coin as described by Gerini and Codrington only struck from another die and I am sure that (D) is from the same origin. Dr. Codring-

ton's reading العاجل  is perfect hut, as you can see on this

coin in combination with the representation by Gerini, the circle of dots is complete (on your coin above and on Gerini's beneath) so it is impossible to read anything else i.e. Sultan or Malik. The

meaning is clear but the style of writing العاجل  very ugly.

What the animal may be I cannot guess but I never saw (on a coin) a lion with horns. I am certain, however, that this coin is not Achinese. I do not see the sun or moon. Perhaps the head and tail of the beast (whatever it may be) are hiding an inscription but this is mere guess work and I can see nothing clearly."

Of (D) he writes "I read (with hesitation) ! ! ? مالك 

Malik" and with certainty العاجل  "ul adil" written thus

العاجل 

The subjoined photographic reproductions show one of Gerini's specimens and are useful for the purposes of comparison:—



(F) A circular coin: fairly bright yellow gold: diameter about 10 mm.: weight about 9.3 grains.

Found in Kelantan. [Pl. III, fig. IX.]

(G) A circular coin: fairly bright yellow gold: diameter about 11.2 mm.: weight about 9 grains.

Found in Kelantan. [Pl. III, fig. X.]

These two coins are also somewhat of an enigma. They are no doubt from the same source though from different dies.

On both, on one side, appears a legend which Mr. Moquette gives as **المنور كل على الله** (i.e. Al mutuwakkil Ali allah). Of the other side Mr. Moquette writes. "The inscriptions are the same but I do not know what to make of them. I see pretty clearly, **سما**
الله
اطهر but query further."

The subjoined photographic reproductions show one of Gerini's specimens and are useful for the purposes of comparison:—



"It is possible one must read *Almutu Wakkil Ali Allah* but I cannot

guess the meaning of the combination. These coins might, possibly, have been imported from Egypt as there were, I believe, three Abbasid Khalifs called Almutu Wakkil Ali Allah but it is also quite possible that one of the Malayan Sultans bore this honorary title which would be a fine one for a new believer."

(H) A circular coin: fairly bright yellow gold: diameter about 10 mm.: weight about 8.5 grains.

This coin was obtained at Kota Bharu, Kelantan by Mr. G. W. Thomson and presented to the Raffles Museum in 1906 by Dr. John D. Gimlette. According to Mr. Thomson this coin and (D) are known in Kelantan as "Mas dinar;" a designation which however would no doubt be applied to any small gold coin in Malaya.

This coin is worn or has been touched by fire and the characters were to us undecipherable. [Pl. III, fig. XI.]

I am afraid the above records do not advance knowledge materially. It is interesting to notice that of all the last ten coins each weighs about one quarter of the large first piece. The Malays seem quite familiar with this class of small gold coin: but as showing of how little value in determining origin the mere discovery of pieces is I may mention that Sir Lionel Woodward (Chief Judicial Commissioner of the Federated Malay States) obtained for me in Deli, Sumatra three minute gold coins which were popularly supposed to be of local emanation but which turned out to be comparatively recent emissions from Travancore in Southern India.

B. Silver.

I could find nothing more than what Haas writes (*vide suprà*) as to the Silver Quarter Real said to have been issued in Trengganu.

C. Copper.

Possibly the copper Kepings stated by Haas to have been issued in Trengganu in 1835 is the Bronze One Keping piece which is described as No. 17 by Lt. Colonel Leslie Ellis in his article, entitled "British Copper Tokens of the Straits Settlements and Malay Archipelago." (*Numismatic Chronicle. Series III, Volume XV*, p. 147) and the obverse of which is figured by him as Fig. 7 on Plate VI.

Owing to the dearth of small British money in Malaya at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries Merchants issued large numbers of their own tokens for use as currency. Ellis describes about forty varieties. They often bore the names of States such as Perak, Selangor, Atcheen, Dilli, Siak, etc., and generally speaking seem to have been minted in Birmingham and issued between 1804 and 1835.

A specimen (a proof in bronze) in my collection, particularly designed for Trengganu, has in Malay on the Obverse "Negri Trengganu" (Country Trenggann) and on the Reverse "Satu Keping, 1501" (One Keping 1251 = 1835). It is a circular coin; diameter 21 mm. Plain edge. Struck, no doubt, at the Soho Mint, Birmingham. [Pl. III, fig. XII.]

I could not find any other sort of copper coin connected with Trengganu.

D. Tin.

The Malay Peninsula is very rich in tin and to that metal resort was naturally made for coinage. Mixed with a varying amount of lead some are very plastic, whilst others are hard. The former quickly wear and blacken in circulation and their inscriptions soon become defaced.

I will try to deal with these pewter issues in chronological sequence.

A. Millies, as I have mentioned above, figures ten tin coins which he speculatively ascribes to Trengganu. On some of these is a date A.H. 1222 (i.e. 1807-8). I have not seen any of these dated coins but he figures (Plate XXIII, Fig. 250) another coin, examples similar to which I have received from Mr. Humphreys who tells me that they are locally assumed to belong to Trengganu and run 3840 to the dollar. What date to give them it is hard to say; possibly they are the "pitis d'étain" mentioned by Abdullah. But I am inclined to think they are either of the late 18th century when the country was at its zenith or do not belong to Trengganu at all as their appearance and workmanship are certainly better than and quite unlike any other coins emanating from the State.

The following is a short description of the two types which I have received.

1. A circular coin of hard pewter (tin with a little lead). Size 26.6 mm. Plain edge. Clearly and deeply struck: probably a cast coin. Obtained in 1919 in Trengganu by Mr. J. L. Humphrey. Vide Millies, Plate XXIII. Fig. 250; and Netscher and van der Chijs in "De Munten van Nederlandsch Indie" (Batavia, Lange & Co., 1863), Plate XXVI, Fig. 245 where the authors figure a similar coin and describe it as attributable to the States of Sambas and Mampawa situated on the western coast of Borneo on grounds which Professor Millies is at some pains to show are not at all conclusive. Superficially they look as if they were heavily coated with copper and are of a deep brown colour quite unlike any later Trengganu "Pitis" all of which are of softer metal contents and of typical silvery-white pewter coloration; but underneath this deep brown coating (or patination?) the bright metallic tin is easily observable.

Obv. In Arabic script in two lines "Malik-al-Adil."

Rev. Plain. [Pl. IV. fig. XIII.]

2. A similar coin but considerably smaller being only 23.6 mm. in diameter. Obtained in Trengganu by Mr. J. L. Humphreys in 1920. Although it has the same inscription it is from an entirely different die or mould; the letters are not of the same shape or size and there is a ring of strokes close to the edge. Neither Millies' nor Netscher and Van der Chijs' figures are at all similar. [Pl. IV. fig. XIV.]

I think the larger coin belongs perhaps to a later and more decadent date than the smaller which is generally better turned out.

B. Of the issue mentioned by Mr. Humphreys as having taken place in Mansur II's reign I have not received or seen any specimens.

C. One is on firmer ground when one comes to the next known issue namely that made in the reign of Sultan Omar (1839-76) as one has in this case both place-name and date. I have several of these. Their description may be given thus:—

3. A circular coin of very thin pewter; punched with a male die with a faint impression; issued in the reign of Sultan Omar (1839-76). Obtained in 1919 in Trengganu by Mr. J. L. Humphreys. Size 23 mm.

Obv. In Arabic script "Thuriba Trengganu 1265." (i.e. Struck Trengganu 1265). The Hegira date 1265 equals A.D. 1848-49.

Rev. Plain. [Pl. IV, fig. XV.]

But I have two other specimens of similar character but on which the date is different. These are with Mr. W. H. Valentine at present. I describe them thns:—

4. A circular coin similar to No. 3 and with the same provenance.

Obv. In Arabic script "Thuriba Trengganu 1271." (i.e. Struck Trengganu 1271). The Hegira date 1271 equals A.D. 1854-5.

Rev. Plain.

So it would appear that in Omar's reign there were two issues of "Pitis" but differing only in date. I have no specimen with me to figure.

D. The next issues, with which I am acquainted, are those of the Sultan Zenalabidin III, a grave and dignified gentleman whose acquaintance I had the honour of making.

The first may be described thus:—

5. A circular coin of soft pewter of moderate thickness: stamped in a die on both sides:—Issued in the reign of Sultan Zenalabidin III. Various specimens obtained in Singapore and Trengganu. Dated A.H. 1310. (= A.D. 1892-3). Size from 27.5 to 28.6 mm. Very roughly struck; plain edge.

- Obv. A wreath of leaves surrounding the inscription in Arabic character—"Sapuloh keping"—(i.e. Malay for "Ten Kepings") and the figures "1*" (i.e. 10). A circle of strokes close to the edge.
- Rev. A circle of strokes close to the edge; then a plain line circle and within in Arabic character "Sarf Trengganu. 1892" (= Currenay, Trengganu 1310, i.e. 1892-3).

This 1892 Trengganu issue of a piece of 10 Kepings must however be regarded as the issue of a "Cent" piece though as a matter of fact they bore a local currency ratio to the Straits Copper cent of 4 to 3. I regret I have now no specimen with me to figure.

Next in order comes an issue of regular One Cent and Half cent pieces which may be thus described.

6. A circular coin of soft pewter of moderate thickness: issued in the reign of Sultan Zenalabidin III. Struck in a die on both sides. Dated A.H. 1325 (= A.D. 1907-8). Numerous specimens from Trengganu. Size 28.3 mm. Good workmanship; milled edge.

Obv. The figure "1" within an interior beaded circle; outside, and within another beaded circle close to the edge, a wreath of leaves.

Rev. Within an interior beaded circle in Arabic character—"Kerajaan Trengganu Sanah 1325" (i.e. Malay for "State Trengganu, Year 1325," i.e. 1907-8.). Outside, and within another beaded circle in Arabic character "S. Z. A." (the initial letters of Sultan Zenal Abidin) each letter separated from the other by a six-pointed star. [Pl. III, sig. XVI.]

7. A coin similar in all respects but smaller and on the Obverse the figures "4" replace the figure "1." I have no specimen with me to figure.

E. Lastly comes the issue in 1920 of one cent pieces in the time of the present young Sultan. I have described these fully in a previous article published in this Journal March, 1922).

I must not leave Trengganu without a short mention of the gambling Tokeus or counters. As was usual, in most of the Malay States the right of keeping a gambling establishment where the playing of games of chance such as Fan-Tan or Chap-Jee-Kee could alone lawfully be carried on was "farmed" out by the Government to the person who would bid the highest sum for the privilege. So far as I know the lessee was generally a Chinaman. This system has been gradually eliminated in the States under British Protection but existed until three or four years ago in Johore and was only abolished in Trengganu in 1919.

For the convenience of his patrons the successful lessee in Trengganu sold counters for the purpose of making stakes, which were redeemable for cash on leaving the establishment. I have re-

ceived several of these tokens. They are locally known as "Jokoh," "Jongkol," "Jokoug" or "Jongkong," (a word probably of Malay origin of which the true form may be "Jongkong" meaning a small hollowed-out boat and perhaps having reference to the hole in the centre of the coin and in Trengganu means any tin or pewter coin allowed to be produced by a private individual).

They are of two kinds.

A. A circular pewter coin with a square hole in the centre; diameter 33 mm. Plain edge.

Obv. Within three circles of dotted lines in Chinese "Hiap Chin Peng Kee." This means "United Prosperity Peug's Chop." "Peng" is part of the farmer's name; and "Chop" means "Firin" or "Business."

It is interesting to note that to prevent forgery a piece of thin copper wire about 20 mm. long is stamped into the face of the coin. This would make imitation a somewhat laborious task.

Rev. Within two circles of dotted lines in Malay "Ini Bun Peng punya." This means "This is Bun Peng's;" "Bun Peng" being the Farmer's name. [Pl. III, fig. XVII.]

B. A somewhat similar coin but about 32 mm. in diameter and probably a later issue than A.

Obv. Within a single circle of small triangles and in larger script than in A, the same inscription; each word separated by a line of small diamonds. The anti-forgery wire is present.

Rev. Within a single circle of small triangles in Malay "Bun Peng;" in place of the two other Malay words as in A appear two Chinese conventional representations of a shrimp; each word and figure is separated by a line of small diamonds. I am told that the "shrimp" is an emblem of good fortune. [Pl. III, fig. XVIII.]

When in the district of Trengganu known as Kemamam I found, at a place called Chukai, that important Chinese Merchants issued their own paper currency in private notes of excellent appearance which I was informed had a large though territorially limited circulation.

Kelantan.

Kelantan is another of those Malay states which came like Trengganu under British Protection in 1909; it also lies on the Eastern littoral between 4° 38' and 6° 15' north latitude. Its area is about 5,800 square miles. It is a far more progressive State than Trengganu; its population in 1911 was estimated at about 290,000 of whom some 270,000 were Malays, 10,000 Chinese, 5,000 Siamese and rather over 100 Europeans. I do not know of much which has been published about its coinage. Millies has nothing to say of its coins though he mentions the State by name. I made a few remarks about Kelantan in connection with gold

coins received from Trengganu, but I do not know that it is certain that any coinage was issued by Kelantan except Pewter "pitis;" of these however I have seen several issues. I believe that at any rate the latter of these ran 480 to the dollar. I give a short description.

A. First issue. 1882-3.

A pewter coin with a circular hole in the centre. Size 28.3 mm. Plain edge. I obtained this in Singapore in 1917. On one side in Arabic script is "Thuriba fi jamaddil akhir 1300" (i.e. "Struck in the month of Jamadil Akhir 1300"). The Hegira date 150 = 1882-3.

On the other side is, in Arabic Script "Dama eama mulka dowlat Kelantan" (i.e. "Permanent be the prosperity of the Country Kelantan"). This coin is now with Mr. W. H. Valentine and I regret that I have with me no specimen to figure. One was sold at Lord Grantley's sale in Amsterdam in 1921 as part of Lot 1509.

B. Second issue. 1895-6.

A pewter coin with a circular hole in the centre. Diameter about 29 mm. Plain edge. Inscriptions in Arabic script on both sides. These read on one side "Thuriba fi jamadil akhir sanat 13" (which I take to mean "Struck in the month of Jamadil Akhir 1313 A.H." = 1895-6 A.D.) and on the other "Dowlat Kelantan dama sana mulki ki."

It is a well made clearly stamped coin. I had two specimens which I obtained in Singapore in 1919. [Pl. IV, fig. XIX.]

C. Third issue. 1896-7.

I have not seen a coin of this issue but noticed one for sale in Schulman's LXVIIith catalogue. It is there thus described:—"Kelantan. Piti teboh. A.H. 1314. Legende arabe des deux côtés autour d'un trou rond, en caractères inenses, et le nom du mois Djamada l'-awal. A. J. N. (American Journal of Numismatics) 1904, p. V. n. 40. Etain. 30 m.m. Beau et rare. 5 florins." A specimen was also sold at Lord Grantley's sale as part of Lot 1509 in Amsterdam in 1921: and at Mr. Axel Lagerman's sale at the same place in 1922. Lot 1462 (which sold for 20 florins = £1-13-4) is figured and thus described by Mr. J. Schulman:

"Kelantan. Etat independant. Une branche de 13 Pittis (monnaies d'étain) avec trou circulaire et une inscription malaise en beaux caractères, avec 'Malekah beland jan kirdjan Kalantan, ect.' et au revers 'Sunnih fi Djamada l' awwal senet 1314' = A.D. 1897. H. W. A. J. N. fig. 40. Longueur 250 mm."

"La branche décrite se trouve dans l'état où sont ces monnaies assortir du moule, donnant une idée de quelle manière les monnaies de Malacca sont fabriquées."

D. 4th issue. 1899-1900.

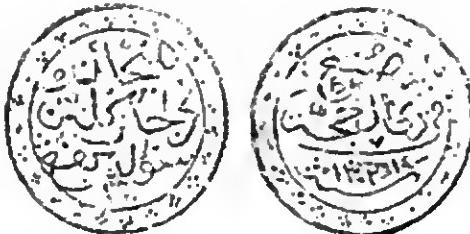
A pewter coin with a round hole in the centre. Size 30 mm. Plain edge. On one side in Arabic script. "Saniah fi jamadil awal 1317" (i.e. Impressed in the month of Jamadil Awal 1317). The Hegira date = 1899-1900. On the other side in Arabic script "Mulka belanjan kerajaan Kelantan" (i.e. Currency State Kelantan (may it be) prosperous). I obtained this coin in 1917 in Singapore. It is now with Mr. W. H. Valentine. I regret I have no specimen with me to figure.

E. 5th issue. 1903-4.

A pewter coin with a round hole in the centre. Size about 21.5 mm. Plain edge. On one side in Arabic script is "Thuriba fi Zulhijjah sanat 1321" (i.e. Struck in the month of Zulhijjah year 1321). The Hegira date = 1903-4. On the other side is in Arabic script "Belanjan kerajaan Kelantan" (= Currency State Kelantan). I have two specimens of this coin kindly sent to me in 1920 by the Hon. Mr. H. W. Thomson then Acting British Adviser in the State. [Pl. IV, fig. XX.]

F. 6th issue. 1903..

A pewter coin *without* a hole in the centre. Size about 29.5 mm. Plain edge. On one side in Arabic script is "Belanjan kerajaan Kelantan sapolah (10) kapang" (i.e. Currency State Kelantan Ten Kepangs). On the other side is "Soenga (? Saniah) Fi Zial Hajjat Sanat 1321." The Hegira date is 1903. Mr. W. H. Valentine showed me a specimen of this coin in the autumn of this year (1922) and I give the transcription of the legend as he reads it. I expect that the latter of the two inscriptions probably means "Struck in the month of Zulhijjah year 1321." I attach a reproduction of this coin taken from a rubbing.



In 1919 the ruling Sultan was His Highness Sir Mabamed IV bin Almerhum Sultan Mohammed, K.C.M.O.

Patani.

Amongst the earth-caked coins which I purchased in Singapore in 1918 was one, which when cleaned up, gave much trouble in determination though it was fairly legible. It was a pewter coin with a legend in Arabic and Mr. Valentine was inclined to think it belonged to Kedah. The inscription seemed to read "Al

dowlah ul Rhairiah fi balad Sni 1307" but the word "Sni" or "Shui" or "Sinui" was doubtful. At one time Mr. Valentine read the word as "Sunyi" (i.e. "tranquil;" the common Malay word for "quiet"). But "Dar-ul-Aman" (Country of Peace) is the official honorific title of Kedah; as "Dar-ul-Salam" is an honorific name for Acheen, "Dar-ul-Redzwan" for Perak and "Dar-ul-Ihsan" for Selangor. Indeed on coins of Kedah dated A.H. 1224 (i.e. 1808-9) one sees "Dar al aman balad Kedah." On another similar pewter coin in Mr. Valentine's possession is an inscription "Malik al adl fi halad al Siwi (or Shiwi) 1309." In order to ascertain where the coin really did come from I laboriously sent it to a large number of people.

Mr. J. Schulman of Amsterdam wrote of a similar coin (which he sent me on approval) on 28.10.19.—"Thank you for your information on account of the "Sinui" coin. I don't know where "Sinui" is situated but my specimen reads clearly "Fi balat el-Sinni;" this may be an honorific title of Kedah."

In January, 1920 I sent the coin to Mr. W. H. Dinsmore, the Judge at Kedah, who showed it to many notables of that State; they were unanimous that it was not a Kedah issue.

In February, 1920 I sent it to the Hon. Mr. J. L. Humphreys the British Agent at Trengganu who is a most accomplished Malay scholar. He wrote in reply in March—"I have shown the coin to the only persons whom I thought likely to be able to explain it. None of them can. But they all consider it to be a "Barat" coin. The word "Barat" (as you probably know) means as used here, "Western" and as used in Trengganu, which is on the eastern sea-board of the Malay Peninsula, refers to Kelantan or some Malay-Siamese State."

In March, 1920 I sent it to the Hon. Mr. W. H. Thomson the British Adviser in Kelantan. He replied stating that he had first exhibited it at the State Council where it was declared not to have emanated from Kelantan; secondly to various persons of learning, one of whom, a Haji, stated that it came from the Siamese province of "SAI" which adjoins Kelantan on the north sea-board: he was, as it turns out, not far wrong.

At the end of March, 1920 I sent it to Mr. J. P. Moquette of Weltevreden, Java. He was unable to say definitely what it was but thought it read "From the State (country) of SAI." He said that he had many coins of this kind but all were more or less illegible.

In May, 1920 I sent it to the Siamese Lord Lieutenant of the Province of Patani. His Excellency replied to me very courteously in June in the following terms—"I beg to say that this coin, an issue of Changvad (District) Saiburi, is quite obsolete and is out of use since some years, say in 1909. I have the pleasure to return the old coin you sent and a few more of similar type which I found in this Province. They are marked in separate little parcels in the name of various places where they were originated."

His Excellency's parcel of coins was very interesting and it is of these which I propose to try to give a short description.

Millies has little to say about the coins of Patani but describes one pewter specimen (Plate XXIII, Fig. 245) which bears on one side an Arabic inscription in the Malay language meaning "Ceci est un ptis courant du radja de Patani" and on the other a similar legend "Le calife des crovants l'an 1261 (i.e. 1845-6)."

In Schulman's LXVIIth Catalogue another Patani pewter piece is advertised for sale thus:—

"Patani. Piti tebuh. A.H. 1309 avec "Zarb fi belad el-

"Pathani. Rev. Ini pitis belandjah dar el-(Mankarain ?)

"Pathani. Plomb. Inédit. t.b.c. 2 florins."

My coins from His Excellency emanated apparently from three mints: one at Patani itself, which is inland; another at a little town called now, and marked on the official railway map as, Yaring which is on the coast about 30 miles north of the third mint which was also situated on the coast about 130 miles south of Siugora at a small port called Saiburi on the mouth of a river. I should not have been surprised to learn that there were other places of similar character where pewter coins of this type were produced: but His Excellency in a letter to me dated May 28th 1921 informs me that "as far as can be ascertained pewter coins were made "only at Patani, Yaring and Saiburi: they were not struck by "Government authority and are not allowed currency to-day. It "is something like 20 years ago when these pewter coins were last "used. The value of the coins was roughly:—

"Patani: \$00 to \$1 (Straits Settlements).

"Yaring: 500 " "

"Saiburi: 500 " "

"It is unlikely that the coins would be used in any part other than that of the immediate vicinity of origin; for even at the present time a good deal of trade between the peoples near the sea and those inland is carried on by barter." I will deal with the places separately.

Patanjali.

- A. 1st issue. (A.H. 1261, i.e. A.D. 1845-6).

This is the coin mentioned by Millies (see above).

- B. 2nd issue. (A.H. 1297, i.e. A.D. 1880-1).

Two circular coins sent me by the Lord Lieutenant of Patani in June, 1920. Pewter with a large central hole. Size 28 mm. On one side in Arabic "Al Sultan al Fatani sanah 1297 (i.e. The Sultan of Patani, year 1297). On the other side in Arabic "Wa Khalifat al-Karam." (i.e. Generous Ruler). Schulman was cataloguing this coin for about 2s 6d a few years ago. [Pl. IV, fig. XXI.] The central hole is, I need hardly say, a common feature in Far Eastern currency of low value: they can thus be strung and carried easily in bulk on a cord.

C. 3rd issue. (A.H. 1301, i.e. A.D. 1883-4).

Three circular coins sent me by the Lord Lieutenant of Patani in June, 1920. Pewter with a circular central hole. Size .22 mm. On one side in Arabic "Al-mutasarif fi bilad al Fatani sanah 1301" (i.e. Currency of the country of Patani year 1301). On the other side in Arabic "Thuriba fi harat al dowlah uzza Nasaruh" (i.e. Struck in the State May God prosper it). [Pl. IV, fig. XXII.]

D. 4th issue. (A.H. 1305, i.e. A.D. 1887-8).

Three circular coins sent me by the Lord Lieutenant of Patani in June, 1920. Pewter; with a circular hole in the centre. Size 25 mm. On one side in Arabic "Al-mnrasarif fi balad al Fatani sanah 1305" (i.e. Currency of the country of Patani year 1305). On the other side in Arabic script and the Malay language "Ini pitis belanja di dalam Negri Patani" (i.e. "This pitis is currency within the Country of Patani"). [Pl. IV, fig. XXIII.]

E. 5th issue. (A.H. 1309, i.e. A.D. 1891-2).

This is the coin mentioned by Schulman in his catalogue (vide above).

Yaring.

A. Millies (p. 153) refers to a tin coin figured by Netscher and Van der Chijs (Plate XXIV, Fig. 220) and ascribed by them to Djambi which reads "Ini pitis harba (?) sanat 1261;" the word which the Dutch authors were unable to decipher Millies thinks must be "Jarung" or "Djaring." The name as now placed on the Siamese official Railway Map which I consulted is written "Yaring" and the Lord Lieutenant himself so spells it; but I have seen it spelt "Jerim," "Jeering," "Djering." 1261. A.H. = 1845-6.

B. Two circular coins sent me by the Lord Lieutenant of Patani in June, 1920. Pewter; with a circular hole in the centre. Size 28 mm.

On one side is an inscription in Arabic character which is rather difficult to decipher but seems to read—"Ini pitis balad Jariz sanah 1293," (i.e. "This is a pitis of the country of Jariz, year 1293"). [i.e. A.D. 1876-7.]

The other side is blank; and so I gather was that of the one mentioned by Netscher and Van der Chijs or otherwise they would have figured both sides.

I am rather doubtful as to the last figure of the date. [Pl. IV, fig. XXIV.]

C. Three circular coins sent me by the Lord Lieutenant of Patani in July, 1920. Pewter; with a circular hole in the centre. Size 25.5 mm.

On one side is an inscription in Arabic character which seems to read "Haza al dowan al raij al maadani fi balad al Bahrein (or Yahrein) 1312" (i.e. This metal fraction is currency of the towns of the country of Yahrein 1312). i.e. 1894-5.

The other side is blank. [Pl. IV, fig. XXV.]

"Saiburi."

Millies (p. 154) mentions "Cherai," "Thrai," "Tjerai," "Saj." "Chrai Buri" (i.e. "the Country of Chrai"). These all mean the place now marked on the railway map as "Saiburi" and are the same as "Sai," "Sui," "Sinui," "Sainoosi," "Saiburi."

A. Three circular coins sent to me by the Lord Lieutenant of Patani in July, 1920. Pewter; with a circular central hole. Sizes 28.6; 28.1; 28.5 mm.

On one side is an Arabic inscription within an interior plain line circle; outside this circle is another similar circle and between the two a simple border of what appears to be a mere design thns (e) The inscription seems to read "al dowan al khairah fi balad al Sanoosi 1307" (i.e. Metal fraction of the villages of the country of Sanoosi 1307). [i.e. 1889-90.]

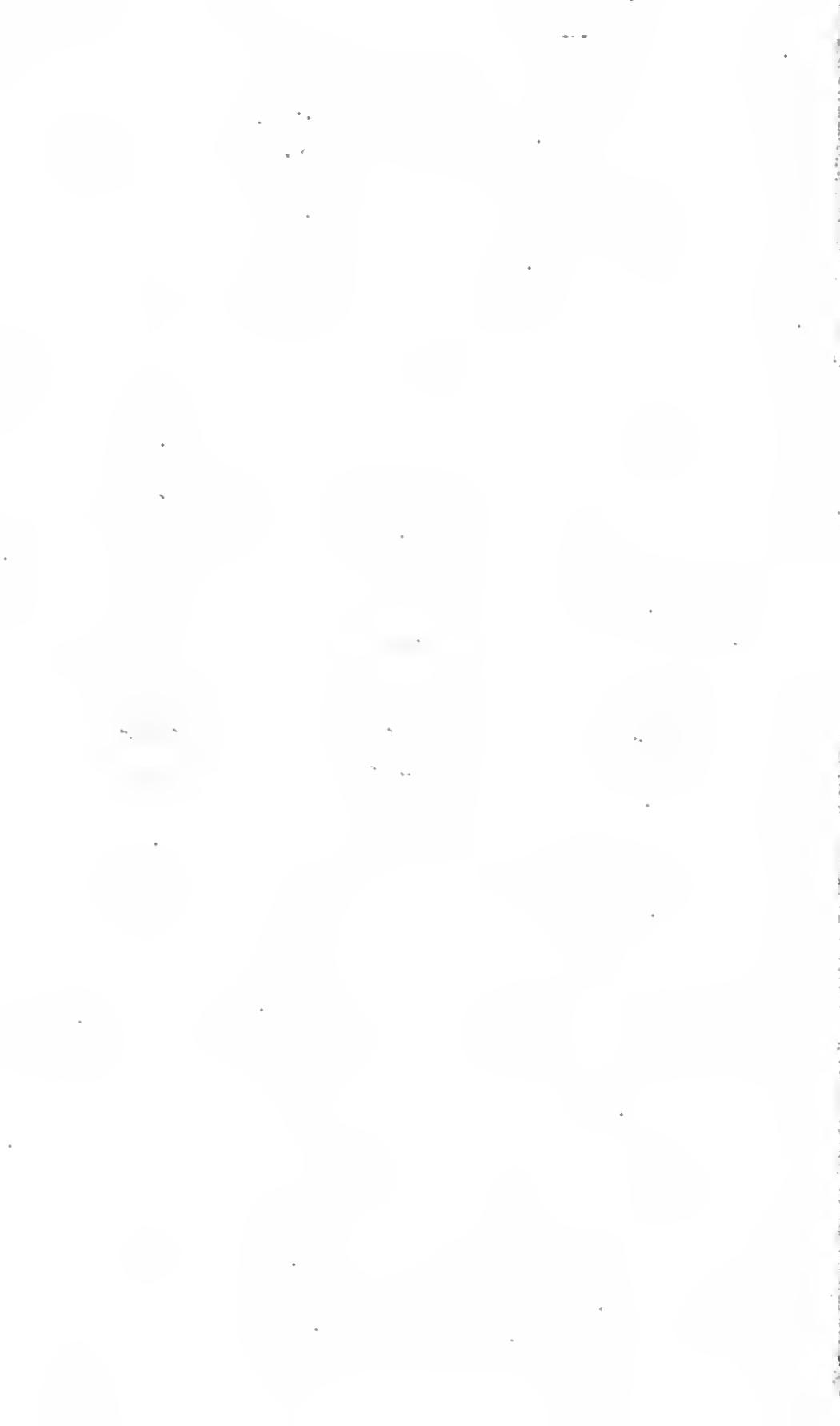
On the other side the outside border is repeated and what may be an attempt at a floral design takes the place of the Arabic inscription.

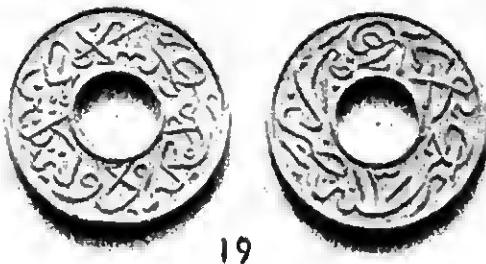
Mr. Moquette who has similar coins tells me that his (which are not very legible) appear to read *سيبوري*. (i.e. Assabiwi). [Pl. IV, fig. XXVI.]

I may leave Patani with an amusing story told me by Mr. Humphreys about the origin of the word "Wang" (used almost all over the Malay Peninsula to mean "money"). It is said to be derived from a corruption of the name "Awang" given to her adopted Chinese son by the Raja Nangchayan who is supposed to have been Queen of Patani about 1700 A.D. This Awang manufactured $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent pieces which were called "Wang" after him. Hence the Malay proverb "Sa-tali tiga wang" literally "One string (of cash = $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents) three wang (of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents each);" i.e. $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents is the same as three times $2\frac{1}{2}$; so our "Six of one and half a dozen of the other" has a nice Malay counterpart!

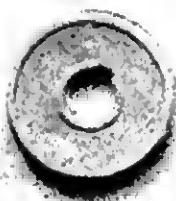
Patna, Bihar and Orissa,

India.





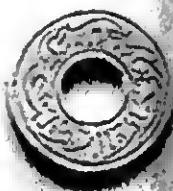
19



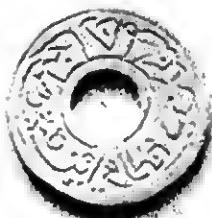
20



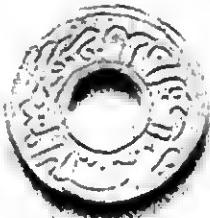
21



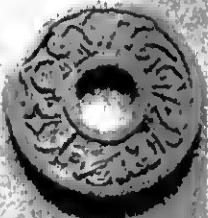
22



23



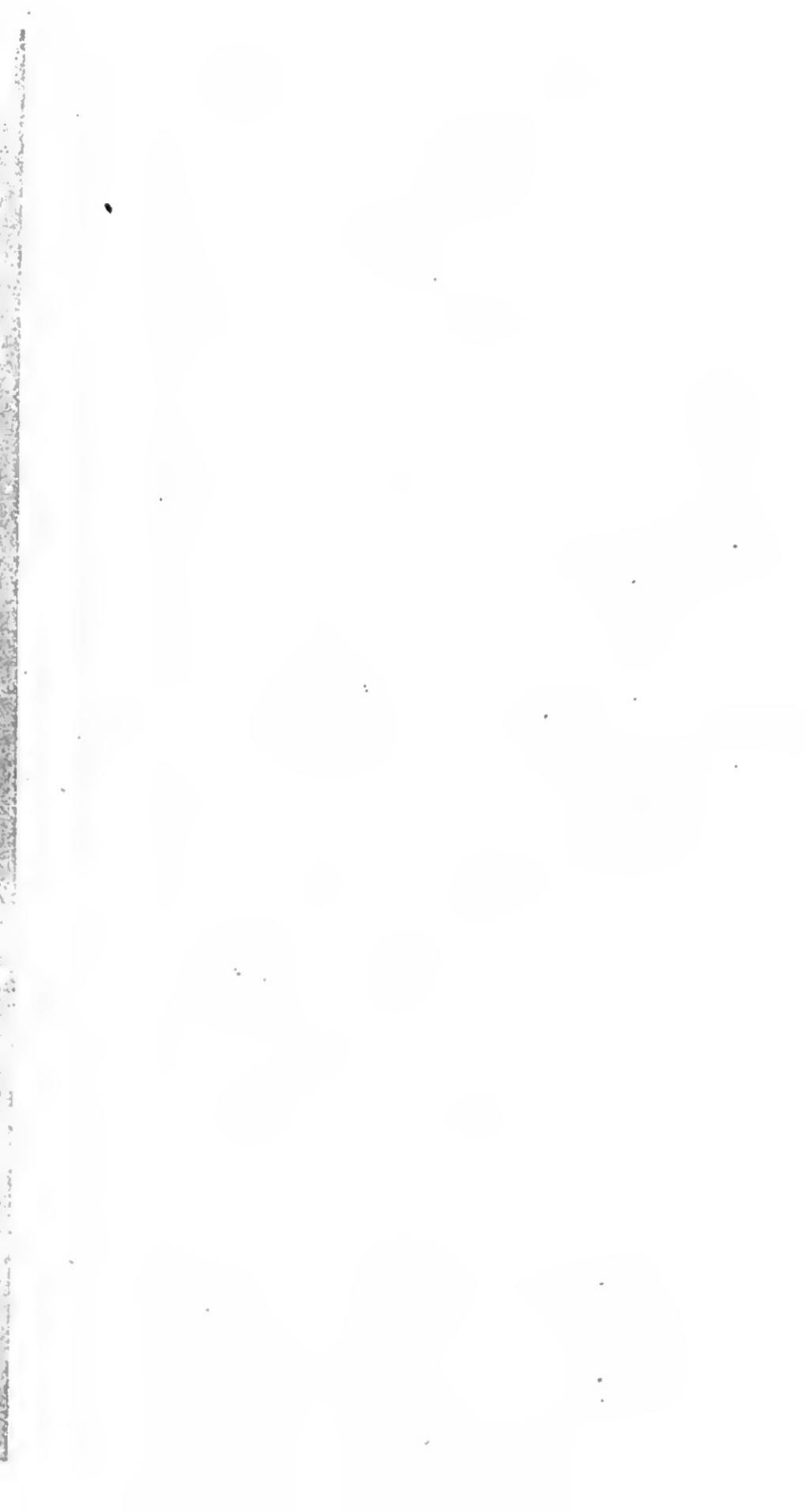
24



25



26



INDEX TO PLATE FIGURES.

Fig.	Description.	Provenance.
PLATE III.		
I	Octagonal gold piece ascribed to Johore	Trengganu 1920 [Bucknill collection]
II	ditto ditto	ditto [ditto]
III	Circular ditto: uncertain origin	ditto [ditto]
IV	Octagonal ditto: ascribed to Johore	Selangor 1911 [Raffles Museum]
V	ditto ditto	Rhio 1919 [ditto]
VI	Circular ditto of Acheen	Sumatra 1905 [ditto]
VII	ditto: uncertain origin	Kelantan 1906 [ditto]
VIII	ditto ditto	ditto [ditto]
IX	ditto ditto	ditto [ditto]
X	ditto ditto	ditto [ditto]
XI	ditto ditto	ditto 1906 [ditto]
XII	Copper One Keping Token for Trengganu 1835	Loudon [Bucknill collection]
XIII	Pewter coin ascribed to Trengganu	Trengganu 1919 [ditto]
XIV	ditto ditto	ditto 1920 [ditto]
XV	Pewter coin of Trengganu A.H. 1265	ditto 1919 [ditto]
XVI	ditto: 1 cent A.H. 1325	ditto 1920 [ditto]
XVII	Pewter Gambling Counter of Trengganu	ditto 1920 [ditto]
XVIII	ditto ditto	ditto 1920 [ditto]
PLATE IV.		
XIX	Pewter coin of Kelantan A.H. 1313	Singapore 1919 [ditto]
XX	ditto: A.H. 1321	Kelantan 1920 [ditto]
XXI	ditto: of Patani A.H. 1297	Patani 1920 [ditto]
XXIII	ditto: ditto A.H. 1301	ditto [ditto]
XXIV	ditto: ditto A.H. 1305	ditto [ditto]
XXV	ditto: of Yaring A.H. 1293	ditto [ditto]
XXVI	ditto: ditto A.H. 1312	ditto [ditto]
XXII	ditto: of Saiburi: A.H. 1307	ditto [ditto]

Notes on Dipterocarps.

No. 9. On differences in the seedlings between
Balanocarpus maximus, King, and *B. Heimii*, King.

By I. H. BIRKILL.

The germination of three species of the genus *Balanocarpus* was described in the No. 81 of this Journal (March 1920), —of *B. Heimii*, King, under the wrong name of *B. maximus* (pp. 3-4), of *B. penangianus*, King, (pp. 65-66) and of *B. Curtisii*, King, (pp. 59-60). It is now possible to describe that of the true *B. maximus*, from seeds collected by Mr. R. E. Holttum in the Selaru forest reserve, Negri Sembilan, on November 27th. 1922 (no. 9709).

The fruit has the shape of a very short cigar. Falling from the tree at maturity, it naturally rests horizontally, and so lying germinates at once, thrusting out its radicle as in Fig. 1.

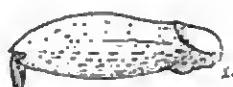


Fig. 1. The germinating fruit of *Balanocarpus maximus*. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

If at this stage the fruit-wall be removed the cotyledons will be seen parallel as in figure 2, the placental cotyledon just excluding the dorsal cotyledon from the base of the fruit-cavity, but both reaching the apex. In section, at a. in the figure, the dorsal cotyledon will be found to embrace the placental very slightly: but in a section at b., which cuts the lobes of the cotyledons, these are found to surround the radicle equally.

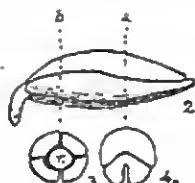


Fig. 2. The embryo of *Balanocarpus maximus*, exposed, seen obliquely from the side and from the placental face. Fig. 3, a. section of it at b. and fig. 4, a. section of it at a. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

The whole embryo is purple.

The first outward sign of germination is the appearance of 2, 3 or 4 small radiating cracks at the very apex, as the fruit-wall gives way in front of the thrust of the radicle. It is rare to find four cracks, and in the sample of seed examined only 3 per cent exhibited so many. Three is the most usual number, but two is quite frequent, even to making 26 per cent. The radicle forces the cracks open until they are about 2 mm. long: that suffices to free it; and it turns downward to the soil as in figure 1. The cotyledons by growing meanwhile exercise a pressure inside the fruit-wall which extends one of the cracks around the radicle, until it reaches the very base; and the fruit-wall then by their expansion is thrown off. This one crack varies greatly in position: to what an extent is indicated by the diagram (fig. 9 on p. 221), wherein the distance from the placenta to the crack is recorded for thirty fruits, all of which had been split at the tip by the radicle in three radiating lines. The diagram shows that the long crack was produced in eight of the fruits within 45° of the placenta; it was produced twenty times within 90° of the placenta, that is to say over the placental cotyledon or about its edge; and it was produced a further nine times within the octant between 90° and 135° . It was produced in one fruit only at a greater angle.

These observations are fully in accord with the idea discussed in this Journal (No. 86, 1922, pp. 287-291) that in the Dipterocarps the fruit is not dehiscent, but is ruptured from within by the growth of the embryo. The position of the longest crack comes from the attempt of the cotyledons to flatten themselves in growth, which tendency is certainly modified by the very frequent irregularities in the packing of the cotyledons, and probably modified by the wetness or dryness, i.e. relative hardness, of the opposite sides of the fruit as it lies prone upon the moist soil.

When the young plant of *B. maximus* has thrown off the fruit-wall and seed-coats, the lobes of its cotyledons diverge as in figures 5 and 6. They are, as the drawing shows, nearly equal; and they stand parallel through life as in figure 8.



Fig. 5. The dorsal cotyledon from the outside, and fig. 6. the placental cotyledon from the face towards the dorsal cotyledon. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.



Fig. 7. The cotyledons of *B. Heimii*, showing how unlike they are to those of *B. maximus*. On the left is the dorsal cotyledon, from the outside, and on the right the placental cotyledon, from the face towards the dorsal cotyledon, $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size. The arrow on the placental cotyledon point to the angle of the impression made on it by the dorsal cotyledon where the point 2 fits.

The parallel position is as in *B. penangianum*: and the fruit of that species is certainly in other characters like that of *B. maximus* e.g. the smoothness, the grey surface, and the way in which the radicle emerges when but very little disturbance to the fruit-wall has occurred.

The cotyledons are followed by a pair of leaves, and the seedling is now as drawn in figure 8. There is much purple pigment in it, both through the cotyledons, and on the underside of the leaves.

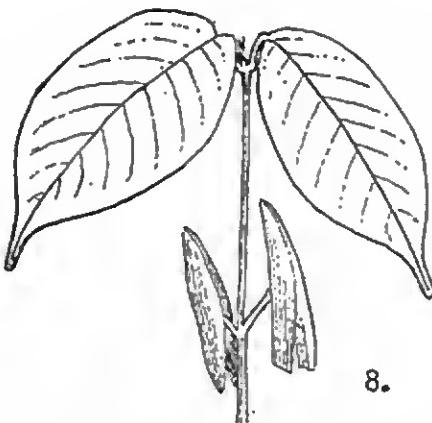
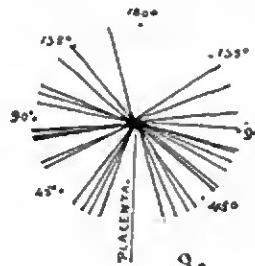


Fig. 8. The seedling of *B. maximus* carrying its cotyledons parallel and with its first pair of leaves.

Balanocarpus Heimii has a very unlike seedling; and it is drawn here in figure 10 to show that its cotyledons besides possessing a different shape and being packed differently when within the fruit wall, come to stand horizontally, and to show also that four (sometimes five) leaves follow them in a cluster.

The fruit whence came the seedling drawn, was collected by Mr. R. E. Holttum in the Senaling Inas forest reserve, Negri Sembilan, on November 28th., 1922.



9.

Fig. 9. The position of the long split by which the embryo of *B. maximus* escapes from the fruit-wall in relation to the placenta. The reader is to assume that he is looking at the apex of a fruit with the placenta downwards, and then the radiating lines indicate the position where the fruit-wall in thirty fruits was ruptured.

The first leaves show glandular patches as described by Dr. F. W. Foxworthy and the writer, in the Journal No. 86, p. 278, for *Vatica Wallichii*, Dyer, and *V. ridleyana*, Brandis.

Having a supply of fruits of *Balanocarpus Heimii* along with those of *B. maximus*, they too were set to germinate, and a small experiment was done with them as follows. Some twenty fruits were bound round with rubber rings and left to be ruptured by the embryo within. When so treated the rupture never extended below the ring which by its pressure counteracted the thrust of the cotyledons within.



Fig. 10. The seedling of *B. Heimii* with its horizontal cotyledons and first five foliage leaves. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

In conclusion the differences in early life between *B. maximus* and *B. Heimii* may be set down in the form of a table:—

B. maximus

cotyledons not markedly dissimilar.

packed parallel, the dorsal only just failing to reach the base, and both reaching the apex.

held upright after germination and continuing so through life.

first leaves a pair.

young plant purple.

B. Heimii

cotyledons very dissimilar and unequal.

packed the one above the other, the dorsal at the apex of the fruit, the placental at the base.

becoming horizontal, and the dorsal from having been folded within the fruit, reflexed so greatly as to be convex above.

first leaves four or even five together.

young plant green.



The Teaching of Malay

At the School of Oriental Studies, London.

By C. O. BLAGDEN, M.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
Reader in Malay, University of London.

Malay forms but a small and relatively unimportant item in the curriculum of the School of Oriental Studies, which has taken all Asia and Africa for its province and casts a benevolent eye over Polynesia as well. But to readers of this Journal Malay is of especial interest. So I need make no apology for saying a few words about a subject that I have taught at the School for the last five years. Nor do I propose to apologize for the inevitably personal note: it is my business that I am to speak of, and of course "there is nothing like leather."

The teaching in our School is at once scientific and practical. While the School is a centre of research in which scholars of long experience gladly assist advanced students to make further progress in special departments of knowledge, along literary, philological, epigraphical, historical or other lines, yet the greater part of the School's time is devoted to the training of beginners in elementary rudiments. One must begin by laying a solid foundation: moreover most of the students aim only at attaining a competent knowledge of one or more Eastern languages for business or everyday purposes. The School is not an institution devoted to dry-as-dust speculations and "ologies": it endeavours, very successfully, to adapt scientific means to practical ends by giving, in the most compendious and accurate way, a training in the spoken languages of Asia and Africa.

In teaching Malay it has been my aim to observe these principles. My opening question to every new student has been: "For what purpose do you propose to learn the language?" Upon his answer depended the method adopted in teaching him. If he was aiming merely at a knowledge of the colloquial, I advised that it would not be necessary or desirable to trouble himself with the Arabic script or the literary form of Malay. If he was one who had later to pass official examinations, I framed my syllabus accordingly.

In either case I have always made the spoken language the starting point. I consider it essential to devote the first few months to it exclusively, reserving the literary form till the student has acquired familiarity with the spoken language. The two styles differ very much, and to learn them concurrently from the beginning is apt to confound them in the pupil's mind, so that he tends to mix them up and talk like a badly written book, a serious fault in speaking any language.

I have found it useful to begin with a brief characterization of the structure of Malay, contrasting sharply as it does with that of European languages, and to add some introductory information as to the position of the language in relation to the cognate Indonesian languages and other foreign tongues. Such matters do not directly assist anyone in learning to speak, but they stimulate interest in intelligent pupils. Learning is like digestion: much has to be presented that is not necessary for the mere purpose of being assimilated but renders the process of assimilation more agreeable. To give the essentials in tabloid form might be sufficient, but would be desperately uninteresting.

In the same spirit, I endeavour to intersperse all manner of information, geographical, historical, or anecdotal, illustrating the customs and ideas of the Malays, thus giving pupils some notion as to environment in which they will find themselves in the East. Diversions of this sort are a relief from the application of the mind to the memorizing of new words and sentences, a task that is apt, if undiluted, to fatigue the brain.

Correct pronunciation is of the very first importance, so, I have invariably devoted several lessons in the early stages of the course to a careful exposition of the sounds of the language. Considering that the sounds of Malay offer relatively few difficulties to the average European, it is remarkable how badly many Englishmen pronounce the language. This is due to want of systematic training. Most people pick up Malay by ear. But neither their ears nor their tongues have ever been trained, and as they do not hear correctly, they fail to realize that they habitually mispronounce. Even if they have had a *munshi*, the result is often the same, because many *munshis*, having no knowledge of phonetics, do not know how to correct bad tendencies in pronunciation, and others are too diffident. I have made it a practice to pronounce the individual Malay sounds and illustrate them by specimen words, repeatedly encouraging pupils to say them after me and pointing out to them where they went wrong, and why. Though pupils differ much in their facility for imitating foreign sounds, I have found that good results were achieved. This is not merely a matter of ideal scientific accuracy. It is not generally recognized how much more readily a man is understood if his pronunciation is really "just so" than when it is only "more or less." Let anyone try to remember what English sounds like when spoken by some unfortunate foreigner who is asking his way in London and mangles some ordinary place name like Piccadilly or Covent Garden!

It is mainly in pronouncing the Malay vowels that people are apt to err. But there are other niceties. How many Europeans distinguish between final *h* and the glottal stop which is written as final *k*? How many have realised that final *p* and *t* are habitually unexploded? (I do not remember to have seen this mentioned in any Malay grammar.) How often do we find Malay words stressed just like English ones, whereas the stress should be much weaker,

and Malay long vowels made as long as the corresponding English ones, when really they are but little longer than the Malay short vowels. Intonation, a subtle element which pervades every language (not solely "toned" languages) and puts the finishing touch to correct and intelligible speech, has remained unexplored in Malay. It has been my endeavour to attend to these various points and to introduce my pupils from the start to a sound standard of pronunciation, based on the Malay of Johore and the coast districts of Malacca. It is so much easier to learn the right than to unlearn the wrong.

One passes on to the construction of phrases. It is a psychological fact, on which all good teaching depends, that the human memory has laws, by which we must be guided. One is the principle of the association of ideas. It is a matter of common sense, supported by experience, that it is unprofitable to attempt to memorize strings of unconnected foreign words: one forgets most of the A's and B's long before one reaches the M's and N's, to say nothing of the Z's. Groups of two or three words, conveying simple definite meanings, can be profitably memorized, particularly if they are chosen so as to embody phrases useful in practical life. By way of introduction, I lay stress on the great difference between the inflected synthetic languages (like Latin) and a language of the type of Malay, bringing out the importance in the latter of the syntactical order of words in the phrase and sentence. Whereas in the former type of language intimate relation between two ideas can usually be indicated by grammatical concord (expressed in the form of changed terminations of words), in the latter it is shown by juxtaposition according to certain principles of order. I illustrate this by a number of typical combinations of simple words, exemplifying the various relations of two nouns (the second being either in apposition or in one of the numerous varieties of what we should call the genitive relation), of a noun and an attributive adjective, of an adjective qualified by a noun and so on. Then follow nouns with demonstrative pronouns, with and without adjectives.

At this stage may be pointed out the influence of Chinese syntax, which has affected Bazaar Malay and in that dialect has caused the demonstrative to be put before the noun. While all systematic teaching of colloquial Malay must be based upon the standard colloquial, from which alone the various foreign modifications classed as Bazaar Malay can be explained, it is necessary that these latter also should be introduced to the pupil's notice, inasmuch as he will often have to hear them and use them when he meets Malay-speaking foreigners, especially in the towns.

From such combinations as *rumah besar ini*, "this big house", I pass by a mere change in the order of the words to the type of Malay sentence that contains no verb: e.g., *ini rumah besar*, *rumah ini besar*, and *besar rumah ini*, conveying, with slightly differing shades of mental attitude, the information that the house in question is a big one. I dwell on the fact that thousands of sentences are

constructed on these simple lines, without any *ada* (which European and other foreigners are so fond of introducing). Next I explain cases where *ada* really is wanted; and then introduce sentences involving simple intransitive verbs with their subjects, and the ways of expressing perfect and future shades of meaning. At this stage it is convenient to bring in the pronouns and a few simple transitive verbs with their objects.

Thus, without much teaching of formal grammar, the main principles of Malay syntax are illustrated and explained in a progressive way, fresh parts of speech such as prepositions, adverbs, particles, etc., being added as occasion arises. And here let me enter an emphatic protest against the persons who in their ignorance sometimes say that Malay has no grammar. Either they do not know Malay, or they do not know what constitutes grammar, or, perhaps, they know neither. It would be as sensible to say that English has no grammar. We still suffer from a one-sided illusion that grammar is made up of *ama*, *amas*, *amat*, or *mensa*, *mensam*, *mensos* and the like, whereas (properly understood) the word stands for the whole system and *rationale* of any given language, deduced from its manner of putting its materials together into phrases and sentences, and in no other possible way. The latest authority on these matters* admits that all the complexities of English grammar have not yet been unravelled, and the same may well be true of Malay.

While grammar as such is of no great help when one is teaching people their own native language, it is different when we try to teach Malay to European pupils. They encounter a linguistic system quite alien to them, and the question is how they are to be enabled to assimilate it. I find that when concrete examples are freely used to illustrate (and even precede) abstract rules, the process of assimilation becomes surer, easier and less tedious, having regard to the fact that the average pupil is not, and cannot be expected at short notice to become a linguistic expert or enthusiast. But some generalization in the direction of rules is inevitable. The trouble I used to find with my Malay *munshi*'s teaching was that I could never get him to help me to such a generalization. He would give me a sentence of a certain type, which I may call the A type. Then one would attempt to frame some other sentence on the analogy of it, but would be told that that it was wrong because one had to use another type; the B type! One naturally put the question: "When must I use the A type and when must I use the B type of sentence?" As a rule, the *munshi*, not being acquainted with any general principles, could not give any definite answer.

Now that is manifestly unsatisfactory. A language is made up of a potentially infinite number of sentences. It is impossible to memorize them all. But the vast majority of them are not indepen-

* *The Teaching of English in England* (Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Education), 1921.

dent individual phenomena: they fall into groups, classifiable on pretty definite principles. When, therefore, a number of typical sentences have been memorized, it becomes necessary to acquire some working grasp of the principles which determine the varieties of types of sentences. And that is what I call grammar.

It has been my practice during the first part of the course to employ almost exclusively only simple (or underived) words, meaning thereby words which are unaffected by prefix or suffix. Not till a later stage do I explain and illustrate the system of affixation bit by bit by phrases and sentences. This seems to be in due proportion to the comparative degree of its importance in the spoken language, and also in accordance with the principle of proceeding from the simple to the complex. Meanwhile the sentences given as examples that began with groups of two or three words, have been gradually lengthened, always with a caution as to the avoidance of complexity and with attention to the characteristic colloquial Malay terseness and economy of material.

As occasion serves, idiomatic phrases are introduced, especially common colloquialisms: and if they are idiomatic in the true sense of falling under no general rule, the fact has been emphasized. In such cases there is nothing to be done but to memorize the individual phrase: and when allowance has been made for the utility of grammatical rules and principles, I am convinced that, as a matter of method, memorizing sentences remains the fundamental way of learning a language. To that end I secure frequent repetition by the pupil of sentences uttered by myself in the same lesson, and eventually, by revision of sentences given in previous lessons. While not discouraging the taking of notes, I consider that everything should be done as much as possible through the memory of the sounds heard, in fact aurally, rather than by reliance on the written word by visual association. I have in mind a pupil, who suffered from slightly defective hearing and for whom I was tempted to modify my method by writing words upon the black-board. The result was unfortunate, for there came a time when he could not identify or understand anything until he had mentally spelt it out to himself. His memory, instead of being aural, as it should have been, had been allowed to become almost entirely visual.

On the basis outlined above, I proceed, for the relatively few pupils who require it, to pass to the Malay literary language, first explaining the principles of the Arabic alphabet and its historic adaptation (very imperfect, unfortunately) to the requirements of Malay spelling. Having given the pupil plenty of exercise in reading and writing the Arabic character, I take him on to simple texts printed in that script while I still continue to teach him the spoken language. For most pupils, I continue the colloquial, introducing fresh sentences with additional words on all sorts of subjects chosen chiefly for practical utility.

Unfortunately, most pupils have not the time to take an extended course. After a few months, or even weeks, the East calls

them, and they pass out of my ken. But I am satisfied by experience that even in such a short time most of them have laid a solid foundation, which stands them in good stead and enables them to make more rapid progress when they reach the Malay Peninsula. I am inclined to believe that two or three months of the teaching described are equivalent to the first six months of a beginner in the East who arrives knowing no Malay at all, and has to pick it up as best he can. Probably even with an efficient *munshi* he could not learn as much in four months; and there are many things he would not have learnt from a *munshi* in those four months, which I make a point of bringing to his notice at a relatively early stage. Young men destined for the East often have a few months' notice before they leave England, an interval they could profitably employ in learning the elements of the language and acquiring some ideas about the country and the people. A pretty strong case can be made out for sending them to the School to give them a good start. For most Asiatic languages this has been done, as the School with its 400 or 500 pupils a year is evidence. It is unfortunate that, for reasons which I trust are temporary, Malay has not yet received the attention it deserves.

Of advanced students, men, who having already been to the East and acquired familiarity with the written language, desire either for examination or other purposes to progress still further, I have had only a few. It has been a great pleasure to read with them, though I doubt if I have not learnt more from them than they from me. I think I can safely say that I have learnt more about Malay in the last five years than in the preceding twenty (or perhaps even twenty-seven, for I first landed at Singapore in December, 1888). If one wants to learn a subject, there is nothing like trying to teach it: I propose to go on learning a good while longer; and though in the last few years several books have been published that are of great assistance in the way of studying and teaching Malay, I still feel the want of adequate materials for learning the colloquial. With the literary language it is otherwise; there are plenty of texts in it, though of course there can never be too many. But I am not here concerned with what has been written in literary Malay.

In my five years of teaching I have had very nearly fifty pupils, of whom just over a fifth were women. I have found little difference in aptitude between the two sexes. I have had two Chinese pupils, and one Malay, the son of a Sultan, who had been long enough in England to forget his mother tongue almost entirely. He proved a very apt and pleasant pupil, making rapid progress in a short time: it was no doubt an instance of subconscious memory. Most of my pupils studied with me only for a few months, which was all the time they had. But in the main they made good use of it. The majority were men with commercial or agricultural careers in view. Only about a fifth of the whole were Government officials; and with one exception, so far as I am aware, these all attended Malay courses on their own initiative, without prompting or assistance from Government. It is, of course, entirely a matter for the

Government to decide if it will avail itself of the facilities afforded by the School. The institution is in receipt of a considerable grant from the British Treasury and a smaller one from the Indian Government, besides lesser subventions from other public sources. It has also received pupils from the India Office, War Office, and Admiralty, and also to some extent from the Colonial Office.

Some of the departments of Government have realized that the School can be of use to them, and I cannot but regret that the study of Malay has been left out in the cold. If I venture, very respectfully, to give expression to that regret, I may perhaps be allowed to add that personal considerations do not enter very largely into it. I have had enough pupils to keep me fairly busy, though I could as easily have dealt with classes of five, seven, or ten, as with classes of two or three pupils. I am thinking more of the future of Malay studies in general, and particularly in London. The University of London is the only one in Great Britain (or, so far as I know, in the British Empire) in which Malay is taught. In Holland and France the language has been taught for many years; here in London for the last five years only. Probably I shall not continue to teach it many years longer. But I hope that when the time for my retirement arrives, the teaching of Malay will not be allowed to drop. If it does, it will not be for want of a competent successor to myself, but only for lack of a sufficient number of pupils to warrant the School in keeping up a Readership.

If the readership were abolished, it would be highly regrettable. Apart from the practical advantage of giving beginners a good start, there is the matter of having some one in England whose business it is to further the higher branches of Malay studies and assist advanced scholars who are working either in the East or during their terms of leave at home. So far from allowing the post to lapse, I should like to see it supplemented by the appointment, as assistant to the Reader, of a young educated Malay, who could under the Reader's supervision do useful work in editing unpublished texts (of which there are so many in MS. in England) and share the work of teaching. It is the policy of the School, whenever circumstances permit, to have side by side with a European lecturer a native to assist in teaching his own language. Thus there are native teachers in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, and several of the more important languages of India. In pronunciation, fluency, and intimate knowledge of idiom, a native will almost invariably be superior to the European, while the latter, being usually the senior in years, will excel in breadth of grammatical and literary knowledge and in the technique of teaching, besides having a more thorough understanding of the difficulties that beset European students in learning an Asiatic language. So far there have never been enough pupils to warrant the appointment of a Malay assistant. Until the number of pupils is increased, no such development can be expected, and I hardly hope to see it in my time. But I trust that my successor will be more fortunate; and that, in any event, the teaching of

Malay in London, begun so recently and under such adverse circumstances as the war, the rubber slump, the general depression of trade and the absence of official support, will not be dropped or allowed to languish and lag behind the teaching of other Eastern languages. Surely it is in our interest that it should hold its own and develop, as time goes on, in friendly rivalry with Arabic, Hindustani, Chinese, Japanese and the other great vernaculars of the East.



On a New and Interesting Dragonfly (Odonata) from Gunong Tahan.

BY F. F. LAIDLAW, M.A.

The mountain Gunong Tahan was until the close of the last century somewhat mysterious and until actually climbed by Europeans its height was the subject of rather exaggerated surmises. According to native tradition the mountain is guarded by its own "genius" or Jin. It is appropriate that the first dragonfly (I believe) ever recorded from this mountain should then be a new and in some respects quite remarkable insect, and I give it a name, *Macromidia genialis* which will associate it with the presiding deity of the mountain, in the hope that he may long guard its forest treasures unspoilt. It is a coincidence that the great Bornean mountain Kinabalu has yielded another species of the genus.

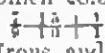
Macromidia is a genus of the sub-family CORDULIINAE and one of a small number which constitutes the group *Macromiina* of Tillyard. The anal area in this group is loop-like, not unlike that of some of the AESCBINAE or of the CHILOPODIINAE. All other CORDULIINAE except the archaic Australian *Synthemini*, and a few forms with very reduced venation, show at least some indication of the development of an "Italian" or "stocking" loop with a specialization of the vein called the "cubital supplement."

The genus is purely Oriental in distribution and contains but three species, viz. that here described, *M. rapida* from Tonkin and *M. rapida* from Borneo.

The genus differs from *Macromia* chiefly in its more rounded wings, in the presence of cross-veins between the radius and first branch of the media immediately beyond the nodus, and in the relative great length of the pterostigma. The male of *Macromidia* carries a keel on the tibiae of all three pairs of legs, whilst in the Oriental species of *Macromia* this keel is absent from the middle pair of tibiae. The two genera are quite different in general appearance, *Macromia* being built on much bolder lines. *Macromidia* and more especially the new species described below rather resembles another Oriental genus *Idionyx*, which latter genus belongs to a different section of the sub-family. The only other Oriental genus of the *Macromiini* is *Azuma*, a genus in venation little distinct from *Macromia*, and containing a few very large species whose larval stage differs remarkably from that of *Macromia* in the shape of the mask. The larva of *Macromidia* is of course still unknown.

***Macromidia genialis* n. sp.**

Male. Differs from its known congeners in its smaller size, and by the fact that the triangle of the forewing is followed almost to the level of the nodus by a single row of cells for about seven cells. *M. rapida* Martin, the genotype, and *M. fulva* Laidlaw, both have two rows of cells in this area. They are both of them also rather larger.

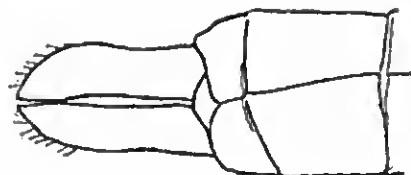
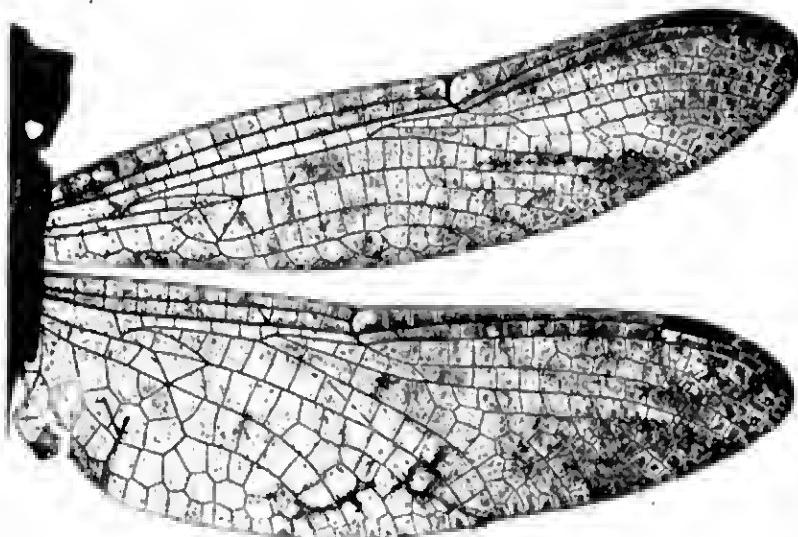
The present species has the hind-wing 27.5 mm. long, pterostigma 2.5 mm., the abdomen 28.5 mm. + 1.5 for the anal appendages. Nodal indicator  Upper lip, post and ante-clypeus shining black, frons and vertex metallic blue, the latter distorted from pressure, but with a fringe of long black hairs. Occiput black, synthorax with the dorsum dark brown paler, anteriorly and ventrally, sides metallic blue, with an obscure brownish stripe along the second lateral suture. Coxae yellowish-brown, femora dark brown, tibiae black. Abdomen entirely black, except that the ventral margin of the second segment and its genital lobe is pale yellow. The genital hamule is black, armed with a lateral process which projects to the outside of the genital lobe and is yellow in colour.

Type ♂ (and only known specimen): MALAY PENINSULA, Pahang, Gunong Tahan alt. 1000 ft. 3rd Dec. 1921 coll. F. N. Chasen. Presented by the Raffles Museum, Singapore, to the British Museum.

Explanation of Plate V.

- Fig. 1. Fore and hind-wing of *Macromidia genialis*.
- Fig. 2. Anal appendages of *Macromidia genialis* seen from above.
- Fig. 3. Genital lobe and genital hamule of *Macromidia genialis* seen from the right side.





Some Pierine Butterflies New to Malaysia.

By J. C. MOULTON, M.A., B.Sc.

Director, Raffles Museum, Singapore.

While re-arranging part of the butterfly collection of the Raffles Museum, Singapore, I came across a few species apparently new to different parts of Malaysia, which seem to me worthy of record. Three I describe as new subspecies viz.

Appias paulina Cr. *grisea* subsp. nov.

Udaiana cynis Hew. *tiomanica* subsp. nov.

Gandaca harina Horsf. *aora* subsp. nov.

They were taken by Mr. V. Knight, formerly Assistant Director, Raffles Museum, on Pulo Aor, a small island off the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, S. E. of Pulo Tioman, in Lat. 2° 30' N. Good series of these particular forms are in the Selangor Museum, from Pulo Tioman. I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Robinson, Director of the F. M. S. Museums, for the opportunity of examining them.

I am also under an obligation to Mr. G. Talbot, Curator of the Hill Museum, Witley, to Mr. N. D. Riley of the British Museum and to Dr. F. A. Dixey F.R.S. of Oxford, for information regarding examples of these Pierines in the collections under their care.

1. *Pieris canidia* Sparri.

Loc. Singapore, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ May, October, December 1922, February 1923 (Raffles Museum).

Distrib. This species has a wide range throughout India and east through Burma to China, the Philippines and Formosa. It is known in Tonkin, and Godfrey¹ records a single specimen taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, Northern Siam, in April 1916. This apparently is the furthest record south. Mr. Riley informs me that there are none in the British Museum from localities further south than Tonkin. Dr. Dixey, the eminent authority on the Pierinae, knows of none further south than Hainan and the South Shan States.

Its appearance in Singapore—together with its apparent absence in Peninsular Siam or the Malay Peninsula—suggests the possibility of introduction by human agency. The specimens agree

¹ *Siam Nat. Hist. Soc. Journal*, Vol. II. Dec. 1916. "The Butterflies of Siam" by E. J. Godfrey, p. 114.

well with those from India figured by Moore in *Lepidoptera Indica* (pl. 520). It is possible that the larva has come down to Singapore from India or China on some vegetable. As is natural in a great port, ships are already responsible for several curious additions to the fauna of Singapore.

2. *Pieris rapae* L.

Loc. Malay Peninsula. Kuala Lumpur "taken near Agricultural Department Dec. 1917, teste C. B. Holman-Hunt." (Selangor Mus.).

Distrib. According to Fruhstorfer in *Seitz Macrolepidoptera* (p. 140) this species ranges over Europe and east as far as Afghanistan and Kashmir. Its occurrence in the Malay Peninsula is difficult to explain, except by the supposition of introduction by human agency.

3. *Appias libythea* Fab. *zelmira* Cr.

Loc. Singapore, May 1922, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀ ♀. Pulo Aor. 13th June 1912, 1 ♂ coll. V. Knight (Raffles Mus.)

Distrib. The typical form ranges throughout India and Ceylon, replaced further east by *A. l. zelmira* Cr. which Fruhstorfer states is a rainy-season form sometimes met with even in Bengal. In the Philippines another subspecies occurs. *A. libythea* has been recorded in Siam and Tenasserim, but not further south before. There is a good series in the Selangor Museum from Hat Sanuk, Siamese Malaya, Lat. 12° N.

4. *Appias paulina* Cr. ¹ *grisea* subsp. nov.

MALE: Differs from the Peninsular and Bornean forms in having the basal third of the fore wing and the greater part of the hind-wing dusted with lead-grey, which extends broadly along the costa of the forewing, leaving the apex creamy-white except for very slight dusting of black at the tip. The underside of the hind-wing is yellower than in Bornean specimens.

Forms from Kelantan and the east coast of Pahang approach this in the reduced black marking at the apex, but they lack the conspicuous grey dusting at the base of the wings.

FEMALE: Dark blackish-brown above, dusted slightly at the base of both wings with greyish or yellowish scales; four yellow spots across the apex of the fore-wing, the fourth very small; an ill-defined discal greenish-white band from third median nervule to inner margin. Cilia of both wings golden yellow. Underside fore-

¹ Recorded by Fruhstorfer (*i.e.* p. 155) as *A. melania* F., but the correct name should be *A. paulina* Cr., as the true *A. melania*=*A. asterias* Miskin from Australia (*vide* F. A. Dixsy in *Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1911, p. lix).

wing greenish-yellow at base, greenish-white over disk, succeeded by broad irregular sub-apical brown-black band, apex broadly golden yellow. Hind-wing golden yellow, with narrow irregular, almost macular or catenate, post-discal brown band.

Much darker than the female of the mainland.

Loc. East Coast of Malay Peninsula: Pulo Aor, 13. vi. 12 ♂♂ coll. V. Knight (Raffles Mus.); Pulo Tioman 12 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ June-July 1916 (Selangor Mus.).

Distrib. The typical form occurs in Ceylon with various subspecies ranging from Assam south through the Malay Archipelago.

The type ♂ of *A. p. grisea* is from Pulo Aor, the type ♀ from Pulo Tioman. Both have been deposited in the British Museum.

5. *Phriissa aegis* Feld. *caepia* Fruhst.

Loc. Borneo, Brunei, 11th June 1921, 1 ♂ coll. J. C. Moulton (Raffles Mus.).

This probably represents a new subspecies, but as I have only one male before me I place it provisionally under the name of the Palawan subspecies from which it appears to differ in the absence of any yellow on the underside, and in the more noticeable white strigae in the black apical-hind-marginal portion of the fore-wing.

It was taken by a Dayak collector near Brunei, the ancient capital of Borneo.

Mr. Talbot kindly informs me that there is a specimen of this species in the Hill Museum, Witley, labelled "Borneo," and that in 3 ♂♂ from Palawan and in this Bornean specimen some slight variation occurs and he therefore concludes that the Bornean form is probably not separable. I suspect however that if a long series were obtained it would not be difficult to separate the Bornean form from the Palawan form.

Distrib. The typical form occurs in Mindanao. Other forms are found in other parts of the Philippines, in Palawan, Sula Mangoli and Celebes. It has not been recorded from Borneo before.

6. *Udaiana cynis* Hew. *tiomana* subsp. nov.

MALE: Differs from the typical form from the Malay Peninsula in having the base and the basal portion of the costa on the underside of the hind-wing infuscated with fuscous and greenish scales, agreeing in this particular with the Bornean form *U. c. pryeri*. It differs from the latter in having rather heavier fuscous spots to the hind margin of the hind-wing above. A narrow fuscous line crosses the disk of the hind-wing below in some specimens.

FEMALE: Is darker above than both forms, the whitish discal area of the hind-wing being very much reduced. The underside is dusted at the base of both wings with greenish scales.

Loc. East Coast of Malay Peninsula: Pulo Aor 13. vi. 12
2 ♂♂ coll. V. Knight (Raffles Mus.); Pulo Tioman 5 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀
June-July 1916 (F. M. S. Mus.).

7. *Gandaca harina* Horsf. *aora* subsp. nov.

Differs from the races in the Malay Peninsula (*distanti*) and Borneo (*elis*) in having the black distal border of the fore-wing very much reduced, being no more than 1 millimetre in depth at the apex and ceasing altogether at the 3rd median nervule. This is perfectly constant in the three specimens from Pulo Aor and in two from Tioman, but in two others from Tioman the border is very slightly broader, darker and longer, but is angulate at the apex and in that respect also different from the mainland form.

Loc. East Coast of Malay Peninsula, Pulo Aor, 13. vi. 12,
3 ♂♂ coll. V. Knight (Raffles Mus.); Pulo Tioman 4 ♂♂
June-July 1916. The type (from Pulo Aor) has been deposited
in the British Museum.

Distrib. The species ranges from Assam to the Philippines and south to New Guinea, split up into several well-marked island races.

8. *Hebomoia glaucippe* L. *aturia* Fruhst.

Loc. East Coast of Malay Peninsula, Pulo Aor, 13. vi. 12,
1 ♂ coll. V. Knight (Raffles Mus.).

The above example differs from Peninsula specimens in having a distinctly pale lemon tinge to both wings in place of dead white. It probably represents a distinct subspecies, but in the absence of other specimens I place it provisionally with the Peninsula form. I have seen none from Pulo Tioman where the same form may be expected.

H. glaucippe ranges from India and China south to the Moluccas.

Fruhstorfer (*t.c.*, p. 175) observes that *H. g. rossi* from Nias and *roepstorffi* from the Andamans are the only West Malayan *glaucippe* forms with yellow upper surface to the wing. The Pulo Aor example is not so obviously yellow as these two forms from the other side of the Peninsula, but the yellow tinge is in marked contrast to the Peninsula form and is perhaps a link with the yellower forms of the Philippines.

On The Heel-Pad in certain Malaysian Birds.

By F. N. CHASEN.

The presence of a peculiar structure known as the Heel-pad on the foot of the nestling Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla* Linn.), seems to have attracted the attention of most writers on European ornithology in recent years.

The fact of these heel-pads being found in the nestlings of other species of birds of a somewhat similar mode of nidification, with which phenomena it is essentially correlated, was not, until recently, appreciated to the same extent, although a few cases have been recorded and their presence in fully adult birds, of which a few cases are mentioned below, seems to have been overlooked.

Dr. A. Gunther was the first to give a lucid description and illustration of these pads. Referring to the Wryneck he says, "I have found a very peculiar modification of the skin covering the heel. The skin of this part is greatly thickened, forming a prominent pad 5 mm. long and half as broad, the surface of which is studded with obtusely conical tubercles." Agajju "In moving about the nest-hole, particularly when wishing to move to the edge of the cavity the young bird does not use the toes, but pushes itself forward by means of the rough surface of this heel-pad." (*Ibis*, 1890, p. 411). In *A History of Birds* (p. 261) W. P. Pycraft prophesies that the heel-pad "will perhaps be found to be present in the young of all birds which are reared in holes on the bare ground, or in hollow trees, when no real nest is made"—a statement, the accuracy of which is becoming more and more evident each day.

Apart from scattered references the only accessible paper on the subject is "Notes on the Heel-pads in certain families of Birds" by Count Nils Gyldenstolpe (*Arkiv for Zoologi*, Band 11, No. 12). After an examination of all the material in the Stockholm Museum the author just quoted concludes "Almost all species of birds nesting in hollows are in possession of more or less well-developed pads covering the metatarsal joints*". These pads are, however, mostly

* A few words as to the main features of the structure of a bird's hind-limbs and the usual method of terrestrial progression may not be out of place at this point, and will do much to elucidate the remarks above.

Starting at the distal end of the limb there are firstly, the toes. Most birds are digitigrade and it follows that the region usually called the sole of a bird's foot is homologous with the under-surface of the toes of man.

The metatarsals and the distal row of the tarsals are fused to form a bone commonly called the 'tarsus' but which should be more correctly de-

quite smooth, though easily defined by means of their thickness. They are generally covered with more or less irregular scales which are mostly larger than those of the surrounding parts of the tarsus. Only in a few families, viz. the *Rhamphastidae*, the *Capitonidae* and the *Picidae* are they furnished with pointed tubercles, but in some other families, such as the *Coccyzidae*, the *Irrisoridae*, and the *Meropidae* the edges of the scuta are slightly raised above the level of the middle parts and then form a fairly rough surface by means of which the young birds are able to push themselves forward. In the first-mentioned three families the pointed tubercles are not being shed until a long time after the bird has left the nest, as shown by several specimens in our collection."



Heel-pads of *Chotochea chrysopogon*.

The interpretation adopted throughout the paper seems to be that a well-developed heel-pad furnished with pointed tubercles

sognated 'tarso-metatarsus.' Similarly the proximal row of tarsals are fused with the tibia to form a 'tibio-tarsus.' These elements can only be made out in the embryo or very young nestling, being represented in older individuals by the two long bones usually known as 'tarsus' and 'tibia.' The result of this compound structure of the limb is to form a 'mesotarsal' or ankle joint as in reptiles.

It follows that the bird's heel and ankle are with the exception of a few plantigrade forms, always well off the ground. This ankle is just as often mis-called the knee.

In order to gain an appreciation of the various parts of the bird's leg we may liken it to the leg of a man standing on his toes. The bird's 'tarsus' corresponds to the instep, (that is that part of the foot from the base of the toes to the ankle-joint).

The crus or leg proper is that part of the leg immediately above the bend of the leg or ankle and is furthermore erroneously termed the 'thigh,' but of course the true thigh (femur), is enclosed within the general contour of the body and the knee proper is always hidden in the plumage. In the great majority of cases the leg is feathered almost as far as the heel.

means that the nestling is active moving about the nest-hole, and that a pad consisting merely of a slightly thickened and swollen area points to an inactive condition in the nest.

The latest publication which mentions these pads is a paper by Collingwood Ingram in the *Ibis*, Series 11, No. 2, p. 867, where the author endorses the view held by Pyeraft, namely that the function of the pads is to protect the young from injury in its unlined nest cavity.

Seth-Smith in recording the presence of well-developed pads in a young Toucanet (*Pteroglossus aricari*) remarks that the function is doubtless to enable the bird to climb up the side of the hollow cavity in a tree in which it is hatched, the pads forming, as it were, a second set of claws. This theory is supported by the fact that young parrots which have no well-developed tubercular pads are stated to use their beaks when moving about in their nest.

Field observations from living birds are badly needed in order to verify these views as to the functions of heel-pads, although the theories advanced are in very close agreement with the observed facts.

A very significant fact is that the points of the largest and more developed tubercles of the pad are in most, if not all cases, pointing in a direction most admirably calculated to give assistance to a nestling bird struggling along in a bare hollow.

There are two extreme types of heel-pad. One is the smooth cushion-like structure to be seen in certain small Owls and other birds. A stage further may be observed in those birds in which the scales on the pads are enlarged, slightly thickened, or even raised. In yet more modified types the scales are conical and raised, and in the opposite extreme have long, needle-like points, a condition well represented in the Toucans, Woodpeckers and Barbets. It is rather difficult to decide at what stage one is to recognise any enlargement of the ankle-joint as a functional heel-pad. Collingwood Ingram has remarked that the nestling Starling has incipient heel-pads, an observation which the writer can support and augment by adding, from among British Birds, the Redbreast (*Erithacus rubecula*), of which there is a good series in the Norwich Museum which, at least when fresh—if not now—showed a distinct enlargement of the joint. Other instances are mentioned in the detailed notes given below under specific headings.

Certain features to be observed in the attitude and locomotion of nestling birds may possibly give a clue to the origin of the heel-pad.

It may be recalled that young birds are roughly grouped into two classes. There are the altricial or nidicolous young, typified by young Sparrows, which are hatched naked, blind and quite helpless—and there is the reverse type, the precocious or nidifugous nestlings which are hatched thickly clothed with down, able to see, and quite active. Game-birds, Bustards, Rails, Cranes, Sandgrouse, Ostrich-like birds, Gulls and Plovers are examples of active

young. Between these two extremes are many gradations. As may be expected the altricial nestling is regarded as "specialised" and the precocious as "primitive."

Furthermore, it may be remarked that the precocious nestling is usually hatched on or near the ground, more often than not in a roughly shaped hole as an apology for a nest whilst the altricial young are usually provided with shelter from their enemies in trees, bushes or in nesting holes.

I have stated that the precocious nestling is active as soon as hatched. How far this is an actual fact or not it is a little difficult to say. It is certain that many species can run about (i.e., *standing on their toes*), within a very short time of being hatched. Young Ringed Plovers, for instance, can scarcely give their "down" time to dry before doing so.

Young Ostriches can stand upright in a normal manner immediately after leaving the shell, and in less than an hour are running about. Beebe (*The Bird*, p. 481) gives a splendid photograph, taken from life, showing the actual hatching of a group of Ostrich's eggs, and in the picture are two baby Ostriches, standing quite upright on their toes. All this goes to prove that the precocious bird is from the very beginning *digitigrade* although there must be moments of rest, but here we may safely assume that there would be no locomotion on the tarsus as, if the bird wanted to move, it would get on its feet and walk in a normal manner.

Exactly the reverse state of affairs is found in the altricial bird which spends the first two or three weeks of its life squatted down on its tarsi and is, in fact—if the word is permitted in the absence of locomotion—*plantigrade*. In the case of the young Passerine birds it is a day or so before they have strength to raise their heads and several days more before they can raise themselves upon their legs.

Before a young Scops-Owl (*S. lempiji*) had strength to stand in a normal, i.e., digitigrade fashion, its favourite position of rest was sitting upon its tarsi. The actual point of friction was the "heel" and the rest of the foot was held off the ground, a short way. Beebe, in *Tropical Wild Life*, gives an illustration of a nestling Toucan and remarks that it has well-developed heel-pads on which it rests, at the same time holding its feet in the air. Shelford, in *A Naturalist in Borneo*, talking of Hornbills, states: "It is chiefly on the heels that the young nestling rests and not on the plantar surface of the feet as erroneously shown in Wallac's *Malay Archipelago*." I find a similar state of affairs in taking early nestlings of several species of perching-birds from the nest and placing them on my hand.

It would appear then that the heel-pad is really a consequence of the plantigrade condition in the nestling, and furthermore a peculiarity noted in the structure of the young Redbreast (*Erythacus*) seems to point to the fact that the plantigrade condition of the nestling is not only the result of physical weakness

but that it is owing, in some degree at least, to morphological considerations.

In the ripe embryo, the legs are very tightly packed into the ball-like mass into which the bird is curled, and are especially subject to be squeezed. The bird is bent upon itself, the ventral surface of the head lying next to the ventral surface of the thorax, with the tip of the beak closely approximated to the anns. The forelimbs are clasped tightly to the sides of the body, the elbows resting upon the thigh, and the wrist bent. The legs are bent upon themselves at the ankle, the front of the tarsus pressing upon the crus, the soles of the feet exposed, the toes very slightly flexed and close to the manus. The feature that demands attention is that there is no functional point between crus and tarsus. The ankle region is swollen, but if the tarsus is even forced down to make the semblance of a right angle with the crus, it flies back when released, like the arm of a spring. In the newly hatched nestling there is the same stiffness and no sign of a crease on the back of the ankle denoting the joint as in the adults of all Passerine birds.

The gradual differentiation of the various parts of the limb (i.e., podotheca etc.) can be nicely observed in a series of nestlings of different ages, but it is several days before the tarsus and crus can be made to form one straight line without undue straining of tissues, a position from which in very young birds the legs would have immediately recoiled.

Thus it appears that the joint, in typical Passerino nestlings at least, is not functional and the plantigrade condition inevitable. In this connection it would be interesting to examine some nestlings of a precocious species. Owing to the greater stage of development which these birds have reached on hatching it is no doubt possible to move the leg quite freely at the ankle as soon as the bird leaves the shell.

Gyldenstolpe records the presence of heel-pads in birds of sixteen families. With the exception of the Parrots, these are contained in the Orders Coraciiformes and Piciformes. Of these fifteen families the following groups are Neotropical or Ethiopian:—

Rhamphastidae,
Bucconidae,
Galbulidae,
Irrisoridae &
Momotidae.

Representatives of the remaining ten families are found in Malaysia. These are:—

ORDER PICIFORMES.

1. Capitonidae	..	..	Barbets	..	..	(12)
2. Indicatoridae	..	..	Honey-guides	..	..	(1)
3. Picidae	..	..	Woodpeckers	..	..	(29)

ORDER CORACIFORMES.

4. Coraciidae .. .	Rollers .. .	(3)
5. Alcedinidae .. .	Kingfishers .. .	(16)
6. Bucerotidae .. .	Hornbills .. .	(11)
7. Upupidae .. .	Hoopoes .. .	(1)
8. Meropidae .. .	Bee-eaters .. .	(4)
9. Caprimulgidae .. .	Night-jars .. .	(4)
10. Cypselidae .. .	Swifts .. .	(13)

The number in brackets indicates the number of species found in the Peninsula alone, according to Robinson's "*Handlist of the Birds of the Malay Peninsula*" (1910). The nestlings of the large majority of these birds are still undescribed, and likely to remain so for a few years.

The nesting site, which is the all-important factor to be considered, varies in the above families, but in most cases little or no nest is made, the eggs being deposited in an unlined hollow, or in a hole in a tree or bank. Thus the newly hatched nestling has to rest on a hard surface.

The only other Malaysian family included in the two Orders is the *Podargidae* (Frogmouths) but no information is available as to the nestlings of these birds.

Turning to birds of other orders, pads have already been recorded in certain Parrots, and very similar structures occur in the nestlings of certain small Owls (*Scops*, *Ninox*), which, like the Parrots, nest in hollow trees.

Ineipient pads have been recorded in *Sturnus*, and they also occur in other Passerine genera more frequently than is supposed. Among birds of other orders, isolated instances may well be expected to occur, if the mode of nidification is such as to render the accessory structure of use to the nestling.

The remainder of this paper will be devoted to some specific observations on the Barbets and Woodpeckers which present points of remarkable interest, and to a short consideration of those cases in which the heel-pad is only present in a very undeveloped state.

Family: *Capitonidae. Barbets.*

The specimens examined included a fair series of all the familiar Malaysian forms, with smaller numbers of the rarer species. The most interesting point brought out is that in individuals, at least of some species, a well-developed pad is found in the fully adult bird, and if the plumage is any indication, even an "old" adult. The reason for this is a little obscure. Perhaps the roosting habits, or the position assumed by the brooding bird would give a clue.

Mesobucco duvauceli. Of seventeen skins in the Raffles Museum collection, six are young birds in almost uniform green plumage. With the exception of one very young specimen (wing only 67 mm.) these birds are fully grown. In one, there are some blue feathers appearing on the throat. In all of these there are

well-developed tubercular pads, the points of the tubercles being very sharp. The pad is about 6 mm. long and completely covers the breadth of the tarsus at the point at which it is situated. In no case is the pad complete; in one case there are 11 conical tubercles. Only the posterior scales are sharply pointed, the points being directed upward. In a slightly older bird, with some red feathers on the head, there is still a slight indication of the pad to be noted in the slightly conical scales, and this may also be true, although to a lesser extent, of fully adult birds.

Chotorhea versicolor. No nestlings were available, but three birds out of a series of twenty were found to have heel-pads, and these were all adults (male and female). One indeed, that with the largest pads, was the finest old male of the series. In the remaining seventeen birds the legs appeared to be quite normal, but this particular part of a skin is not easy to examine, particularly if the specimen is old and in not too good condition, for the skin of the heel always shrivels and easily peels. The pads consist of an elliptical ring of about ten or twelve large modified pointed scales or tubercles with about six smaller papillae within the ring. The points are directed upwards in the distal half of the pad, and downwards in the proximal half.

Chotorhea chrysopogon. In a male which I should say can in no way be judged a juvenile although the colours on the head have yet to reach their maximum intensity, I find the pads are extraordinarily well developed and fortunately complete.

Here again there is an elliptical row of large modified pointed scales, those on the outside of the ring being compressed and with longitudinal projecting edges rather than with sharp points. Maybe the points have been worn off. Those on the inside of the circle are scarcely as large and more pointed. The two posterior scales appear to be fused, and are larger and stronger than any of the others. Within the circle are six smaller conical papillae. The projections of the posterior scales are, as remarked by Gyldenstolpe of *Megalaema*, hollow.

From a study of Gyldenstolpe's figures and descriptions, and from the material in front of me at present it may be said that this is the typical arrangement of the pad in Barbets, although the number of tubercles may vary in species and, to a smaller extent, in individuals.

Cyanops armillaris henrici. In three immature birds which, although by no means adult, cannot be described as nestlings, there are well developed pads very similar to those described above, although there are fewer central papillae. The scales are also more uniform in size. The two large, posterior, upwardly directed and hollowed scales are still prominent.

Caloramphus hayi. One of the Peninsular race (*hayi*) and one of the Bornean *fuliginosus* show some pads, but neither are in a good condition to describe.

There is no trace of a pad in any of the *Chotorhea mystacophanes*, *C. monticola*, *C. oorti*, *Zantholaema haematocephala* and *Psilopogon pyrolophus*.

Family: Picidae. Woodpeckers.

The pointed tubercles seem to be lost at a very early stage in this group. They no doubt are shed almost as soon as the bird leaves the nest, but the heel in some immature birds, and also in the adults of some species, shows enough deviation from a normal state to warrant the statement that they possess heel-pads. I have examined about two hundred skins of Malaysian Woodpeckers, none of them nestlings, unfortunately. In the adults of most species the region of the heel calls for no comment. In others there are slight modifications towards the formation of a pad, or, as it would perhaps be more accurate to say, there are remains of a pad still visible, although the striking structure characteristic of the nestling has long since been shed.

Chrysocolaptes validus xanthopygius. The ankle-joint is larger than usual and the back is covered with large scales, although these may be no larger than the scales on the back of the tarsus. The whole area, however, is swollen and suggestive of a functional pad. In one specimen the development is greater than in the others, and in this bird the scales on the back of the tarsus (for the whole length) are larger than usual. The scales are particularly noticeable on that portion of the pad which lies on the crne.

Picus vittatus. The skins of two immature birds point to the fact that in life there would be a pad similar to that described in *C. validus*. The scales again are quite smooth.

Dryocopus javensis. In this species there is an unmistakable pad even in old and badly prepared skins. In two immature birds the edges of the scales overlap and are slightly raised, producing a roughened effect.

Dinopium javenensis. In a bird which one would have considered quite young enough to have pointed tubercles there is only the slightly swollen area indicative of a pad.

INCIPIENT PADS.

Family: Eurylaenidae. Broadbills.

In three late embryos of *Cymborhynchus macrorhynchus* the joint is distinctly swollen and there is a protuberance at that point on the tarsus at which a pad would appear. With regard to a heel-pad, which we should perhaps not expect to find in this group, these facts may have no significance. These embryos present a good case to show the original flexed condition of the leg, the difficulty in straightening the limb, and the consequent plantigrade condition.

Family: **Caprimulgidae.** *Nightjars.*

Gyldenstolpe records a quite young specimen of *C. macrurus* as having smooth, regular rows of scales, on the naked part of the metatarsal joint and expresses surprise that some remains of the heel-pad are still visible amongst the *Caprimulgidae*. In an embryo of *Lyncornis temminckii* I find that the region is well marked with rows of enlarged smooth scales, but these scales can also be traced if an adult is examined in the flesh, and it is by no means certain that there is any special development in this case although it is true that the ankle is more swollen and the scales are more easily distinguishable in the embryo than in the adult.

Family: **Cypselidae.** *Swifts.*

There are smooth but by no means conspicuous pads in three well-feathered nestlings of *Tachornis infumata*.

Family: **Ploceidae.** *Weaver-birds.*

It was surprising to find well developed, enlarged scales on the heel of a fledged example of *Ploceus infortunatus* and also in the nestlings of the small Weaver-birds of the genus *Munia* in none of which birds one would think that a protection for the heel would be required. The nests are soft enough, it is true, but these incipient pads may function when in the first few days after leaving the nest the young birds are frequently found flitting about on the ground.

Family: **Nectariniidae.** *Sunbirds.*

In a nestling of *Arachnothera praeorialis* there is a marked projection which I find to be slightly indicated in an immature bird, and not to be seen in adults. It is too marked to be ignored, but it is by no means conspicuous. Dissection of the leg reveals that it is in the greater part due to the enlarged proximal end of the metatarsal bone, but the integument is also slightly thickened. As in others included under this heading of 'incipient pads', this case may have no significance.

Family: **Corvidae.** *Crows.*

In *Eulabes* the heel is very rough, but much the same kind of thing is to be seen in *Corvus* and in the *Dicruridae*. Collingwood Ingram records incipient pads in *Sturnus*, and *Aplonis* can also be mentioned. Whether or not these slight developments in the heel are to be recognised as functioning like heel-pads is a matter to be settled in the field.

Family: **Bubonidae.** *Owls.*

In a nestling of *Scops lempiji*, about eight days old, there are smooth bare pads on the heel, but they are by no means conspicuous. The remainder of the tarsus is already feathered as in the adult. The pads are flattened and hard. That these pads

function as protective cushions there can be no doubt, for I kept the particular bird from which the description was taken in captivity, and noted that it spent most of its time resting on the pads with the feet and toes in the air. To the nestling of *Ninox scutulata* the same remarks would apply as far as the pad and attitude are concerned.

Instances of Incipient Heel-pads could be multiplied indefinitely, but how much they are due to any modification towards a protective device, and how much to purely morphological reasons is a moot point. It is certain that in some groups of birds, e.g., many Passerine genera, not the slightest enlargement of the heel is ever to be observed.

The instances frequently occur in birds reared in soft lined and perhaps open nests, but that the structure becomes of definite use when it has developed to the cushion-like stage seen in *Ninox* one cannot doubt, although here it is possibly no more than a thickened surface on which the young bird can rest.

Careful observation of living birds is necessary to determine the part played by even the tubercular pads in the locomotion of nestlings.

I am very much indebted to Mr. W. P. Pycraft of the British Museum of Natural History for his kindness in reading through the M.S. of this paper and in offering some valuable advice thereon.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Two Malay Methods of Divination.

While staying at Lenggong, Upper Perak, in 1913 I attempted to see something of Malay magical practices, and, with this end in view, obtained the assistance of a Malay *kēris-smith*, named Awang, who was doing some metal-work for me at the time⁽¹⁾. He got up several magical performances for my benefit, none of which were particularly impressive, but among them was an exhibition of divining by means of floating needles, which was given by an old woman.

The needles were thoroughly dried and then gently placed on the surface of water contained in a bowl. Care was taken not to break the surface-film of the water, so that the needles should not sink. They were then watched to see if they would come together or keep apart. From observations thus made, it is said that a girl who is betrothed can tell whether her marriage will result in a life-long partnership or will end in a divorce⁽²⁾.

Divination by means of a ring is sometimes resorted to in an attempt to trace a thief. I have seen this method employed in Pahang. The chief performer was an elderly, blind man. The apparatus used consisted of a gold ring which was tied to a long hair—taken from a woman's head—and a basin. The basin was divided into eight compartments, internally, by four lines drawn with Indian ink, which crossed at its centre. In each compartment was written the name of a person who might possibly be the culprit. The unattached end of the hair was given to the blind man to hold with the thumb and index finger of his right hand, and his hand was so placed that the ring hung suspended within the bowl, in the centre, and about half way up. The old man then intoned an orthodox Mohamedan prayer, and, after this, the ring began to swing upon the hair.

When the test is successful the ring swings violently, and finally touches one of the sections containing a man's name. This man is considered to be the thief. On the occasion that I saw the performance, however, the ring, though it swung considerably, did not strike the side of the bowl, even when other names were twice substituted for the original eight. In consequence it was thought that the money which had been stolen had been taken by some one whose name was not included in those tried, though suspicion pointed very strongly to one of the men in the first eight.

I. H. N. EVANS.

(1) *Journal of the E. M. S. Museums*, Vol. V, p. 59 *et seq.*

(2) A similar method of divination is, or was, employed in India.

On the Persistence of an Old Type of Water-Vessel.

Spouted clay water vessels are found in the Peninsula at the present day in Negri Sembilan, and the Perak Museum possesses modern locally-made examples from Kuala Pilah. There is also in the Museum a single representative of this type of vessel from Kuala Tembeling in Pahang, but the spout is somewhat different from those from Negri Sembilan, and the top much more widely open. The Negri Sembilan specimens are pot-bellied vessels with a spout projecting from the top of the body: they have a rather small aperture at the top, and a slight rim, or foot, below.

In the Museum of the "Bataviaansch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen" are some very similar vessels, both ancient and modern, and these are particularly interesting for purposes of comparison with spouted water-pots from the Malay States, as they show that an ancient type of vessel has persisted till the present day.¹

The modern material in the Batavian Museum comes from the West Coast of Sumatra and from Aceh. Examples from the former region are most like our Negri Sembilan specimens in that they are open at the top and of rather similar build, though they have not the small rim, or foot, at the bottom: being simply rounded. Those from Aceh are taller, due in part to their being raised on a considerable foot. Their tops are not open, but there is a small round hole in each at the side of the top. They are presumably filled through the spout by submerging the vessels bodily, the small hole being rather to provide an egress for the air, than an entrance for the water. The spouts, too, are longer actually, and in proportion, than those of the pots from Aceh and Negri Sembilan.

Let us now turn to the ancient specimens. Some of these are of Chinese make. One, an old blue-and-white vessel of the Ming Dynasty period, has an open top, a rather long straight neck, a short and fat spout, and a slight foot, comparable to that of the Negri Sembilan type. Another, an earthen vessel covered with green glaze, has an open top and a swollen and fluted spout, while the body is ornamented with perpendicular ribbings. A third vessel from the same locality as that last described—they both come from the Salayer Islands—is of fine red clay. It has an open top with a small lid, and a tumid spout. I do not know if it is of Chinese manufacture or not.

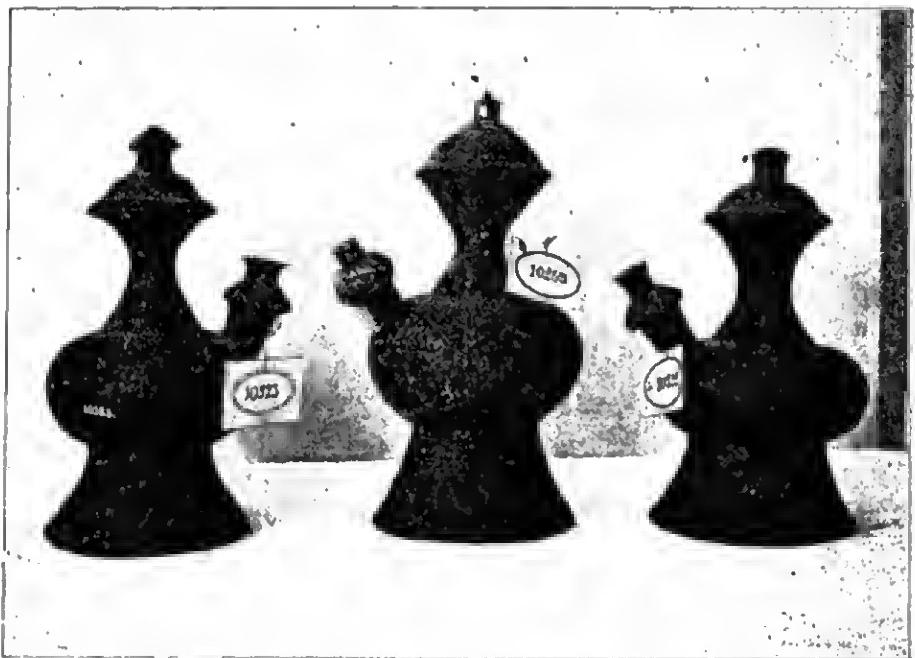
(1) My grateful thanks are due to the Committee of the Batavian Society and to Mr. Hoedt, the Curator of the Ethnographical Section of the Museum, for permission to take the photographs used in this article, and for other help.



Spouted water-vessels from Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan.
(Perak Museum, Taiping)



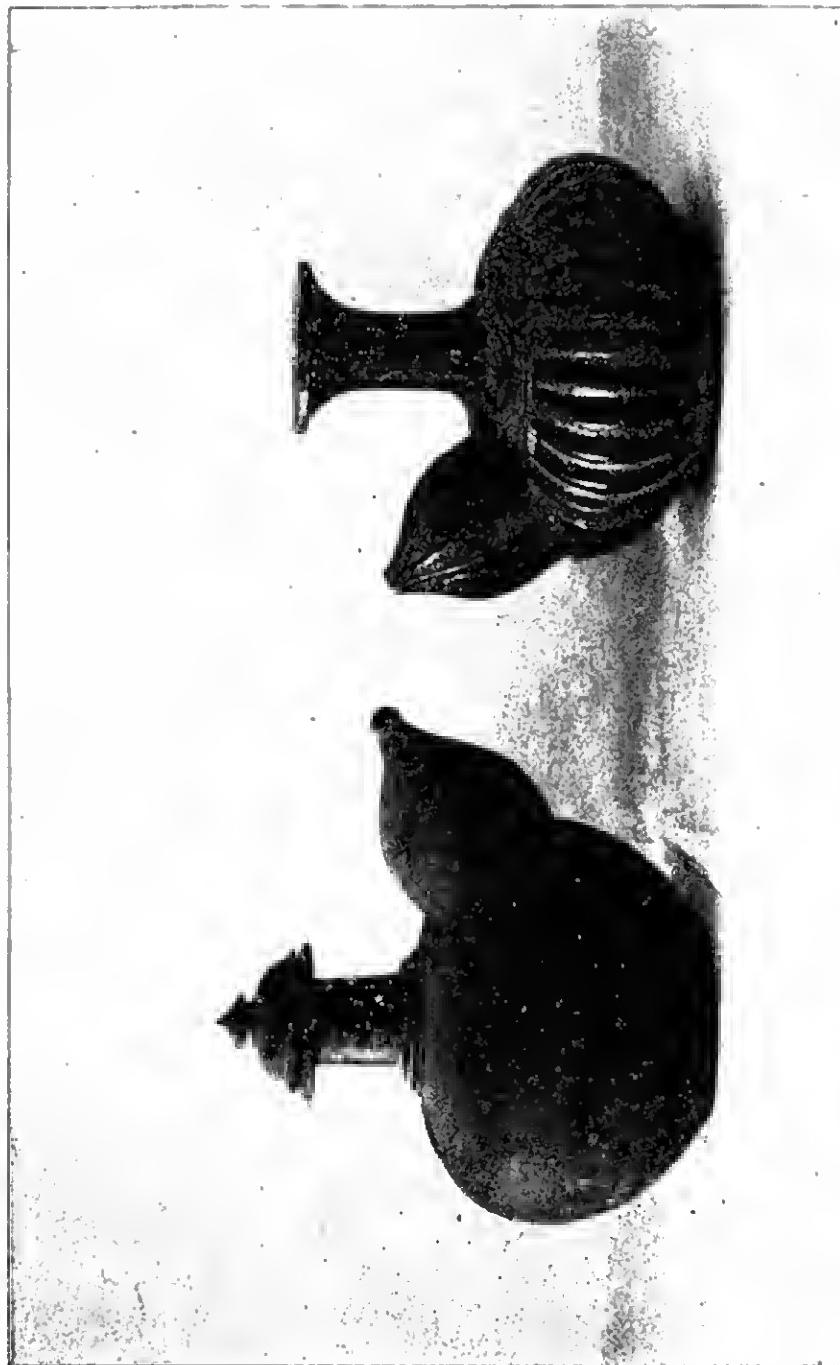
Water-vessels from the West Coast of Sumatra.
(Batavian Society's Museum)



Water-pots from Aceh.
(Batavian Society's Museum)



Ming period Chinese vessel from the Dutch East Indies.
(Batavian Society's Museum)



Ancient water-vessels from the Dutch East Indies. Both specimens come from Salayar Islands, and that on the right of the picture, which has a green glaze and dragon ornamentation, is obviously of Chinese make.
(Batavian Society's Museum)

Journal Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society [VOL. I. 1923.]

PLATE X.



Kendi (Gendi) in hand of a figure of Bhrkuti. (Tjandi Toempang,
afd: Malang, res: Pasoeroean).
(Batavian Society's Museum)

Spouted water-vessels are also depicted in Javanese carvings of the Hindu period. One representation of such a vessel is to be seen in the band of a figure of Bhruti, which is in the Batavian Museum. The type here seen has a foot and a closed top, and much resembles the examples from Aceh, the chief difference being that the spout is turned up against the body of the vessel, and ends in an animal's head, the open jaws forming the aperture of the spout.

In addition to this representation, there is also in the Museum a large model of a water-pot in stone. This comes from the Kedoe Residency, and is of the Hindu period. In the Museum "Guide to the Archaeological Collections" (No. 368) it is called a *gendi* (i.e. Malay *kendi*). It has a closed top, and a very short, rather widely open spout.

The antiquity of this type of water-vessel seems sufficiently well established, and it would appear that we must, probably, look to India as its country of origin, but there is some difficulty in accounting for the specimens from China. I will, however, attempt to deal with this in a little while.

In trying to find prototypes of the Javanese pottery I came across some pictures of vessels from Nepal¹ which seem to be nearly related to those from Aceh. They are of metal—probably copper or brass, though their exact material is not stated. They have fairly large feet, roughly spherical bodies, long necks, open tops, and long spouts which point upwards. One specimen has a head of the well-known fabulous Makara I believe, at the base of the spout.²

I think that there cannot be much doubt that this spouted type of vessel found its way from India to Java, but as I have already remarked the question of Chinese vessels of the same description presents more difficulty. Of course it is perfectly possible, indeed likely, that a water-vessel of a style which may well have been used in ceremonies connected with religious purification, found its way from India to China through the agency of Buddhist missionaries and pilgrims, and became established there.³ I doubt, however, whether spouted water-vessels at all corresponding to those described here are commonly found in China, and it must be remembered that the Chinese, for the promotion of their export trade, especially in later times, frequently copied objects from other countries or produced articles of non-Chinese type which they thought, from their shape, or the nature of their decorations, would find a ready sale among the peoples with whom they traded. In this category comes the so-called Siam-ware,⁴ and also certain

(1) *Journal of Indian Art and Industry*, Vol. VI, Pl. 29, figs. 1 and 2.

(2) Cf. the Javanese Hindu-period vessel in the head of a statue, mentioned above.

(3) Dr. Besch, Director of the Antiquarian Survey of the Dutch East Indies, to whom I spoke about this old form of water-vessel, called it a *kendi*, saying that it was a common type in Buddhist countries.

(4) *Chinese Porcelain*, p. 173 and fig. 294.

plates and saucers with Arabic inscriptions—for sale among the Mohamedans of the East Indies—and the “Sino-Persian” ware of the Miug dynasty period.

A search through Gulland's two volumes on porcelain has resulted in my finding an illustration of only one spouted vessel which at all resembles the types from the East Indies.¹ The neck of this is long and open at the top, the spout long and shaped like that of a tea pot, the body hexagonal and having a small foot. It is described as a six-sided wine or spirit decanter.

I. H. N. EVANS.

Custom and Chanticleer

In Province Wellesley and Kedah it is not an uncommon occurrence to meet at the side of the road the remains of a domestic cock that has been flayed and spread-eagled on two sticks and so solemnly crucified. The only crime of the marauder thus held up to the gaze of his compatriots as a stern warning was to pursue his marital inclinations within the precincts of a Malay house.

For according to Malay etiquette poultry and other domestic animals that live below the house (*binalang di-bawah rumah*) must not presume on their privileged position to enter the house and indulge in such conduct as would create an atmosphere of sial or “nae luek about the hoose.” So the delinquent is mercilessly chased and straightforwardly slaughtered and his feathered skin exposed on a cross at a *sempong tiga* or point where three roads meet. In Malacca even the unfortunate hen is sometimes beheaded and her head thrown over the house top whilst that of the cock is ignominiously hurled over the roof in the opposite direction. Outraged modesty having been appeased the *kampong* subsides into slumber.

A. W. HAMILTON.

(1) *Chinese Porcelain*, p. 173 and fig. 294.

A Brunei Code.

Mr. G. C. Woolley, Resident of the Interior, Tenom, British North Borneo, recently sent to our Society a Romanised copy of a code of laws formerly in force under the Brunei Sultans. The original belonged to the Orang Kaya di-Gadong, Sri Lela Muhammad Hussin and was dated A.H. 1121. Chapter 19 was quoted in the course of some enquiries into native claims to fruit trees at Membakut. Various MSS copies were claimed to have been circulated as a Code among the Pangerans and ruling chiefs.

Examination proved that this Brunei Code was merely a copy of the *Risalat Hukum Kanun* or *Undang-Undang Melaka*, of which Dr. Ph. S. van Ronkel, Professor of Malay at Leiden, recently published (Brill, Leiden, 1919) a comparative text (vide note in *Journ. Straits Branch, Roy. Asiat. Soc.* 1922, No. 85, p. 232). The fact that it has been adopted *in toto* for Brunei is of interest.

R. O. WINSTEEDT.

Hikayat Sultan Ibrahim.

Of the shorter version of this popular Malay tale many editions exist. The Dutch editions will be found recorded in van Ronkel's catalogue of Malay MSS. in the Library of the Batavian Society (p. 120) or in "The Encyclopaedia of Islam" (No. 24, p. 433 *sub Ibrahim b. Adham*). I have used the sixth edition of a romanized text printed in 1908 at Singapore, a reprint, I imagine, of one of the Dutch texts. The story is as follows:—

Ibrahim bin Adham, Sultan of Irak, a great and just prince bethinks himself that "this world is like a wonderful dream whereof nothing remains when one wakes." So he hands over his kingdom to his most trusty vizier. And early one morning "before the beasts have stirred after their prey, or the stars grown dim or the birds have left their nests," he leaves his palaece, alone, with a staff, a knife, a beggar's bowl and a ring. He traverses forest and plain, till he comes hungry to a clear river, on whose surface a pomegranate floats. He eats half the fruit and then is startled to think he may have taken some one's property without permission. The fruit is the property of Sharif Hasan of Knifa, whose orchard is in charge of two ascetics, Shaikh Ismail and Muftihi'l-Arifin. Dying Sharif Hasan tells his beautiful fourteen-year-old daughter, Siti Saleha, that she will wed Sultan Ibrahim who will come as a *fakir* and ask pardon for having eaten a pomegranate. He dies. Muftihi'l-Arifin comforts the daughter by relating how the Prophet once took a friend Abdu'r-Rahman to his poor hut and finding

Siti Fatimah with only one cloth handed her his scarf; so humble was the Prophet's home in this transitory world. Sultan Ibrahim comes and asks pardon. Siti Saleha informs him the only way to win forgiveness is to marry the owner. They wed. Soon Sultan Ibrahim (telling his wife that this world is like a vile woman gaily dressed) takes leave and wanders on to Mecca. Siti Saleha bears a son, Mubainmad Tahir. Folk jeer at him as a bastard. His mother lets him fare in search of his father. His father gives him his ring and bids him go to Irak, speeding him away from Mecca because love for his son makes him forget his religious duties. The son comes to Irak, where the vizier welcomes him as his father's heir. But he refuses the throne and taking only some jewels for his mother's support returns to Kufa.

There is a longer Malay recension, said to have been translated from the Arabic of a certain Hadrami *shaikh*, Abu Bakar (van Ronkel *ib.*, p. 121). It begins with an account of how Sultan Ibrahim builds a great fort and lets all his subjects inspect it to discover any flaw. At last an old man points out that it is impermanent. So the Sultan comes to give up this perishable world.

Another version is to be found in Book IV, Chapter I of the *Bustan al-Salatin* (Neumann's "Maleisch Leesboek" I p. 232), where the prince is told that there is only one fort, Paradise, which will never decay and whose people will never die.

There are Javanese, Sundanese and Achinese (Snouck Hurgronje's "The Achehnese" II, p. 184) versions. There is an Arabic romance, translated from the Turkish and a Hindostani poem on the same subject.

Ibrahim bin Adham was a native of Balkh (*obit circa 160 A. H.-776 A. D.*). Converted to asceticism he migrated to Syria where those who saw him thought him "a madman or a camel-driver." "A trait far more characteristic of Indian and Syrian than of Muslim asceticism appears in the story that one of the three occasions on which Ibrahim felt joy was when he looked at the fur garment that he was wearing and could not distinguish the fur from the lice." In the Sufi legend, he appears as a prince of Balkh who while hunting was warned by an unseen voice that he was not created to chase hares and foxes; whereupon he abandoned the world for ascetic piety.

Historically Ibrahim bin Adham belongs to a band of Muslim devotees, who followed the simple life of the Prophet and their desert ancestors and thought much of the Day of Judgment, but seldom adopted the hermit's life. Possibly these early recluses were inspired by the example of the Christian monks of Syria directly or through the medium of the Prophet's retirement from the world. It was a hundred years later that Sufism came with its *fakir* and *darwish*, divorced from all earthly ties and possessions. The ascetic bent of the Sufis owed something to the *Zindik* of Persia, the Manichaean or Maskedite sect which secretly abjured

Zoroastrianism; something to Sabian (Mandaean) influence; and something perhaps to Buddhist missionaries, who had been active in Persia before Islam and had founded monasteries in Balkh. (O' Leary's "Arabic Thought and its place in History").

The Sufi legend of Ibrahim the hunter prince of Balkh who turns ascetic is modelled upon the story of Buddha (J. R. A. S., 1904, p. 132 seqq.). In Malay literature there are many instances of princes who give up thrones for religion. In the *Hikayat Bayan Budiman* (Winstedt, Singapore, 1920, Tale XXIII) there is the story of Sultan Adam, to whom Desire appears in the shape of a lizard and who thereupon abdicates and goes to Istambul and finally to Mecca. Rinkes quotes an historical instance, given in the *Séjarah Melayu* (Chapter 7) and the *Hikayat Pasai* (Dulaquier p. 20) and suggests that all such cases are Islamic adaptations of the life of Buddha.

R. O. WINSTEDT.

Was Johore once named Langkasuka?

In the Singapore Free Press of March 14, 1923 the following paragraph appeared:—

"The word Lingui has been in frequent use during the past few weeks in connection with the water proposals for Singapore, but it appears that the word is incorrect, and that the correct name is Langyn, which means literally, kite and shark. It is believed that at one time at the junction of the Langyu river with the Johore river there was a royal settlement of the Sultan of Lingga, one of the Dutch islands, who had been driven out of his own country by invaders. Later he was re-established by a Bugis force."

The name, Langyn, is not to be explained by the literal methods of the amateur philologist. It is, however, connected with the bold and original theory of Dr. G. P. Ronhaar, summarized by me in this Society's Journal, No. 86, 1922, that an old name for Johore before 1450 A.D. was Ganggayu (i.e. Old Javanese *Gangga ayu* = 'fresh water') and that this is the Langka-suka of Malay legend, and perhaps the Lanka of the *Ramayana*. The "Malay Annals" (chapter 1) connects Ganggayu with Johore, and interprets the word to mean "a treasure house of jewels," which fits with *jauhar* = jewel, suggested by Ronhaar to be the origin of the name Johore.

R. O. WINSTEDT.

Arctic Amok.

In his book "The North Pole" Peary writes of the Eskimos (pp. 156, 7) :—

"adults are subject to a peculiar nervous affection which they call *piblokto*—a form of hysteria. I have never known a child to have *piblokto*, but some one among the adult Eskimos would have an attack every day or two, and one day there were five cases. The immediate cause of this affection is hard to trace, though sometimes it seems to be the result of a brooding over absent or dead relatives, or a fear of the future. The manifestations of this disorder are somewhat startling.

"The patient, usually a woman, begins to scream and tear off and destroy her clothing. If on the ship, she will walk up and down the deck, screaming and gesticulating, and generally in a state of nudity, though the thermometer may be in the minus forties. As the intensity of the attack increases, she will sometimes leap over the rail upon the ice, running perhaps half a mile. The attack may last a few minutes, an hour, or even more, and some sufferers become so wild that they would continue running about on the ice perfectly naked until they froze to death, if they were not forcibly brought back.

"When an Eskimo is attacked with *piblokto* indoors, nobody pays much attention, unless the sufferer should reach for a knife or attempt to injure some one. The attack usually ends in a fit of weeping, and when the patient quiets down, the eyes are bloodshot, the pulse high, and the whole body trembles for an hour or so afterward."

I believe that in one of his earlier books (I have not got them by me) Peary records an instance of one of his Eskimo followers actually attacking and killing a companion while in a state of *piblokto*.

In spite of the female manifestations, which closely resemble those of *latah*,¹ the Eskimo condition does not seem to have any relation to the latter as it is not brought about by suggestion or shock: it is rather akin to *amok*.

Broadly speaking there does not seem to be much in common between the Eskimos of the Arctic circle and the Malays of the Equatorial belt—but they are both Mongoloid peoples.

C. BODEN KLOSS.

(1) Vide "A Contribution to the Psychology of 'Latab'" by Dr. D. J. Galloway in *Journ. Str. Br., Roy. Asiatic Soc.*, 1922, No. 85, pp. 140-150.

A Rare Petrel.

Included in a small collection of skins made at the Horsburgh Lighthouse, 33 miles east of Singapore Island, in October 1921 was a specimen of the uncommon *Oceanodroma m. monorhis* (Swinhoe) or Swinhoe's Fork-tailed Petrel.

Nagamichi Kuroda (IBIS, 1922 11th. Series, Vol. IV. No. 3 p. 439) has recently stated that this bird is only known from near Vladivostock, Japan (Prov. Mutsu, N. Hondo; Prov. Yamato, S. Hondo; Loo-Choo Is.) and coast of China (Amoy) but he has overlooked a record from Java (Semarang) given by Van Oort in 1911 (Notes Leyd. Mus. XXXIII, p. 111). Robinson and Kloss (Journ. F. M. S. Mus. 1922, Vol. X, pt. 4, p. 253) add the species to the fauna of the Malay Peninsula on a male obtained at the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse in the Straits of Malacca off the coast of Selangor in November 1918 and there are two specimens in the Raffles Museum, one, a female bird taken at Keppel Harbour, Singapore, in May 1913 by a former collector employed by the Museum and another which is the specimen mentioned above.

The authorities just quoted would furthermore extend the range to the coast of Siam and Sumatra waters (*vide* Journal Nat. Hist. Soc. of Siam, 1921 Vol. V. No. 1. and Journal F. M. S. Mus. 1918, Vol. III, pt. 2, pp. 265 and 284).

It is quite possible that *O. monorhis* occurs in Malaysian waters more frequently than is generally supposed for Mr. P. de Fontaine, the collector of the Horsburgh specimen, has given me some very interesting observations made during his short stay of a month at the lighthouse.

On October 28th when it was blowing hard from the N. E. a small flock composed of at least twelve of these Petrels came from the W. The sea was very rough and the flock, well closed up, was almost skimming the water, following the undulations of the waves. In the observer's opinion the birds were making for the shelter of the lighthouse rocks. He fired when the flock came within shot but only one bird dropped and this was immediately snapped up by a small shark.

The specimen actually obtained struck the light at 9 o'clock on the evening of October 29th and was captured alive.

The lighthouse-keepers (Malays) state that they are familiar with the species and that other specimens have struck the light on previous occasions. They have always failed to get the birds to Singapore alive.

Arrangements have now been made whereby the keepers can preserve any future specimens that come to hand and the status of the bird as a Malaysian species can probably be fixed more accurately in the near future than at present.

Mr. Koh Ah Wong the collector of the Keppel Harbour specimen now tells me that he bought it from a sailor on a boat lying in the dock at Singapore. The bird had flown on board and had been captured. The possibility therefore remains that the bird came on board before the boat entered the harbour.

The two birds in the Singapore Museum are extremely similar but differ markedly from that figured by Salvin in Cat. Birds, Brit. Mus. Vol. XXV. pl. II. which shows a bird generally brown in tone and decidedly so on the underparts, with conspicuous grey wing-coverts, and with either the inner secondaries or scapulars edged with light brown. They however agree well with the description on p. 356 (*loc. cit.*). In both specimens the under-parts are very little browner than the upper parts and only in the Keppel Harbour bird is the face at all lighter than the rest of the head. They both appear to be in good feather. There seems to be a difference in the relative lengths of the primaries in the two birds but one has unfortunately been mounted with the wings extended which prevents accurate observation. In one specimen the second long primary is distinctly tipped with buff.

It is interesting to note that both the skins retain the characteristic "petrel-like" smell.

The field-notes of the Horburgh bird (not sexed) taken by de Fontaine are, length 205 mm., spread 490 mm., irides dark brown, beak, tarsi and toes black.

Kuroda gives the very small measurement of 141 mm. for the wing of the Yamato bird as against the 157-162 mm. of Harttert (Völ. Pál. Faun. p. 1416) and the Horburgh bird which cannot be made less than 165 mm.

O. monorhynchus is not likely to be confused with any other Malaysian bird. *Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl), the only other small black petrel thought to occur in the Straits, has a white rump. *Puffinus leucomelas* Temm. recorded from Borneo, is a much larger bird with the underside entirely white.

F. N. CHASEN.

A Large Orang-Utan.

The following notes were made from an adult ♂ Mias or Orang-utan which was taken alive at Katoengou in Dutch West Borneo in 1922. The beast which shows indications of being an aged individual, died in Singapore in January 1923 and appeared to be so large that it was carefully measured after death. The figures taken appear in Col. A of the Table below. In Col. B the dimensions of a ♂ which died in the Jardin d' Acclimation at Paris are given but this animal seems to have been most abnormally proportioned. Beccari (¹) states that a large fleshy or fatty protuberance on the crown of the head added somewhat to its stature which makes the measurement of the extended arms even more remarkable.

Measurements.

	A Feet & inches.	B Feet & inches.	C Feet & inches.	D Feet & inches
Height, crown to heel	4. 7½	4. 7	4. 5½	4. 6
Spread of arms, between finger-tips	8. 0	8. 7½	7. 10½	7. 11½
Length of arm, armpit to finger-tip	3. 4½	..	3. 3½	3. 5
Length of hand	. 11½	..	. 10½	. 11½
Length of foot	1. 2	..	1. 0½	1. 1½
Breadth of face	. 9	..	1. 1	. 11½
Length of face	. 11½	..	. 11½	..
Circumference of neck	1. 10½	..	2. 3½	2. 2½
„ „ chest	3. 2½	..	3. 5½	3. 6
„ „ arm	. 10½	..	1. 0½	1. 0½
„ „ forearm	. 11½	..	1. 2	1. 1½
„ „ thigh	1. 1½	..	1. 7	1. 6
„ „ calf	. 10	..	. 11½	. 11½
Ear	. 1½	..	..	..

1. BECCARI, O. *Wanderings in the Great Forests of Borneo* (1904) p. 148.

Cols. C & D are concerned with the measurements given by Hornaday (²) of the two largest of the 43 specimens collected by him in Borneo.

The above measurements of specimen A were taken very carefully by the Taxidermist at the Raffles Museum under immediate supervision and without reference to Hornaday's figures, the existence of which we were quite unaware of at the time. Beccari's record was not traced until much later. The height was taken by exactly the same method as described by Hornaday (*loc. cit.* p. 405), the spread is a minimum full stretch rather than a maximum expansion. In the case of the other measurements, length of face and length of foot are the only dimensions easy to take and in which one can feel sure of getting a fair figure by the same method as used by another observer. In these main measurements it will be seen that the most recent animal slightly exceeds Hornaday's two specimens. In the case of the girth measurements the figures are smaller, but it must be remembered that Hornaday's records were taken from wild beasts shot in the prime of life and that the animal under discussion had been in captivity several months, had been ailing for a considerable time before it died and was generally badly nourished. The Mias again, is supposed from all accounts, to vary in its proportions. The author just quoted remarks:—"Some are short and thick set, and others are more slenderly built and longer limbed."

The skull measures:—

Basilar length	..	..	..	168	mm.
Zygomatic width	..	..	..	164	mm.
Mastoid width	..	..	..	135	mm.
Upper tooth row	..	..	..	68	mm.

In the girth measurements the hair was excluded as far as possible. The breadth of the face, including the callosities is in no way correlated with the size of the animal. Example D with a height of 54" is only 11½" across the face. C which is half an inch less in height runs to 13" on the face whilst A, the largest of the three beasts spans only 9". I have, on several occasions, seen much smaller animals with more prominent cheeks in Singapore.

Considerable doubt and extravagant ideas formerly existed as to the size which adults of this Ape attained, but Wallace (³), who himself examined seventeen freshly-killed Orang-utans critically surveyed the subject and concluded by fixing 4' 2" as the height allowable for the species under reliable evidence but this was just too low for Hornaday collected no less than 7 which exceeded this figure. Kelsall (⁴) also records a specimen with a height of over 4' 2" and another with a supposed height of 4' 7" and span of

2. HORNADAY, H. T. *Two years in the jungle* (1885) pp. 375 and 406.

3. WALLACE, A. R. *The Malay Archipelago* (1872) p. 63 (4th Ed.)

4. KELSELL, H. J. *Journ. Str. Branch, Roy. Asiatic Soc.*, No. 24 (1891), p. 168.



Head of large Orang-Utan from Borneo.



8' 10" is recorded in *Journ. Str. Branch, Roy. Asiatic Soc.* No. 10 (1882) p. 181. (As an instance of how erroneous records can be circulated in all good faith, it may be mentioned that the animal recorded herewith was always estimated by the owner to span 15' across the arms!).

Skin and Hair.

On all parts of the body the skin dark slatey black. Dorsally, thickly clothed with hair; ventrally, the armpits and chest (except on the mid-ventral line on which there is a scanty growth of hair) almost bare. On the groins the pelage very thin; the throat well covered. The crown covered with thick but comparatively short hair. The hairs on the forehead directed upwards, much shorter and finer. Well developed tufts forming a moustache on the sides of the upper lip, this moustache confluent with a well developed beard on the chin. Excluding individual or loose hairs the beard measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6" in length.

Hair longest on the thighs, arms (9-12") and shoulders (14"); shortest on the back and abdomen.

Two distinct colours apparent in the pelage, a dark sienna and a light reddish-golden. The dark colour extends over both sides of the trunk and on the crown and throat. The light colour on the limbs being lighter on the upper sides and most so on the forearms and hands. The hands the lightest part of the body, the crown and throat the darkest.

The above facts are scarcely in agreement with Hornaday's otherwise very admirable description (*loc. cit.* p. 400 *et seq.*) in which he states that the face and throat are quite bare except for a scanty beard of uncertain length in adult specimens, its longest hairs never exceeding four inches.

The two photographs represent the head of the individual forming the main subject of this paper. They were taken from the flesh and illustrate the comparative luxuriant growth of hair on the chin and upper lip which is not usual.

F. N. CHASEN.

Early stages of a Danaine Butterfly.

In his "Notes on Malaysian Butterflies" published in the *Journal of the F. M. S. Museums*, 1921, Vol. X. p. 162 Major J. C. Moulton, Director of the Raffles Museum, Singapore, comments on the remarkable fact that the life-history of the common Danaine *Ideopsis daos* is still unknown.

Fruhstorfer in Seitz's *Macrolepidoptera of the world (Fauna Indo-australica)* 1910, p. 216, surmises that the larva and pupa of *Ideopsis* when found will resemble those of *Radena* rather than of *Hestia*, with which the general appearance of the imago suggests affinity.

Piepers in *The Rhopalocera of Java*: Danaidae 1913, p. 23, pl. xiii, figs. 17c, 17d, describes and figures the larva and pupa of the allied Javanese species *I. gaura* Horsfield, and thereby proves the correctness of Fruhstorfer's surmise. The green bell-shaped or squat trunk-like pupa, with small black dots is very like *Radena* pupae and in marked contrast to the elongate *Hestia* type. The larva similarly agrees with *Radena* larvae in having but two pairs of fleshy processes instead of four, one from the 2nd thoracic segment directed forwards over the head, while the other pair is smaller and arises from the penultimate segment. The larva of *Ideopsis* however approaches *Hestia* in the simple colour pattern of yellow or red rings on black, in place of the rather complicated spotted pattern of *Radena* larvae.

I was fortunate enough to secure the larva of *I. daos* at Lebong Tandai, West Sumatra. The following notes may therefore be of interest in view of the fact that the larva and pupa of this species have not been described before. Major Moulton identifies the imago as *I. daos eudora* Fruhst., which is confined to West Sumatra.

Larva. In form cylindrical, slender. When mature the segments are coloured broadly black with a series of narrower light yellow and red rings. (Piepers describes the larva of *gaura* as "velvety black with a milky white transverse band on each segment"). On either side of the head there are slender tufts of red hairs (pencils), also at the extremity of the abdomen, but smaller. (In *gaura* Piepers says these processes are black, but red at the base).

It was feeding freely, without apparent attempt at concealment on a pepper-like vinous herb.

Pupa: Squat, trunk-shaped, light green with few black spots variously distributed frontally, two only occurring at the back below the cremaster. On the seventh segment which is the widest part of the pupa there is a row of ten black spots placed in a silver band between the wing plates. (Piepers mentions eight in *gaura*).

Imago. Emerges after about ten days at 8 a.m. Flies at noon. Although this insect is common at Lebong Tandai, it is not by any means abundant. I find from the capture of 25 specimens in 18 months that the ratio of males to females is as 1: 4.

The monthly record of captures in 1921 is as follows:—

May	Females	2	Males	—
June	"	1	"	—
July	"	5	"	—
September	"	1	"	—
November	"	—	"	1
December	"	2	"	1

There seems to be little or no variation in marking between the specimens other than sex distinction, and no seasonal difference.

I desire to express my thanks to Major Moulton for his kind assistance in preparing this note for publication.

CECIL J. BROOKS.



Reviews.

The Singapore Naturalist.

(Singapore: Methodist Publishing House, July 1922, Vol. I. pp. 1-80, price \$2.00).

We welcome the appearance of the first number of this publication which is produced by the Singapore Natural History Society. It meets a long-felt want. Local natural history is the theme, and it would be difficult to find a more delightful subject for serious study or for recreation in a rich tropical country such as this.

The Society was founded in May 1921. It has for its objects (i) the development of friendly intercourse between local Naturalists, (ii) the increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning local Natural History by means of papers, discussions, exhibition of specimens, field excursions, formation of collections, purchase of periodicals and publication of transactions. An ambitious programme perhaps in this climate, where the well-intentioned endeavour of an energetic few so soon succumbs to the apathetic "support" of the many. However a membership list of 66 shows that the Society in the first year of its existence has made a promising start. The account of the various excursions indicates that everybody's interests are catered for. The varied exhibits shown at the meetings and the wide range of subjects dealt with in the papers communicated to the Society demonstrates in an emphatic manner that the members are determined to make their Society an unqualified success.

With the marches of civilization the jungles of Singapore and their denizens are fast disappearing. This Natural History Society will do well to place on record all they can before it is too late.

"The Singapore Naturalist" devotes some 27 pages to the Proceedings of the Society. In his inaugural address in August 1921 the President, after dwelling on the objects of the Society, outlines a wider field of work which the Society should bear in mind, such as collecting animals for the London Zoo, keeping in view the possibility of forming a local Zoo in Singapore in the not too distant future; the compilation of a local Fauna, beginning with a list of Singapore birds; the protection of wild animals in this country.

The history of botanical research in this part of the world is reviewed in a comprehensive sketch by Mr. I. H. Burkhill, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, showing that the botanical side of the Society is not to be neglected.

A summary of the poisonous snakes of Malaya is given in the Proceedings, followed by interesting notes on such subjects as

Weaver Birds' Nests, Long-horned Grasshoppers, Reptiles' eggs, Cicadas, a destructive weevil, the Yellow-bellied Giant Squirrel, Butterflies, and an albino Kingfisher.

These notes are very readable and form an attractive feature.

The second half of "The Singapore Naturalist" is devoted to Transactions, comprising five papers, of which we may notice an interesting account by Mr. C. L. Collenette of the life-history of a butterfly (*Atella phalanta*) and notes by Mr. V. H. C. Jarrett on acclimatisation experiments with a common snail (*Helix aspersa*), both valuable contributions and of a type which will do much to justify the birth of yet another periodical in this somewhat overloaded world of scientific literature. Mr. Cbasen, the Honorary Secretary of the Society, contributes a very useful "A. B. C. of Preserving Animals." Simple directions for collecting, skinning, preserving are given. He very rightly emphasizes the importance of labelling every specimen. Too often is the heart of a Museum Curator or specialist broken by the entire absence of any data on some most interesting specimen. Locality and the date of capture are the first two essentials without which any specimen may be regarded as valueless, and, worse in the case of a rare species, it becomes a continual source of irritation to those who examine it. Measurements in the flesh, colour notes, and any observations as to habits etc. are of course also very desirable, particularly in a country such as Malaya where there is yet so much to learn about even our commonest friends of the jungle,—be they elephant, ant, snake or snail.

Of a totally different nature is a paper by Dr. G. E. Brooke entitled "The identification of Malayan Culicidae." The first four pages deal with the collection and preservation of Mosquitoes and no doubt will be read with interest by many besides the Members of the Singapore Natural History Society. The second part of the paper provides a dichotomous "Table for the diagnosis of the Female Culicidae of Malaya." Colour differences, rather than structural characters have been utilized. A diagram to show the parts of a mosquito, indicating the terms used for different parts (e.g. palp, scutellum, tarsus, tibia, abdominal segments etc.) would have been of use, and an explanation of words such as "labellae," "tenuiform" is needed.

The style of the remainder of "The Singapore Naturalist" forms a particularly successful compromise between the indigestible type of matter which fills so many scientific journals and the somewhat verbose pot-boilers published as "Nature Notes" in the new-papers.

So long as this principle is kept in view "The Singapore Naturalist" will find many readers, and the members of the Singapore Natural History Society may congratulate themselves on adding many valuable contributions to our knowledge of local Natural History.

Malay Poisons and Charm Cures.

(2ND ED.) BY J. D. GIMLETT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London: J. & A. Churchill 1922. pp. i-xii, 1-260).

The publication of this book carries one back to the days of those learned physicians, John Leyden (the friend of Sir Walter Scott and Raffles), who translated the "Malay Annals," and John Crawford, firstly army surgeon, and later Resident of Singapore, the author of many notable works on Malay subjects. After their time there was no work dealing with any Malay ethnographical topic from the pen of any English doctor until Dr. Gimlette first published this book.

This second edition is so expanded that it is in effect a new work and a work of signal interest and value. Of the merits of the purely scientific side of the book I have not the knowledge to speak nor is this Journal the place to dilate on them. It will suffice to quote from the introduction by that distinguished expert on poisons, Sir William H. Willeo:—"the work which, during a period of long and painful illness" (contracted in the course of his official duties in Kelantan) "Dr. Gimlette so bravely completed forms a very valuable addition to our knowledge of Medicine and Toxicology. The Government of the Federated Malay States is to be congratulated on its wise policy in giving support to the publication of this work, which is a piece of research leading the way to discoveries of importance in modern medicine." The patient labour involved in the collection and identification of animal, plant and inorganic poisons must have been enormous.

The first 109 pages contain what is probably the most fascinating and important account of the Malay "medicine-man" that has appeared from any English pen since Skeat published his "Malay Magie." Dr. Gimlette has been fortunate in unearthing Kelantan charms to illustrate the often heterodox pantheism, which the Malay *parang* borrowed first perhaps from Hinduism and directly in the xvith century from the Sufism of Indian Muslim mullahs. He notes correctly (p. 60) that some of the charms are derived from that Javanese source, on which H. Kraemer has lately written so valuable a paper (p. 99). All such charms are corrupt and difficult to translate and no doubt the specimens given will in time invite further study and elucidation. There are some misprint and a few mistranslations and pretty obvious corruptions of words. For *Angin Tanar Masshur* (p. 244) "Wind of Tanar the renowned" (p. 78) should certainly be read *tanah* and, I think, *Muhshar* "the plain of the Day of Judgment." In the same charm the translation hardly makes it clear that to the crude pantheism of the Malay the 4 stages to gnosis (*shariat*, *hakikal*, *tarikul*, *ma'rifat*) find their analogy in 4 component parts of the human frame. On p. 72, note 4, most of the words, at any rate, are Arabic and are used of "worlds" in the scheme of the Muslim mediaeval cosmogony, for which To' Dhahman again found "seats" (*makam*: *astana*) in the animal world. *Zabrut* = 'alam *jabarut*, the world of

almightiness, wherein lie hidden the processes of the Divine nature intimated in the attributes and names of God; *nasud* = 'alam *nasut* the outward material world; *mélukut* = 'alam *malakut*, the invisible intelligible world. According to a Javanese account, quoted by Kraemer, the 'alam *nasut* is situated in the eyelid or in the 'akl, the 'alam *malakut* in the white of the eye or in the *iman*, the 'alam *jabarut* in the black of the eye or the *ruh*, and the 'alam *luhut*, the divine spiritual world in the light of the eye or in the *rahsa*!

The doctrine of the 4 elements or natural properties (pp. 29-30) is explained at length in the *Tajur's-Salatia*, a Malay classic of the beginning of the XVIIth century:—*lēlah di-jadikan kēadaan manusia itu daripada empat perkara, yang bērlaijan pēri-nya, dan di-kuntukan amirsir urba' nama-nya, dan suatu daripula empat perkara itu mēlawan akan su-suatu, saperti tanah dan ayer dan angin dan api; dan kēempat perkara itu ada-lah kēadaan sa-sa-orang manusia sa-lama ada-nya itu udu, dan pēri kēempat perkara itu, yang wlu pada kēadaan su-sa-orong manusia, ada-lah bērlain-lainan sēntiasa pada sēyala minnusia jua, tiala dengan ikhtiar-nya sa-hingga tiada ahu ia dengan sēntosa sa-lama hidup-nya; karna Tuhan Allah brikuu dalam tuboh sa-sa-orong manusia bēberap perkara, yang suatu daripada itu mēlawan akan suatu dengan pēri-nya dan ilēngna khosial-nyn... Jikulan pēri sēgala perkara itu sē-dang-lah pada tuboh manusia dan tiala kurang tiada lēbeh, maka dengan sehol ihun sēntasa tuboh manusia itu; hanya jikalan bukan sēlang itu dan ada-lah kurang atau lēbeh, maka bagai-bagai penyakit datang pada tuboh manusia dari sēhab ini.* Health consists in the preservation of "the balance of power" between the four natural properties in the human body.

One notes that Kelantan folk-lore wrongly makes Asaf the father instead of the son of Barakhya (Encyclopaedia of Islam, No. VIII, p. 476, *sub Asaf*).

Dr. Gimlette has introduced the reader to a field almost untouched by students of the Malay Peninsula. Incidentally his book is enriched with exhaustive references, several appendices and an index. It is to be regretted that so few officers posted to States remote from modern influences have followed the author's painstaking and scholarly example. Not only have his studies added much to our knowledge of things Malayan: during his stay in the East they endeared him greatly to those to whom he gave a life's work and a limb.

R. O. W.

British North Borneo: An account of its history, resources and native tribes.

By OWEN RUTTER. (London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1922, pp. i-xvi, 1-404, price 21s.).

Major Rutter has given us a very full and very interesting account of North Borneo. The subject matter of his book is one which makes a special appeal to residents in North Borneo but the

author's style is so readable and, while fully informative, he avoids so successfully the heavy scientific air of so many writers on backward races that even the man who first learns that the State of North Borneo exists when he picks up the book will enjoy reading it.

The chapters on the history and geography of the country fill a distinct want. Major Rutter has had full access to official records and has compiled the first connected story of the brief history of the State, a story which covers comparatively speaking only a few years but is not lacking in incident. Geographical knowledge of Borneo is still incomplete; as yet no complete survey of the country has been made but it has been traversed by District Officers and rough surveys made with chain and compass, and the courses of rivers have been plotted by the inaccurate but often exciting method of watch and compass from a raft. The records of the Survey Office include valuable contributions by Major Rutter himself, who knows the weariness of making miles of chain and compass traverses on a zig-zag bridle path in the heat of the day, as well as the delights of shooting down the rapids of a river in flood.

North Borneo has suffered and probably will suffer again from that type of author who is prepared to write a 600-page book on the country after a stay of twelve hours on a passing steamer, but Major Rutter knows his subject thoroughly. He spent five years in the Civil Service, all on outstation work, and after the war has had practical experience of a planter's life. The outstation officer has unique opportunities of learning the customs of his natives. It is his duty to study them, and the successful District Officer is a man to whom this duty is particularly interesting. One cannot gain the confidence of natives or hold the scales of justice evenly between them until one has more than a superficial knowledge of their tribal conventions. The customs of each tribe differ considerably in details and it would be a bold man who would boast that he had a thorough knowledge of all. Major Rutter has gleaned his information from many sources and sifted it carefully in the light of his personal knowledge, and he has made few mistakes. Some inaccuracies are there—it would be indeed almost impossible to compose so detailed an account of a country and its peoples with no errors whatsoever—but they relate to minor matters and the book is an admirable piece of work which can be strongly recommended both to the few who desire authoritative information about North Borneo and to the many who merely desire to read a well written account of an interesting and little known country. The photographs are excellent and one could wish for more of them.

C. F. C. M.

Description de quelques nouveaux Cercopides de la faune Indo-malaise.

par le DR. V. LALLEMAND.

Moultoniella nov. gen.

Vertex déclive, plus large que long, bords latéraux arrondis, bord antérieur de la partie frontale du vertex droit vu d'en haut. Ocelles petits, un peu plus rapprochés l'un de l'autre que des yeux, ceux-ci sont gros, saillants; sous la partie frontale du vertex se trouve une grande fossette triangulaire, dont la direction générale, vue de côté, est perpendiculaire sur le bord inférieur du front, ce dernier est allongé, transversalement bombé dans le sens de la longueur il dessine une ligne droite perpendiculaire à la fossette décrite précédemment, il est lisse, brillant, à la partie antérieure quelques stries obliques (5-6). Le clypeus continue la direction du front; antennes situées au devant des yeux, entre ceux-ci et la fossette antérieure du front. Pronotum long, déclive dans les 3/4 antérieurs, 1/4 postérieur plan. Ecuross creusé d'une grande fossette médiane et de deux petites situées près du bord antérieur.

Un peu plus de la moitié antérieure des élytres opaque, le restant est translucide et réticulé; médian et cubitus se réunissant en un trone commun sur le tiers antérieur du corium, deux nervures anales sur le clavus. Ce genre est surtout caractérisé par la forme du front.

Habitat: Presqu'île de Malacca.

Type du genre: *Moultoniella bipars*.

Je dédie ce genre à Major Moulton directeur du Musée de Singapore.

Moultoniella bipars n. sp.

Tête, pronotum, écuross, protorhax ocre-brun, légèrement teinté de rougeâtre, surtout sur le vertex et la partie antérieure du pronotum, celui-ci vers son bord postérieur devient généralement plus brun, front de teinte plus claire; méso et métathorax, rostre, partie antérieure des élytres noir-brillant; base des élytres et une tache près du bord costal à l'extrémité du premier tiers, rougeâtre ou jaune rougeâtre. La partie postérieure hyaline est légèrement jaunâtre immédiatement en arrière de la partie coriace et près du bord externe. Cuisses antérieures jaune-rouge (sauf l'extrémité inférieure, noire), cuisses médianes rouge-brun; tibias et tarses antérieurs et médians, cuisses postérieures, noires; tibias postérieurs jaunes sur les 2 cinquièmes supérieurs, noirs sur le restant, ils portent une épine au commencement du tiers inférieur.

Habitat: Perak (musée de Paris), Gunong Kledang, Perak, Gurun, Kedah (décembre 1915), Sarawak (février 1915) (musée de Singapore).

Type: collection des musées de Paris, de Singapore et la mienne.

***Phymatostetha selangorina* n. sp.**

Tête, pronotum, écusson, élytres noirs; un triangle sur le front et les bord latéraux du vertex ocre-brun; bord antérieur, très étroitement, et latéro-antérieurs du pronotum, une étroite ligne le long du bord interne du clavus s'étendant jusqu'au niveau du milieu de l'écusson, 2 bandes transversales dont la seconde est ondulée, une bande située le long du bord externe, assez large, jusqu'à la première bande transversale, puis se rétrécissant, devenant linéaire et s'étendant jusqu'à la deuxième bande transversale, ainsi qu'une tache ronde à la partie apicale, ocre-jaune sale; extrémité ocre-brun; ailes enflées. Clypeus ocre-jaune, à extrémité noire; premier article du rostre ocre-jaune, le deuxième est noir; thorax et face inférieure de l'abdomen ocre-jaune à taches noires, sur chaque segment 3 taches; face supérieure de l'abdomen noirâtre; cuisses ocre-brun, sur chaque face une ligne noire; tibias ocre-brun, noirâtres aux extrémités et aux épines; tarses noirâtres; ailes enflées.

Tout l'insecte est revêtu d'une villosité dense. Pronotum densément et grossièrement ponctué, rugueux ayant une fine carène médiane, longitudinale. Les tibias postérieurs ont deux fortes épines. Protubérances du mésothorax fortes, coniques, bord postérieur légèrement foliacé.

Cette espèce se distingue à première vue par la coloration des bandes, par sa taille et les protubérances du mésothorax des *Phymatostetha circumducta* Walk. et *Ph. borneensis* Buller.

Variété: Les bandes transversales et la ligne du clavus peuvent disparaître presque complètement.

Longueur totale: 18 mm., du corps: 13 mm., des élytres: 14.5 mm.; largeur des élytres: 15.5 mm.

Habitat: Bukit Kintu, Selaugor, avril 1915, la variété provient de Semangko Pass (mars 1917).

Type: collection du Musée de Singapore et la mienne.

***Opistarsostethus humilis* n. sp.**

Tête, pronotum, écusson, élytres, prothorax et pattes ocre-jaune. La partie réticulée des élytres est translucide; méso et métathorax, extrémité du rostre, extrémité des tibias et des tarses antérieurs et médians, tarses postérieurs en entiers, bruns; abdomen ocre-jaune, légèrement teinté de rougeâtre; 4 grosses taches noires sur les élytres, la première à peu près sur le milieu du clavus, la deuxième à la fin du tiers antérieur et au milieu de la largeur du corium, les deux autres au devant de la partie réticulée l'une près du bord costal, mais ne l'atteignant pas, l'autre près de l'extrémité de la suture clavo-coriale. Ocelles très légèrement plus près des yeux que l'un de l'autre. Pronotum densément et finement ponctué en stries plus ou moins transversales, voûté, à carène-

médiane, nette s'étendant jusqu'au bord postérieur, celui-ci est à peu près droit, bords latéro-postérieurs concaves, angles latéraux saillants arrondis. Ecusson transversalement strié, à fossette médiane en partie couverte par le bord postérieur du pronotum. Sur le corium, médiau et cubitus réunis par un rameau transverse; protubérances thoraciques aplatis, inclinées en avant et plus basses que le bord postérieur foliacé.

Resssemble à *O. globosicollis* Schmidt, s'en distingue par la couleur de l'abdomen, la taille.

Longueur totale: 15 mm., du corps seul: 11 mm., des élytres: 12 mm.; largeur des élytres: 4 mm.

Habitat: Gurun, Kedah (novembre 1915).

Type: collection du Musée de Singapore et la mienne.

Homalostethus parvus.

Tête, pronotum ocre-brun, face canelle; écusson brun-noirâtre; moitié basale des élytres ocre-brun, moitié apicale translucide, ocre-janvier devenant progressivement plus claire en allant vers l'extrémité; une bande noir-brunâtre le long de la moitié antérieure du bord costal, arrivé au milieu de celui-ci, elle se coude à angle droit et s'élargit, s'étend jusqu'au secteur médian; en face, au bord interne au niveau de l'extrémité de la seconde nervure anale, une tache de même couleur, thorax noir, sauf les côtés qui sont ocre-brun; abdomen noir légèrement bleuté, son dernier article, les organes génitaux, le rostre et les cuisses antérieures ocre-jaune; les autres cuisses sont ocre-brun, et les tibias brun-noirâtre; toute la surface supérieure est recouverte d'un fin duvet jaunâtre. Pronotum finement ponctué et portant une carène médiane, n'atteignant pas le bord postérieur, celui-ci est concave, les angles latéraux sont fortement arrondis. Sur les élytres, le médian et les cubitus sont réunis par une nervure transverse. Sur le mésothorax pas de protubérance, mais un bourrelet transversal, son bord postérieur n'est pas foliacé. Une forte épine sur les tibias postérieurs.

Longueur totale: 11 mm., longueur des élytres: 8 mm.; largeur de ceux-ci: 3 mm.

Habitat: Gurun, Kedah (décembre 1915).

Type: collection du Musée de Singapore et la mienne.

Leptataspis moultoni n. sp.

Voisin de *Leptataspis costalis* Schmidt.

Tête, pronotum, bords du prothorax, une large bande le long du bord externe des élytres s'étendant jusqu'à la partie réticulée apicale, base du clavus, rouge-carmin; sur le pronotum 2 à 3 taches dans les fossettes situées en arrière du bord antérieur; écusson, élytres noirs; pattes antérieures et médianes rouge-brun, les postérieures plus foncées; ailes enfumées, brun-foncé, à extrême base rouge; rostre, thorax brun-rougeâtre, bord postérieur foliacé du mésothorax rouge-carmin; abdomen noir-bleuâtre.

Tête et pronotum brillants, ce dernier densément ponctué, très légèrement rugueux, à carène médiane faible et visible seulement sur la partie antérieure, à bord postérieur convexe. Se distingue de *L. costalis* Schmidt, par la différence de coloration de la tête, de l'écusson et de la bande du bord costal.

Longueur totale: 18.5 mm., des élytres: 15 mm., du corps seul: 14 mm.; largeur des élytres: 5.5 mm.

Habitat: Siam, Nakou Sri Tamarat, Rounibuu, Khao Ram, Khao Luang; Kedah Peak; Kuala Tahan, Pahang; Semangko Pass, Selaugor-Pahaug boundary.

Type: collection du Musée de Singapore et la mienne.

Leptataspis perakensis.

Tête et écusson noir-brun et brillants; pronotum brun-noir, à reflets métalliques et fort brillant; pro et mésothorax bruns. Rostre, pattes et abdomen ocre-jaune; extrémité du rostre et épines brunes; antennes jaune-brun; ocelles jaunâtres; yeux gris. Les trois premiers cinquièmes de la longueur des élytres brun-jaune sale, réseau apical de nervures bruns-jaune avec une légère teinte rougeâtre; base des élytres, bord interne du clavus, suture clavo-coriale, bord costal, les 2/5 postérieurs, radius, une tache plus ou moins arrondie à la bifurcation du médian et du cubitus ainsi qu'une ligne partant de cette tache et s'étendant jusqu'à la partie apicale, bruns. Ailes enflées. Ocelles un peu plus près l'un de l'autre que des yeux. Tête vue de face un peu plus étroite vers l'extrémité qu'à la base. Pronotum très finement ponctué en rangées plus ou moins transversales, à bord postérieur très légèrement concave.

Écusson plus long que large à sa base, transversalement strié, creusé en fossette sur le disque. Une très forte épine à la base du tiers apical des tibias postérieurs.

Longueur totale: 16 mm., du corps seul: 12 mm., des élytres: 13.5 mm.; largeur des élytres: 5 mm.

Habitat: Perak.

Type: collection du Musée de Singapore et la mienne.

Leptataspis medanensis.

Voisin de *L. fuscipennis* St. Fargot et Serville.

Élytres brun-foncé, clavus et tiers basal du corium plus clairs, teintés de jaunâtre, nervures du clavus et son bord interne jaunâtre, base de l'élytre et bord costal jusqu'au réseau apical étroitement, jaunes; écusson brun-jaunâtre; tête, pronotum jaunes, sur le pronotum, un ou deux points bruns dans les fossettes situées en arrière du bord antérieur; cotés du front légèrement foncés; yeux bruns; ocelles hyaline; thorax, pattes, abdomen brunâtres, sauf le bord foliacé du mésothorax qui est jaune.

Tête et pronotum luisants, le dernier est large, finement ponctué, il porte une carène médiane nette ne s'étendant pas jusqu'au bord postérieur, celui-ci est arrondi, relevé et au devant de lui se voit un sillon en forme d'une gouttière, les bords latéro-postérieurs sont concaves.

Comme coloration ressemble quelque peu au *Leptataspis borneensis* Schmidt, mais s'en différencie surtout par la forme du pronotum.

Longueur totale: 18.5 mm., des élytres: 15 mm., du corps seul: 13 mm.; largeur des élytres: 5.5 mm.

Habitat: Sumatra, Médan (Sept. 1921).

Type: collection du Musée de Singapore et la mienne.

Longueur totale 11.5 mm., du corps 8 mm., des élytres 9.5 mm.; largeur des élytres 3.5 mm.

New Brethidae from the Raffles Museum,
with remarks on the Brethid Fauna
of the Malay Peninsula.

By R. KLEINE (STETTIN).

Major Moulton, Director of the Raffles Museum, has kindly sent me a collection of Brethidae for identification. The collection does not comprise many species, but includes some very interesting novelties. I have added a list of all Brethidae known from the Southern part of the Malay Peninsula, as none has so far been compiled, and as in recent years the number of new genera and species has considerably been increased. Dr. Hanitsch has kindly supplied an English translation of my manuscript.

TRACHELIZINI.

Hypomiolispa demissa n. sp.

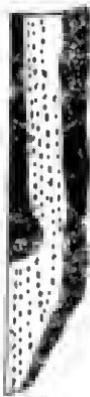
♀. Uniform black, only the elytra, with the exception of certain parts, brick red; the whole body strongly shining. Head broader than long, broad behind, with triangular incision, above unevenly raised, with deep, narrow furrows, in front of the eyes pit-like depressed and continued into the furrow of the rostrum, with scattered punctures, inside those punctures slightly pilose, sides of the head above the eyes without groove: underside smooth, not punctured, below the eyes and the gular groove felt-like pilose, hind edge with 3 teeth. Eyes spherical, distant by their half diameter from the hind edge. Metarostrum stout, conical, broadly furrowed, the furrows dull, shagreened, sculpture very slight, mesorostrum humpy, raised, with narrow furrows, laterally wider, proorostrum at least twice as long as the metarostrum, with blunt edges, without furrow, with scattered punctures, underside below the mesorostrum narrow, with short carina. 1st joint of the antennæ conical, 2nd transverse, 3rd conical, 4th to 8th transverse, cylindrical, 9th and 10th strongly elongated, but not broadened, roughly square, 11th as long as the 9th and 10th together, all joints loosely joined, from the 9th with dense under-pilosity and with narrow, longitudinal sculpture. Prothorax more strongly constricted at the neck than on the posterior edge, furrow deep, continuous, punctures of the basal half deep, the punctures not touching each other; the punctures decreasing towards the neck, sides above the coxae punctured as on the upperside, otherwise without punctures.—Elytra at their insertion rounded off, sutural furrow not latticed or punctured, all other furrows latticed. Suture and 1st rib as far as the post-median macula black, outer edge from the 7th to 10th rib also black, ribs delicately punctured.—Legs normal.—Prosternum in front of the coxae coarsely punctured, otherwise unpunctured, mid-coxae with coarse punctures all round, metasternum slightly furrowed, only at the sides with coarse punctures, otherwise smooth, 1st and 2nd

abdominal segment flattened, not properly furrowed, cross suture between the 1st and 2nd segment at the sides deep, sculpture as upon the metasternum, 3rd and 4th segments of equal size, strongly punctured, 5th the same, strongly pilose at its posterior edge.

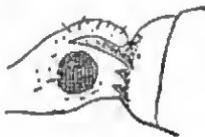
Total length 11 mm.; width (prothorax) 1.8 mm.

Hab. Bukit Kutu, Selangor, 3457' (R. Hanitsch, April, 1915).

Besides *H. nitida* Kleine, there is no species with such a high sheen of the whole body. In habit it approaches nearest *tracheлизoidес* Senna. The differences are: entirely black, with the exception of the red elytra, elytra differently marked, no vittæ, head and rostrum very faintly punctured, scattered punctures on the thorax, none on the neck, hind edge of the sides of the neck behind the eyes with 3 teeth, teeth short. In consequence of the high sheen the species has a quite peculiar appearance so that one might take it for a different genus, but this is not the case. The highly shining *nitida* belongs to my section 1 (see "Die Gattung *Hypomiolispa*." Ent. Blätter, 14, 1918, p. 70 ff.).



Markings of the elytra.



Lateral view of the head.

Fig. 1.

Hypomiolispa demissa.

ARRHENODINI.

Stratiorrhina concors n. sp.

♀. Uniform black, dull, ornated with orange red.—Head slightly wedge-shaped, with shallow furrows, scattered punctures, within the punctures a closely applied pile, sides and underside very coarsely punctured and pilose. Eyes more than their diameter removed from the hind edge of the head.—Metarostrum furrowed, furrows deeper towards the mesorostrum, sculpture the same as on the head, mesorostrum humpy, 3-furrowed, slightly sculptured, prorostrum thread-like, above with wart-like sculpture.—1st antennal joint large, club-like, 2nd scarcely longer than broad (not stalked), 3rd longer than the 2nd, conic-like, 4th to 8th cone-like cylindrical, distal joints more cylindrical, 4th and 5th longer than

the neighbouring joints, 6th to 8th about equally long, 9th and 10th cylindrical, 9th longer than the 10th and 8th, 10th scarcely longer than the 8th, terminal joint long, anteriorly conical, shorter than the 9th and 10th together. All joints standing loosely, thickly pilose, from the 9th onward with under-pilosity.—Prothorax without furrows, on the neck and on the posterior edge coarsely punctured, otherwise only with much scattered fine punctures, within the punctures with close pile.—Elytra broader than the prothorax, base almost straight, posterior corners with sharp spines, or only bluntly pointed, with latticed furrows. Position of the ornate markings: at the base a somewhat long atripe on 3 and 9, a short point-like one on 5, antemedian an ascending vitta, connected with the posthumeral, postmedian a vitta from 2 to 7, apical on 2, 3, 7, 9. The markings differ somewhat in consequence of the deep lattice-like sculpture.—All legs punctured, pilose, hind coxae at the base laterally compressed.—Metasternum delicately furrowed, near the abdomen with a pit-like depression. 1st and 2nd abdominal segments not furrowed, everywhere with fine punctures and closely pilose, 3rd to 5th segments at the sides with dense pile.

Total length 24 to 28.5 mm.; width (prothorax) 4 to 4.5 mm.

♂. Head behind with shallow triangular furrow, otherwise without furrows. Prorostrum with 6 pairs of teeth, anteriorly increasing in size and, with exception of the terminal tooth, directed forwards, terminal tooth placed laterally, 9th antennal joint longer than broad, metasternum, 1st and 2nd abdominal segment delicately, but distinctly furrowed.



Fig. 2. Markings of the elytra.

Length 29 mm., width 3.8 mm.

This new species is most closely allied to *major* Calabresi, but can at once be recognized by its black ground colour. The head is not furrowed, the 2nd and 3rd antennal joints are not of equal length, as in that species, but the 2nd is cylindrical, and the 3rd much longer than the 2nd. The succeeding joints do not increase in length anteriorly, but are of equal length up to the 8th, and only the 5th is longer than all the others, with the exception of the 11th.

1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ in Raffles Museum, 3 ♀♀ in the British Museum (♂, ♀ types also there).

All from Perak.

BELOPHERINI.

Heteroblysmia vittata Calabresi.

(Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. LIII, 1921, p. 65).

Only the ♂ of this species had so far been known, and I found the ♀ in the present collection. It agrees with the description in all details and differs only by the filiform prorostrum.

Total length 17.5 mm.; width (prothorax) 3.2 mm.

Hab. Uln Akar, Sarawak, November 1914, coll. J. C. Moulton. Type in the British Museum. (ex Raffles Mus.).

ITHYSTENINI.

Diurus deruptus n. sp.

♂. Head behind straight, not furrowed, arched, sloping at the eyes.—Metorostrum before the eyes furrowed, otherwise without furrow, mesorostrum with shallow median furrow, lateral furrows deep, prorostrum short.—1st antennal joint large, club-like; 2nd slightly longer than broad, 3rd to 7th conical, slender, distally nodose thickened, the 3rd the longest of all, distally decreasing in length, 1st to 7th light in colour, with scattered hairs, 8th very short, scarcely longer than the 2nd, cylindrical, dark brown with thick under-pilosity, 9th and 10th cylindrical, about as long as the 4th, 11th nearly as long as the 9th and 10th together, these joints dark brown like the 8th, densely pilose, 8th to 11th closely joined.—Spines on the elytra short, far apart.—Legs normal.—Metasternum not furrowed, 1st and 2nd abdominal segments flat and broadly furrowed.

♀ prorostrum as long as the metorostrum, shining brown, antennæ as in the ♂, only stouter, spines of the elytra short, abdomen not furrowed.

Total length ♂ ♀ 18 mm.; width (prothorax) 2.8 mm.

Hab. Sarawak, June 1892. Types in the British Museum (ex Raffles Mus.). Differs by the form of the antennæ from all other species known to me. The 8th joint is only in *celsus* Kleinc, dark brown and densely pilose and thus belongs to the apical portion. The species is easily distinguished from *celsus* by the shape of the elytra, and in its habit has altogether little similarity with that species which occurs only on the Malay Peninsula.



Fig. 9. Antenna of *Diurus deruptus*.

Diurus celsus n. sp.

♀. Head short and thick, slightly longer than broad, posterior edge in the middle triangularly produced, not indented, with raised margins, middle of the base keel-like raised, between posterior margin and keel depressed, towards the eyes flat, between the eyes broadly furrowed, posterior margin of the eyes above and below deeply furrowed, underside flat. Eyes large, prominent.—Metorostrum longer than the head, at its base like the head broadly furrowed, anteriorly the furrow is continued into a broad, flat keel, ground shape angular, lower side cylindrical, mesorostrum humpy, deeply furrowed, prorostrum cylindrical.—Antennæ short and thick, 1st joint short, club-like, not nodose, 2nd very short, transverse, 3rd at least three times as long as the 2nd, the longest joint of all,

4th to 7th considerably shorter, decreasing in length distally, the 3rd still somewhat conical, the following cylindrical and separated, with large scales, the 8th small, square, the 9th and 10th twice as long as broad, the 11th shorter than the 9th and 10th together, bluntly pointed, the 9th to the 11th densely pilose, shining, the various joints distinctly separated.—Prothorax with an indistinct longitudinal furrow, behind the edge of the neck strongly constricted.—The 2nd and 4th ribs of the elytra are narrow at the base and raised, the 3rd depressed, towards the middle the ribs lie in a line. The 3rd rib disappears altogether upon the apex, whilst the 2nd and 4th form at the beginning of the apex peg-like projections so that the apex becomes very steep. All other ribs normal. Appendages short, spine-like, at the base widely separated.—Legs normal, tarsi thick, metatarsus shorter than the 2nd and 3rd joints together, 2nd short, conical, 3rd very broad, deeply split, 1st joint at the sole bristly, 2nd and 3rd short, thick, brush-like pilose.

Total length 35 mm.; width (prothorax) about 4.5 mm.

Hab. Gunong Tahan (Pahang), 2500'-3500'; Penang; Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan, 2000'-2790' (R. Hanitseh). Types in the Brit. Museum (ex Raffles Museum).

This species cannot be compared with any other known one. Whilst the head is at its posterior border generally indented or straight, it is here produced posteriorly. The structure of the antennæ is in so far remarkable, as already the 8th joint shows the same form and pilosity as the terminal joints. Finally I know of no species which at the apex of the elytra shows a thickening of the ribs. I believe therefore that there is no objection to basing a new species upon a female specimen.

Later on I found a damaged ♂, in which the antennæ were missing altogether, and the appendages which ought to be very long, partially so. Length, without appendages, 46 mm.

Hab. Penang.

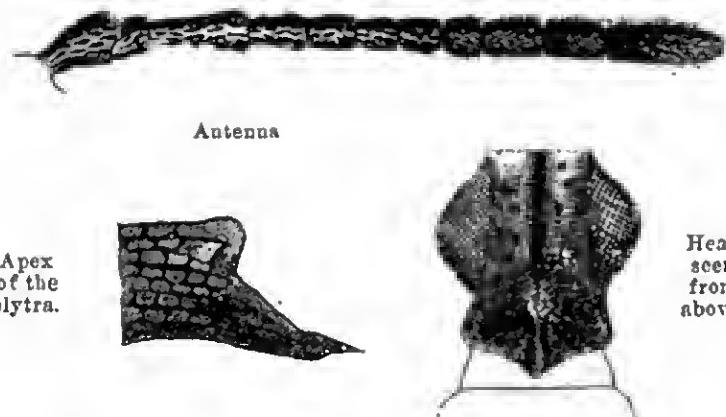


Fig. 4. *Diurus celsus.*

Diurus compleatus n. sp.

♂ Head at its posterior margin slightly indented, eyes their double diameter distant from the posterior margin, groove below the eyes shallow, upperside indistinctly furrowed.—Rostrum without special character.—Antennæ short, not reaching to the middle of the prothorax. 1st joint thick, short, not nodose; 2nd conical, very short; 3rd to 8th cylindrical, distally slightly nodose, increasing in length towards the tip, terminal joints standing very closely, the 9th and 10th together barely longer than the 8th by itself, standing very closely.—Prothorax only at its base indistinctly furrowed.—Elytra rounded cylindrical, appendages half the length of the elytra, standing pretty close at the base.—Legs normal.—Metasternum and abdomen hardly furrowed.

♀ Prorostrum cylindrical, antennæ generally short and thick, appendages of the elytra short.

Total length ♂ ♀ 21-60 mm. Width (prothorax) 2-4.2 mm.

Hab. Malay Peninsula. 1 ♂, 3 ♀ in British Museum. Kuching, Sarawak, 1 ♂, Raffles Museum.

This species is also allied to *furcellatus*, but can at once be distinguished by the structure of the antennæ and by the long appendages of the elytra. It is the largest species known to me.



Fig. 5. *Diurus compleatus*.

PSEUDOCEOCEPHALINI.

Holotrachelus gen. nov.

♀ Of the shape of a short and thick *Schizotrachelus*. Head slender, posterior edge with a shallow indentation, laterally above the eyes, at the posterior edge deeply indented, the indentation continued as a deep furrow to the middle of the eye, upper side flat, not furrowed, the aids at the posterior edge ending in two blunt, large teeth, underside flattened, close to the middle at the base with large, pilose impressions. Eyes large, only a little prominent, distant from the posterior edge by more than their diameter.—Metarostrum short, conical, as long as the head, gently tapering, wider at the sides, at about their posterior third suddenly interrupted, then wedge-shaped continued toward the mesorostrum, central furrow starting from the eyes, narrow, continuous, mesorostrum heart-shaped, slightly humpy, furrowed like the metarostrum, prorostrum thread-like, cylindrical.—Antennæ short, reaching scarcely beyond the edge of the prothorax, slightly club-shaped,

2nd and 4th to 10th joints of the antennae transverse, 3rd conical, roughly square, 9th and 10th distinctly larger, 11th conical, all joints very loose.—Prothorax slender, ovoid-elliptical, not constricted at the edge of the neck, middle furrow deep, continuous.—Elytra slender, becoming narrower posteriorly, together rounded off at the apex, all ribs present, though only shallow, 2nd very narrow, all others equally wide and much wider than the 2nd, furrows with dots and lines, sutural furrow only indistinctly punctured.—Legs slender, femora club-shaped, stalked, without spines, tibiae slender, narrow, straight. 1st tarsal joint longer than the 2nd, conical, the 3rd as long as the 1st, broad terminal joint very slender. 1st and 2nd abdominal segments with shallow furrows, apical segment at its base with two pilose, triangular plates which are separated by a narrow, smooth piece which is wider in front and occupies the whole of the posterior margin.

Type! *H. comparabilis* n. sp.

Holotrachelus comparabilis n. sp.

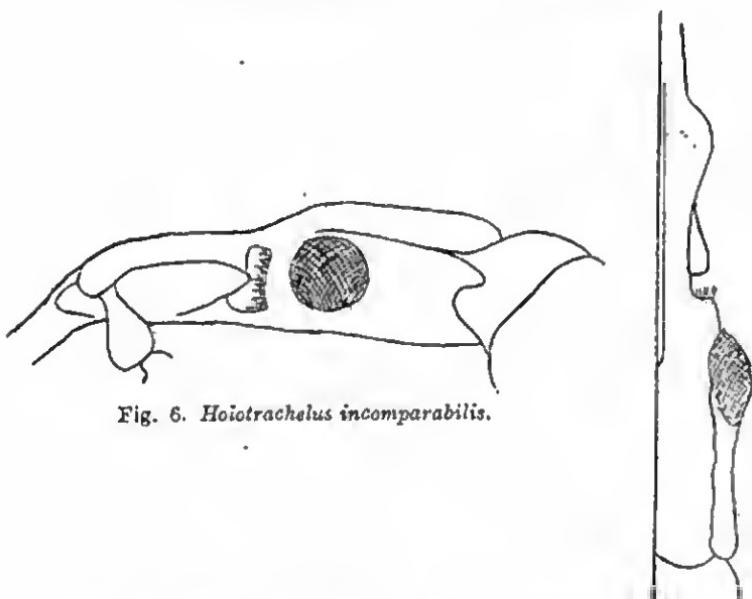
♀ Pitch brown, elytra with yellowish-red maculae, moderately shining. Upper side of the head indistinctly and sparingly punctured, with short pile within the punctures. Rostrum generally with delicate and scattered punctures, underside of the head with scattered longer pile.—Basal portion of the prothorax laterally and above the coxae with coarse, shallow punctures, pilose within the punctures, otherwise scarcely sculptured. Femora along their lower edge and inner side of the tibiae with separate comb-like pile.—Metasternum and abdomen on segments 1 to 4 with coarse, scattered punctures.

♂ differs from the ♀ by the following characters: prorostrum shorter than the metarostrum, anteriorly wedge-like enlarged, indented at its anterior edge, outer edges in their basal portion raised, anteriorly disappearing, very coarsely punctured. Distance of the eye from the insertion of the antennae twice as large as that of the eye from the posterior edge of the head.

Total length: ♂ ♀ 18 mm; width (prothorax) 2.8 mm.

Hab. Malay Peninsula, Gunong Tahan, Pahang, 2500'-3500' (May-July 1905, H. C. Robinson), Gunong Ang-i, Negri Sembilan, 2000'-2700' (R. Hanitsch, April 1918). Borneo, Mt. Matang, Sarawak (G. E. Bryant), ♀. Types ♂ and ♀ in the British Museum (♀ ex Raffles Museum).

The new genus can be compared with *Schizotrachelus*. It differs by the teeth along the posterior margin of the eyes, by the very short metarostrum, the long, slender legs, especially by the very thin tibiae and the pilose apical abdominal segment. Very conspicuous is also the lateral, suddenly interrupted by enlargements on the metarostrum. None of these characters are to be found in *Schizotrachelus*. Its position is in nearest proximity to that genus.

Fig. 6. *Holotrichelus incomparabilis*.***Opisthenoplus commodus* n. sp.**

♀ Pitch brown, shining.—Head sparsely, but distinctly punctured, between the eyes with a long groove-like impression, sides without teeth, underside below the eyes with a row of coarse punctures, with one hair in each puncture. Eyes their half diameter distant from the posterior margin.—Metorostrum short, cylindrical, without median furrow, before the mesorostrum with short, deep lateral furrows, mesorostrum flat, rhomboidal, its basal part with narrow and delicate furrows, its apical portion with a flat, narrow median keel, which for a short distance is continued upon the thread-like proorostrum.—Antennæ short and thick, club-like, 1st joint very thick, large; 2nd without stalk, short, transverse, 3rd to 8th transverse, with sharp edge, larger, but less broad than the preceding ones, but still broader than long, apical joint conical, as long as the 9th and 10th together, pile delicate, from the 9th with thick under-pile.—Middle furrow of the prothorax reaching close to the neck, very deep, sculpture consisting of very scattered, very delicate needle point-like punctures. Elytra mirror-like smooth, 2nd rib strongly developed, the succeeding ones only indicated as scattered dots some of which become very coarse at the apex, apex somewhat prolonged.—Anterior coxae very close together, median coxae somewhat further apart, coxal rings sharp and narrow. Femora stout, club-like, stalk narrow and in proportion to the club short, the lower edge up to the club shaggy, densely pilose, tibiae slender, outer side straight, inner side slightly curved, densely pilose along the whole inner edge. Tarsi short, 1st and 2nd joints transverse, 3rd square, the largest of all, ungual joint larger than the tarsi together, cylindrical, thick, laterally not compressed.—Masternum, 1st and 2nd abdominal segments not furrowed, arched,

transverse suture at the sides deep, apical segment with shallow depression, keeled in the middle, sculpture on the whole weak.

♂ differing from the ♀ by the following characters: prorostrum towards the anterior edge moderately enlarged, flat, in its anterior half with an indication of a slight furrow, needle-like punctured. Hinder edge of the elytra with flat appendages, pincer-like, which do not touch each other.

Total length 16.5 mm; width, prothorax, 2.6 mm.

Hab. Java. Type in the British Museum (♀).—Maxwell's Hill, Perak. Type (ex Raffles Mus.) (♂) in British Museum.

Resembles only *cognatus* Kln., which also occurs in Java. But the ungual joints of that species are not round, but laterally triangularly compressed, and the prothorax is on either side of the middle deep, rugose punctured.

LIST OF THE BRENTHIDÆ SO FAR KNOWN FROM PENANG,
PERAK AND SIAM.

Calodromini.

Calodromus mellyi Guer.

Cyphagogus buccatus Kln.

“ *concarus* Kln.

“ *confidens* Kln.

“ *densepunctatus* Kln.

“ *eichhorni* Kirsch.

“ *gladiator* Kln.

“ *longulus* Senna

“ *planifrons* Kirsch

“ *silvanus* Senna

“ *simulator* Senna

“ *tabocicola* Senna

“ *westwoodi* Parry

Opisthenoryx ochraceus Kln.

Mesoderes aberrans Kln.

“ *maculatus* Senna

“ *sexnotatus* Senna

Paraclidorrhinus modiglianii Senna

Eterozemus pubescens Senna

Pseudocyphagogus squamifer Debr.

Autometrus punctulatus Kln.

Stereodermini.

Cerobates adustus Senna

“ *aemulus* Kln.

“ *fossulatus* Motsch.

“ *sessulatus* Motsch.

“ *sumatranus* Senna

“ *tristriatus* F.

Trachelizini.

- Anocamara catehata* Kln.
Metatrachelizus abjectus Kln.
Trachelizus bisulcatus F.
 laevigatus Senna
Miolispa discors Senna
 impunctata Kln.
 lineata Senna
 jordanis Senna
 mariae Senna
 nigricollis Kln.
 pygmaea Senna
 siporana Senna
 suturalis Pascoe
Hypomiolispa clavata Kln.
 compressa Kln.
 fausti Senna
 nupta Senna
 trachelizoides Senna
Higonius cruz Olliff
 hirsutus Senna
Araiorrhinus conquisitus Kln.
 exportatus Senna
 longirostris Senna
Microtrachelizus accommodatus Kln.
 pubescens Senna
Hoplopisthius trichimerus Senna
Carcinopisthius fruhstorferi Senna
 interrupticosta Senna

Amorphocephalini.

- Pausobrenthus bakeri* Gestro
Leptamorphocephalus sumatranaus Senna
 variolosus Power

Arrhenodini.

- Agiorrhynchus undulatus* Power
 borei Power
Eupeithes bardus Kln.
 dux Senna
Prophthalmus heikertingeri Kln.
 longirostris Gyll.
 tridentatus F.
 bourgeoisi Power
Baryrrhynchus dehiscens Gyll.
 rugosicollis Power
Stratiorrhina concors Kln.
 pascoei Kirsch
 major Calabr.
 xiphias Westw.
Caenorychodes serrirostris F.

- Hemiorychodes continens* Kln.
Pseudorychodes damnosus Kln.
 " *cruentatus* Senna
 " *lineolatus* Kirsch
 " *rilsemiae* Senna
Suborychodes intermedius Kln.

Belopherini.

- Euphenges iridescens* Calabr.
Heteroblysmia cava Kln.
Epicoenoneus femoralis Senna
Apocemus conciliator Kirsch
Ectocenus cinnamomi Herbst
Pseudobelopherus orientalis Calabr.
 " *deductus* Kln.
Anepsiotes kleinei Calabr.
Heterorhynchus ornatus Calabr.

Ithystenini.

- Diurus celsus* Kln.
 " *completus* Kln.
 " *forcipatus* Westw.
 " *furcillatus* Gyll.
 " *filicauda* Senna
Codiocera tristis Senna

Pseudoceocephalini.

- Opisthenoplus cavus* Walk.
 " *commodus* Kln.
Hormocerus reticulatus F.
Schizotrachelus cameratus Lacord.
 " *madens* Lacord.
 " *marginatus* Senna
Holotrachelus comparabilis Kln.
Metatrachelus comparativus Kln.

Shaer Raksi.

By H. OVERBECK.

Abdullah bin Abdulkadir narrates that from the fifth month of his life, his health was poor, and that as soon as he had recovered from one sickness, he fell ill again. "People said: 'If such is the fate of the boy that he never ceases to be ill, perhaps his parents are not fit (*tiada sa-rasi*) to bring him up.'"¹⁾

Now *rasi*, a Sanskrit word, means a constellation of stars or the signs of the zodiac, and *tiada sa-rasi* means literally that the "stars" of husband and wife do not agree. I cannot say if in former times horoscopy was practised by Malays to find out whether a marriage would be lucky or not, though the frequent mention of the astrologer (*ahli'n-nujum*) in Malay literature, and passages like "the princess was born under the sign of the planet Jupiter" suggest the custom. In later times, however, the Arabic system of the numerical value of the letters of the alphabet has been used to discover whether husband and wife will agree, though I cannot say if the system has been imported intact from Arabia and is also in use in that country.

This system of determining the *raksi* or affinity of couples is expounded in the *Shaer Raksi*, a work mentioned in old catalogues of Malay publishers in Singapore, and of which a new edition was published in 1915, a sign that it is still in demand amongst Malays. The lithographed work, published by Haji Muhammad Amin, 7, Bagdad Street, Singapore, was written by Raja Haji Ahmad, a native of Riau. The *shaer* is apparently based on one or more other books treating of the system. One edition mentions a Shaikh Jalalu'd-din as the author.

After the usual invocation of God and His Prophet the author proceeds:

This is the *shaer raksi*, which should be consulted as to the fate of husbands and wives, so that they may enjoy true happiness, or, again, if one wishes to find a friend, male or female. If you want to find out about a person, make out carefully (the numerical value of) the letters of his name, and add up the (numerical value of the) letters of each name separately. On no account must the numbers be mixed up; the sums of the man and the woman must be kept separate, and divided by nine. The remainders of each of the two sums are then compared, and you must be careful not to make mistakes, as by this system you will be shown what tradition (*pētua*) says. If for example a man named Hassan (حسن))

1) "Hikayat Abdullah bin Abdulkadir, Muanshi" (Malay Literature Series, romanised., Singapore 1907) Vol. I, p. ii.

wants to marry a woman called Meriam (مریم), I shall show you the easy way to discover their affinity. The sum of the (numerical value of the) letters of Hassan is 118; divided by 9 the remainder is 1. If you add up the (numerical value of the) letters of Meriam, you will find the sum to be 290,¹ which divided by nine will show a remainder of 2. This now (1 and 2) is their *raksi*, and a very good *raksi* it is, which cannot be surpassed, as it is like that of Adam and Eve.¹ Thus it is done, and that you may easily see (the numerical value of the letters) I have written them below.

ضطلع	ثوز	قرشت	منص	ألمن	حطي	وز	ابجد
1000,900,800	700,600,500	400,300,200,100	90,80,70,60	50,40,30,20	10,9,8	7,6,5	4,3,2,1
ح	ز	و	ء	د	ج	ب	ا
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ع	س	ن	ء	ل	ك	ي	ط
70	60	50	40	30	20	10	9
خ	ث	ت	ش	ر	ق	ص	ف
600	500	400	300	200	100	90	80
		غ	ظ	ض	ذ		
			1000	900	800	700	

I.

Dengarkan, tuan muda berbangsa!

Jika esa bersama esa,
Tersangat baik, muda berbangsa,

Siang dan malam beroleh senotosa,

Now listen, youths of noble birth!

If one and one come together,
It is exceedingly well, oh noble youths,

By day and by night you will have peace.

1) The author makes it 218, which obviously is a mistake (compare the table below.) As divided by nine in both cases the remainder is 2, the sum agreeing with the table of the numerical values of the letters is given above.

1) Spelled ادم and حوي which is not correct if the rate is to be 1 and 2.

*Rézéki-nya murah bukan kēpalang,
Siang dan malam tiada-lah sénang,
Sahabat handai saudara bérulang,
Di-lépaskan Allah sifat yang malang,*

Daily bread will be uncommonly cheap;
Day and by night you will have no idle time,
(As) friends and relations will be always visiting you.
God will preserve you from all misfortune.

*Berkaseh-kasehan tiada antara,
Telindong dəripada bahaya dan mara,
Kaseh kapada-nya bəberapa saudara,
Di-lépaskan Tuhan dəripada chédéra.*

You will love each other without cessation,
You will be protected from danger and peril;
There will be love between you and your many relations,
And the Lord will protect you from hurt.

II.

*Jika ésa sama-nya dua,
Terlalu baik raksi-nya kedua,
Kapada yang lain tiada kēchewa,
Umpama Adam dèngan-nya Hawa.*

If one and two come together,
It is an exceedingly good raksi for both,
Which cannot be surpassed by any other,
As it is like that of Adam and Eve.

*Sangat mupakat sa-barang kira,
Turut-ménurut apa bichara;
Pekerjaan baik sukar bérsegéra,
Tiap-tiap pekerjaan tiada-lah bersikara.*

They will consult one another in all matters,
And will follow one another's advice;
Work easy and difficult will proceed speedily,
And in every occupation they will not counteract one another.

*Ini-lah jodoh bersama setia,
Kaseh dan sayang kapada manusia;
Orang mēlihat bersuka-ria;
Tiada mēmpérbaud pekerjaan aniaya.*

They will be a couple equally faithful,
Who will have pity and compassion on their fellow-creatures;
People looking at them will rejoice greatly;
They will not work oppression.

III.

*Jika ésa bersama tiga,
Demikian itu bérbaik juga,*

If one and three come together,
They will live together fairly well,

Tetapi ménaroh shak dan sangka,
Bérchérai juga, tiada akan leka.

But there will be suspicion and
doubt,
And they will leave each other
ere long.

IV.

Jika ésa bersama émpat,
Tiada juga bérapa mepakat,
Pékérjaan kédua di-dalam
mashakat,
Bérchérai juga, tiada akan bér-
kat.

If one and four come together,
They will not agree well;
Work for both will be trouble-
some,
They will seperate, and their
marriage will not be blessed.

V.

Jika ésa bersama lima,
Tiada baik, lawan bersama;
Karna ta' sédar binasa nama,
Bérchérai juga, tiada akan lama.

If one and five come together,
It is not good; they will oppose
one another;
They will not take care not to
ruin their reputation,
And it will not be long ere they
separate.

VI.

Jika ésa bersama énam,
Banyak juga boleh bérjanam,
Térsénangan dapat tiada térbénam,
Tiada harta binasa jahanam.

If one and six come together,
They will do well in agriculture,
They will be comfortable and
will not go under,
Nor will their possessions be
lost.

VII.

Jika satu bersama tujoh,
Tiada baik ménjadi jodoh,
Hati di-dalam pandangan jauh,
Jadi-lah sapérli ménaroh musoh.

If one and seven come together,
They will not be a good mateh,
Their hearts will remain far
apart,
And it will be like having an
enemy in the house.

VIII.

Jika satu bersama dëlanan,
Bérbaik juga pada këhidupan,
Tetapi ada juga kësimpulan,
Sa-tengah pula mèngata këduka-
än.

If one and eight come together,
It will be good for the seeking
of a livelihood.
But there will be knotty troubles,
And some people say there will
be sorrow.

IX.

Jika satu bersama sémbilan,
Bérbaik juga bérkékalan,
Tetapi ada jalan këtinggalan,
Karna rezéki-nya tiada bérbétulan.

If one and nine come together,
They will live well together for
ever.
But their roads may go apart,
As their daily bread is not sure.

X.

*Fasal dua bersama dua,
Berkbaik juga raksi-nya kedua,
Menyalah sadikit kapada pertua
Akhir-nya itu bercherai juga.*

XI.

*Jika dua bersama tiga,
Terlalu jahat kedua mereka,
Hati didalam menjahalkan
sangka,
Demikian itu bercherai juga.*

XII.

*Jika dua bersama empat,
Sunggoh pun kelkal, kurang mendapat,
Karna kedua-nja masing-masing
mendapat,
Jadi-lah kehidupan kurang-lah
berkat.*

XIII.

*Jika dua bersama lima,
Boleh juga diam bersama,
Tetapi sangat tekedor 'kan
nama,
Jadi-lah papa tiada akan lama.*

XIV.

*Jika dua bersama enam,
Tiada-lah baik marah menanam,
Menjadi papa, harta jahanam,
Bersamaan api makan ketunam.*

XV.

*Jika dua bersama tujuh,
Baik raksi-nya menjadi jodoh,
Perangai-nya baik, setia-nya
tegoh,
Pekerjaan sa-suatu dengan bersunggoh,*

XVI.

*Jika dua dengan delapan,
Terlalu-lah jahat pada perbuatan,
Perempuan itu banyak jawapan,
Tambah pula banyak pemututan.*

If two and two come together,
There is some good in the raksi
for both,
But according to tradition there
will be something amiss,
And at last they will separate.

If two and three come together,
It will be very bad for both ;
They will think badly of each
other,
And thus they will separate.

If two and four come together,
Though the marriage will be
lasting, there will be little
harmony,
As each of them will have to
earn it,
Their livelihood will be less
blessed.

If two and five come together,
The two may live together,
But they will be very prond,
And will be poor ere long.

If two and six come together,
It is not good, as they will sow
anger,
They will be poor and their pos-
sessions be lost ;
They will live together like fire
and a slow-match.

If two and seven come together,
The raksi is good for a match ;
They will be of good character
and of constant faithfulness,
And in every thing will work
heartily together.

If two and eight come together,
It will be a very bad match ;

The woman will always have the
last word,
And, besides, will ba very talka-
tive.

Jangan-lah kamu hampir sa-kali,
Ini-lah raksi sangat pemali,
Pekerjaan yang banyak tiada peduli.
Jauhkan saperti ular yang geli.

Jangan-lah engkau pandang dan tilek,
Apa-tah lagi di-jadikan milek,
Kerja-nya sa-hingga jalan ber-sulek,
Tiada tetap di-dalam bilek.

Jika terpandang ka-pada mata,
Di-dalam hati jangan berchinta,
Sunggoh pun ia elok-nya nyata,
Akhir-nya menyusahkan ka-pada kita.

XVII.

Jika dua dengan sembilan,
Baik raksi-nya boleh kebetulan,
Bersuka-chita sahabat dan tau-lan,
Di-beklakang-nya tiada jadi kkek-salan.

Elok-nya di-perbuat isteri ka-pada-mu,
Muka-nya di-tatap tiada-lah jemu,
Tambahan suka menjadi 'elmu,
Di-dalam hati-nya suka berjamu.

XVIII.

Fasal-nya tiga bersama tiga,
Kurang-lah baik kedua mereka,
Perbuatan-nya tiada dengan ber-jangka,
Akhir-nya itu bercherai juga.

XIX.

Jika tiga dengan-nya empat,
Itu pun tiada berapa mepakat

On no account do you come near her,
As this is the *raksi* which absolutely forbids marriage,
She will not care for much work,
And you should keep away from her as from a loathsome snake.

Do not gaze or look upon her,
Much less make her your legal property;
She will find work in the byeways.
And will not abide in her home.

If you cast your eyes on her,
In your heart do not long for her,
Though she be beautiful to look at,
In the end she will bring you sorrow.

If two and nine come together,
The *raksi* is good and well matched;
Your friends and acquaintances will be glad of the marriage,
Which afterwards will not lead to regret.

It will be very well for you to make her your wife,
For you will never tire of watching her face.
Pleasure will teach you wisdom,
In her heart she will be glad to entertain you.

As regards three and three,
It is not good for either party,
Their work will never be calculated,
And in the end they will separate.

If three and four come together,
The two will not harmonize well;

Pékérjaän itu banyak mashakat, Their work will be troublesome,
Berchérai juga tiada akan lēkat. They will separate and not stick
 together.

XX.

Jika tiga dēngan-nya lima,
Tiada baik jodoh bersama,
Empat bulan atau kēlima,
Talak di-béri sēgēra di-tērima.

If three and five come together,
 It is not good that the two
 should be united;
 Within four months, or in the
 fifth,
 The divorce offered will be
 quickly accepted.

Ini-lah jodoh tersangat kēji,
Tambahan pula pémungkir janji,
Tiada pula hēndak mēngaji,
Banyak-lah manusia tiada mēmuji.

She will be a discreditable wife,
 Who moreover will break faith,
 And will refuse to learn:
 Many people do not praise her.

XXI.

Jika tiga dēngan-nya ēnam,
Berbaik juga bersawah bērtanam;
Telapi pikiran di-hati bērbēnam.
Membanyakkan dusta di-béri jahanam.

If three and six come together,
 It is well for rice growing and
 planting,
 But the heart will be overwhelmed
 with its thoughts,
 And a multitude of lies will
 bring destruction.

XXII.

Jika tiga dēngan-nya tujoh,
Baik raksi-nya mēnjadi jodoh,
Tiada bērapa mēndatangkan gadoh,
Sēria tiada bērapa mērusoh.

If three and seven come together,
 The raksi is auspicious for a
 good match;
 You will not have many alter-
 cations,
 Nor many disturbances of your
 peace.

XXIII.

Jika tiga dēngan dēlapan,
Berbaik juga pada kēhidupan,
Rēzki-nya dapat bēlakang hadapan,
Shak pula tiada mēnētakpan.

If three and eight come together,
 It is good for the earning of the
 livelihood;
 You will find your daily bread
 everywhere around you,
 But there will be suspicion, and
 the marriage will not be per-
 manent.

XXIV.

Jika tiga dēngan sēmbilan,
Dēmikian itu tiada kēbētulan,
Salah sa-orang bērlainan jalan,
Di-akhir-nya jadi pula kēkésalan.

If three and nine come together,
 It is not an appropriate omen,
 The one or the other will seek
 his own way,
 And in the end it will lead to
 regret.

*Jangan-lah dahulu tuan berasama,
Chari-lah jodoh yang baik nama,
Tiada-lah jadi dengan pérchuma,
Mudah-mudahan bérkaseh lama.*

XXV.

*Fasal émpat bersama émpat,
Tiada-lah bérupa baik měpakat,
Kérja-nya sa-hingga jalan ménungpat,
Bércherai juga tiada akan lékat.*

XXVI.

*Jika émpat bersama lima,
Kaseh itu tiada bérupa lama,
Tiada mémikirkan binasa nama,
Tiada akan këkal këdua-nya sama.*

XXVII.

*Jika émpat bersama énam,
Tiada baik bérniaga bérstanam,
Hati-nya lëmas marah mënaranam,
Akhir-nya itu jadi jahanam.*

XXVIII.

*Jika émpat bersama tujoh,
Siang dan malam bérhati gadah,
Umpama rumah yang kurang tégah,
Tujoh hari sa-kali runtoh.*

XXIX.

*Jika émpat dengen dëlapan,
Antara këdua tiada këttapan,
Sa-téngah pula mëngata këbajikan,
Kaul yang satu tiada mënëtapan.*

XXX.

*Jika émpat dengen sëmbilan,
Itu pun tiada juga këbétulan,*

Therefore do not marry in haste,
But look out for a woman with
a good name;
So that you marry not in vain,
But with luck love for long.

As regards four and four,
The two will not agree well;
They will only injure one another's good name,
And will separate and not stick together.

If four and five come together,
Their love will not last long,
They will not heed the ruin of
their good names,
And their union will not be lasting.

If four and six come together,
They will not be lucky in trade
or agriculture;
Their thoughts will faint with
the planting of anger,
And thus in the end they will
come to destruction.

If four and seven come together,
Hearts will be divided in disputation day and night;
Like a house that is not firmly built,
That falls down once in seven days.

If four and eight come together,
There will be no permanent union between the two;
Some people, however, say that it will be advantageous,
Though there is one school that denies this.

If four and nine come together,
That, too, is not appropriate,

Karna ikhtiar bĕrsamaän jalan, As the only means to get on well together
Pékérjaan yang banyak banyak ketinggalan. Is to abandon much of their work.

XXXI.

Fasal lima bĕrsama lima, As regards five and five,
Itu pun tiada baik bĕrsama, They will not get on well together,
Pérangai-nya tiada mĕmbaikkan nama, Their conduct will not improve their reputation,
Bérchérai juga tiada akan lama. And they will separate ere long.

XXXII.

Jika lima dĕngan-nya ēnam, If five and six come together,
Umpama ayer di-dalam kolam, It will be (smooth) like water in a well;
Bérkaseh-kasehan siang dan malam, They will live in mutual love day and night,
Umpama chinchin pĕrmata nilam. And will be like a ring and its sapphire.

XXXIII.

Jika lima bĕrsama tujoh, If five and seven come together,
Bérbaik juga ia bĕrjodoh, It is good the parties mate,
Tétapi ada sadikit rusoh, But there will be some differences,
Tiada baik bĕrjalan jauh. And they should not go far from each other.

XXXIV.

Jika lima bĕrsama dĕlapan, If five and eight come together,
Tiada bĕrapa juga kĕtĕtapan, The union will not be lasting;
Sunggoh pun baik jalan kĕhidupan, Though it will be well as regards the earning of a livelihood,
Akhir-nya jadi juga kĕsusahan. There will be trouble in the end.

XXXV.

Jika lima dĕngan sĕmbilan, If five and nine come together,
Antara kĕdua sama pĕrtingahan, The two will keep even with each other;
Jika kĕras sama kĕkĕrasan, Foree will meet foree,
Maka baik sama kĕbajikan. And gentleness will meet gentleness.

XXXVI.

Fasal ēnam bĕrsama ēnam, As regards six and six,
Baik kĕdua-nya bĕrlanam-tanam, Both will be lucky in agriculture,
Ikhtiar aleh tiada bĕrbĕnam, When they move their seedlings they will not be submerged,
Lĕpas dĕripada binasa jahanam. And will escape ruin and loss.

XXXVII.

Jika ēnam bĕrsama tujoh, If six and seven come together,
Sunggoh pun kĕkal, bĕrhati gadoh, Though the union will be lasting, there will be quarrels;

*Hati di-dalam ménaroh rusoh,
Serta dengen setia ta' tégoх.*

XXXVIII.

*Jika énam dengen dëlapan,
Boleh juga jadi harapan,
Sa-téngah pula mengata kë-
tétaban,
Kaul yang lain tiada ménentu-
kan.*

XXXIX.

*Jika énam dengen sëmbilan,
Bérbaik juga këhidupan bér-
jalan,
Tétapi ada pula kësalan,
Karna hati-nya di-dalam kësé-
balan.*

XL.

*Fasal tujoh bersama tujoh,
Tiada baik, bérhati rusoh,

Hati-nya tiada bersuchi basoh,
Jadi-lah banyak ménaroh musoh.*

XLI.

*Jika tujoh dengen dëlapan,
Tiada-lah baik jalan këhidupan,

Bichara-nya salah bélakang
hadapan,
Tiada lama jadi këaipan.*

XLII.

*Jika tujoh dengen sëmbilan,
Bérbaik juga di-pérbuat taulan,

Tétapi ada juga kékësalan,
Karna malas pékérjaan bérjalan.*

XLIII

*Fasal dëlapan dengen dëlapan,
Ini-lah raksi boleh këtétaban,

Dëngan yang mudah jalan kë-
hidupan,
Béroleh rézéki dengen këleng-
kapan.*

XLIV.

Fasal dëlapan dengen sëmbilan,

The heart within will be angry,
And besides, there will not be
secure fidelity.

If six and eight come together,
There may be hope:
Some people say the union will
be permanent,
But others do not confirm it.

If six and nine come together,
They will be able to earn a good
livelihood,
But they will meet with ill-luck,
As in their hearts they will feel
regret.

As regards seven and seven,
It is not good; they will quarrel
in their hearts,
And their hearts will not be clean
towards one another;
It will be like keeping many
enemies (in the house).

If seven and eight come together,
They will not be lucky in earn-
ing their livelihood;
They will make mistakes all
round,
And will be put to shame ere
long.

If seven and nine come together,
It is well for them to become
comrades.
But there will be some regret,
As she will be lazy and a gadder.

As regards eight and eight,
It is a *raksi* which means per-
manency,
And an easy earning of the live-
lihood,
Which will provide you with dai-
ly bread and all necessities.

As regards eight and nine,

*Ini-lah raksi sangat handalan,
Béroleh anak dengān këbétulan
Tinda-lah hati jadi kësébalan.*

It is a very reliable *raksi*;
You will be sure to have chil-
dren,
And you will never feel regret.

XLV.

*Fasal sëmbilan dengān sëmbilan,
Raksi-nya baik dengān këbétulan,*

As regards nine and nine,
It is a good and appropriate
raksi;

*Hukuman di-turut dengān kë-
adilan,
Umpama bintang hampir ka-
bulan.*

Your orders will be followed
honestly,
You will be as star and moon.

XLVI.

*Tamat-lah shaér sahaya karang-
kan,
Di-dalam kitab sahaya salinkan;
Siapa méniru-nya tiada di-idzin-
kan,
Mélainkan orang sudah di-bénar-
kan.*

Here ends the poem I have
written,
Which I have copied into this
book;
No one is allowed to reprint it,
Unless he has been given per-
mission.

The *Shaér Raksi* is the first chapter of the book; the second is the *Shara' Hari Bulan*, of which the essential parts are given below.

The work gives directions for every day of the month and should be consulted to ascertain if the day in question is lucky for any intended enterprise.

*Ini-lah përmualaän sa-hari
bulan,
Tiap-tiap pëkérjaan sangat
handalan,
Mëngadap raja bërtëmu taulan,
Bërniaga bërlayar sangat këbë-
tulan.*

As regards the first day of the
month.
Whatever you begin will be suc-
cessful.
For appearing before the king,
or meeting friends,
For trading or voyaging it will
be auspicious.

*Jika bërlanam, baik-lah tumboh;
Mëndapat sakit, bërsëgëra sëm-
boh;
Baik mënyérang ka-pada musoh,
Tiada bërapa hati-mu gadoh.*

Planting will ensure abundant
growth,
If you fall ill, you will soon re-
cover.
It is a good day to attack an
enemy,
Which will not give you trouble
and sorrow.

*Jika ada dua hari bulan-nya,
Bërlayar bërniaga baik di-dalam-
nya,*

As regards the second day of the
month,
It is a good day for trading and
sailing;

<i>Berlanam-tanaman atau mēngapati-nya,</i>	For planting, settlements and agreements,
<i>Berjumpa saudara lambat bētēmu-nya.</i>	And to meet relations one has not seen for a long time.
<i>Atau pun sakit di-dalam diri,</i>	If you fall ill (on this day)
<i>Lambat sa-dikit penyakit-mu lari,</i>	The illness will be slow in leaving you;
<i>Mēmanggil orang payah di-chari,</i>	If you send for a man, it will be hard to find him;
<i>Di-panggil orang mēnyusahkan diri.</i>	If you are sent for, you will have trouble.
<i>Jika pada tiga hari itu,</i>	As regards the third day of the month,
<i>Tiada-lah baik kētika itu,</i>	It is not an auspicious time,
<i>Karna nahas nyata-lah tēntu,</i>	As it is sure to bring ill-luck;
<i>Di-dalam shara' kēlak bagitu.</i>	Thus it is said in the Shara'.
<i>Jika pada ēmpat hari bulan,</i>	As regards the fourth day of the month,
<i>Bērniaga bērlanam tiada kēsēalan,</i>	Trading and planting will not lead to regret;
<i>Mēngadap raja atau bērjalan,</i>	If you appear before the king or go on an errand,
<i>Hati pun tiada judi kēsēbalan.</i>	You heart will not be disappointed.
<i>Jika ka-pada lima hari bulan nyata,</i>	As regards the fifth day of the month,
<i>Bērniaga kahwin mēnchari haria,</i>	In trading, marrying or looking for money,
<i>Tērlalu baik pēkerjaan kita;</i>	Our doings will be very successful;
<i>Pēkerjaan jauh, hati bērchinta;</i>	If your business takes you far away, you will feel regret;
<i>Atau pun kita mēlawan sa-orang,</i>	But if we want to fight an enemy
<i>Tērlalu jahat bukan sa-barang,</i>	Great evil quite out of the common will befall;
<i>Jangan di-turutkan hati mēmberang,</i>	On no account must we give way to angry passion,
<i>Nēschaya kita di-sorakkan orang.</i>	As people are sure to cry victory over us.
<i>Kējadian kanak-kanak kētika itu</i>	To beget children on that day,
<i>Tiada baik, bērhati buntu,</i>	Is not well, as they will be very stupid.
<i>Pērkhabarān baik bēlum-lah tēntu,</i>	Good news will not be reliable,

<i>Khabar yang jahat sunggoh bagitu.</i>	Whilst bad news will be true.
<i>Pada enam hari bulan nyata,</i>	As regards the sixth day of the month,
<i>Baik bérniaga bérbékam pun serta;</i>	It is a good day for trading and for cupping,
<i>Jika sakit, lambat suka-chila,</i>	If you fall ill, it will be long ere you enjoy health;
<i>Kéjadian kanak-kanak baik bérita.</i>	To beget children is said to be well.
<i>Jika pada tujuh hari bulan,</i>	As regards the seventh day of the month,
<i>Bérhutang bérbarih jadi késesalan,</i>	To contract debts will lead to repentance;
<i>Tétapi béruntong, jika bérjalan,</i>	But if you go out on errands it will turn out to your profit.
<i>Jika sakit jadi késimpulan.</i>	If you fall ill, there will be complications.
<i>Kéjadian kanak-kanak kétika itu,</i>	If you beget children on that day,
<i>Kuat dusta pérangai-nya tenu,</i>	They will be deceitful in character;
<i>Mélawan orang jadi-lah mutu,</i>	To fight a man will lead to sorrow,
<i>Di-lawan orang susah bagitu.</i>	And if another man attacks you, there will likewise be trouble.
<i>Jika pada lapan hari bulan-nya,</i>	As regards the eighth day of the month,
<i>Sangat-lah baik sa-barang kérjanya,</i>	It is a very lucky day for all kinds of work,
<i>Bérniaga bérkahwin atau bérkembang-nya;</i>	For marrying, trading and gardening;
<i>Jika bérlayar kurang baik-nya.</i>	But less lucky for a voyage.
<i>Jika sakit ka-pada tuboh, Insh'Allah béroleh sémboh,</i>	If you fall ill (on that day ?), You will recover, if it pleases God,
<i>Tiada-lah kamu bérhati gadoh:</i>	And your heart need not be disturbed.
<i>Kéjadian kanak-kanak baik-lah sunggoh.</i>	To beget children is certainly well.
<i>Pada sémbilan, ayohai tuan!</i>	On the ninth day, sirs,
<i>Jika bérjalan bérniat bérlawan,</i>	If you go out for a fight,
<i>Ini waktu tiada bérbétulan,</i>	The time is not auspicious,
<i>Térkadang térkéna kita tértawan.</i>	And there is a chance that you will be captured.

Pada sa-puloh, ayohai sahabat!
 Tiap-liap pēkérjaan tiada-lah
 lambat,
 Apa maksud sēgéra tērdapat,
 Baik ziarat¹ ka-pada sahabat.

On the tenth day, friends,
 All work can be performed without delay;
 Whatever you want you will obtain quickly,
 And it is a good day for visiting (the grave of?) a friend.

Pada sa-belas ayohai siti!
 Bérkébun bérkahwin bériska
 hati,
 Pényakit yang bérat béringan
 berganti,
 Pelayaran jauh ménusahkan
 hati.

On the eleventh day, ladies,
 Gardening and marrying will lead to happiness;
 A dangerous disease will pass into an easier stage;
 A voyage to a distant port will lead to trouble.

Kéjadian kanak-kanak, ayohai
 saudara!
 Tiada suatu bahaya dan mara,
 Di-ampunkan Tuhan chachat
 dan chédéra,
 Orang pun banyak ménolong
 pélihara.

If you beget children, my brothers,
 They will not meet with any misfortune or danger,
 The Lord will protect them from defect and blemish
 And many people will help you to take care of them.

Rézéki-nya murah bukan kē-
 palang,
 Bébérupa saudara téman bér-
 ulang,

They will have extraordinary ease in finding a livelihood,
 They will have brothers and friends constantly to visit them,

Térlépas daripada nama yang
 malang,
 Umpama pérahu lēpas di-galang.

They will escape adverse fortune,
 Like a ship launched safe from the slipway.

Pada dua-belas, ayohai bonda!
 Waktu ini jangan di-landa,
 Pékérjaan di-buat jangan mém-
 ada,
 Jadi késusahan di-hati mēng-
 goda.

On the twelfth day, mothers,
 At this time admit no intruders,
 Be not satisfied with the amount of work done;
 Or trouble will plague your heart.

Mélainkan raja-raja juga yang
 larang,
 Boleh ia mēmpérbuat sa-barang,
 Tiada siapa boleh mēlarang,
 Dénikian-lah shara' ményatakan
 térang.

Only princes are excepted from this rule (?)
 And may do whatever they like,
 As there is none to forbid them;
 Thus it is made clear in the shara'.

¹ Ziarat means a pilgrimage to a tomb or shrine, but could mean here a visit to a sick person, in which mesnig the word is used below.

*Kējadian kanak-kanak pula di-nyatakan,
Jika penyakit Tuhan sēmbokan,
Mēnuntut 'elmu baik di-amalkan,
Berkahwin mēmpērbuat rumah
di-dirikan.*

Of the begetting of children it is clearly stated
That the Lord will cure them if they fall ill;
In the pursuit of knowledge they will do well,
And if marrying, will build their own house.

*Pada tiga-bēlas hari ayohai kakak,
Tiada-lah baik, pēkērjaan sangkak,
Tiap-tiap kēmaluan jadi tēr-bukak,
Penyakit tērsēmboh walau pun bēngkak.*

As regards the thirteenth day, my elder sister,
It is not a good day, as all work will meet with hindrance;
All sorts of disgraceful things will be brought to light,
Illness will be cured even if it is inflammation or swelling.

*Pada ēmpat-bēlas bulan pēr-nama,
Tiap-tiap pēkērjaan tiada pēr-chuma.
Mēndapat rezeki di-makan lamu.
Tiada di-chachat manusia nama.*

On the fourteenth day, the day of the full moon,
No work whatever will be done in vain;
If you find a livelihood, it will provide you with food for a long time,
And people will not injure your reputation.

*Jika hēndak bēlayar sēgēra-nya,
Ada-luh juga sadikit azur-nya,
Tērlambat pula dēngan sēbab-nya.
Tēlapi tiada bērappa susah-nya.*

If you want to sail in a hurry,
There will be a little delay, which will not be your own fault,
And therefore you will be a little late,
But it will not lead to much trouble.

*Jika sukit kapada tuboh,
Tiada bērappa hati-mu gadoh,
Insh'allah sēgēra sēmboh,
Tērkurang baik pēlayaran jauh.*

If you fall ill on that day,
Do not let your mind be disturbed,
As you will quickly recover, if it pleases God;
But it is a bad day to start on a voyage to a distant place.

*Pada lima-bēlas hari bulan nyata,
Selamat sēmpurna pēkērjaan kita,
Di-hilangkan Tuhan hati bēr-chinta,*

As regards the fifteenth day, it is made clear
That all your work will have good speed and success,
The Lord will take away the sorrow from your mind;

Demikian itu shara'-nya berkata.
Kedadian kanak-kanak ketika itu,
Beroleh bahagia nyata-lah tentu,
Dengan kurnia Tuhan yang satu.
Penyakit terlambat sembah bagitu.

Thus says the shara'.
If you beget children on that day

Pada enam-belas hari bulan-nya,
Tiada baik sa-barang kerja-nya,
Nanti duhulu di-belakung waktunya,
. Ajma hukama hari nakhas-nya.

They are sure to be happy.
By the favour of the only God.
A lingering sickness will end in recovery.

Jika padu tujoh-belas hari,
Baik menghadap raja-raja menetri,
Atau pun kamu hendak beristri,
Insh'allah sempurna-lah diri-

As regards the sixteenth day of the month,
No work whatever will succeed;
Better wait until a later day,

As all learned men agree that the day is ill-omened.

Tetapi belayar kurang baik-nya,
Jika sakit, ada mara-nya,
Sa-tengah kaul pula mengata-nya,
Beroleh banyak rezeki-nya untang-nya.

As regards the seventeenth day,
It is a good one to appear before prince or minister,
And if you take a wife,
You will enjoy happiness, if it pleases God.

Kedadian kanak-kanak ketika itu,
Sa-tengah kaul mengata ta' tentu,
Ada mengata baik bayitu,
Mengata khianat kaul yang satu.

But for starting on a voyage it is a bad day

And if you fall ill, there will be danger;

Some people, however, say

That it is a day which will bring you much bread and profit.

As regards the begetting of children,
Some people say that the matter is doubtful;
Others say that it is a good day,
And others that it is a treacherous day.

Jika pada lapan-belas hari,
Ada-lah kurang pekerjaan menechari,
Sabar-lah dahulu kemudian hari,
Tinggi-lah baik menyusahkan diri.

As regards the eighteenth day,
It is not a good day for work to earn one's livelihood;
Better wait until another day,
As it will be unlucky and will bring you trouble.

Pada sembilan-belas hari bulan-nya,
Tiada-lah baik pekerjaan di-dalam-nya,

As regards the nineteenth day,
All work will lead to sadness,

*Pekérjaan baik bérnganti jahat-nya,
Kéjadian kanak-kanak baik pérangai-nya.*

And good work will turn into bad
Children begotten on that day will be of good character.

*Pada dua-puloh hari bulan sudah,
Sa-barang pékérjaan bérhati gondah,
Di-dalam sharn'-nya tésébut punla,
Késal di-bélakang tiada paé dah.*

As regards the twentieth day of the month,
All work will lead to sadness:

Thus it is said in the *shara'*,
And regret afterwards will be of no use.

*Pada sa-likor hari bulan-nya,
Tiada baik apa-apa pékérjaan-nya,
Ajma hukama hari naħas-nya,
Sabar dahulu apa-apa maksud-nya.*

As regards the twenty-first day of the month,
It is not a good day for any work whatever:
The learned men agree that it is an unlucky day,
And you'd better wait patiently whatever you want.

*Pada dua-likor sudah di-bilang,
Térlalu baik bukan kēpalang,
Bértanam padi tiada-lah malang,
Kéjadian kanak-kanak elok chémérlang.*

Of the twenty-second day it is said
That it is an uncommonly lucky day;
Rice planted on this day will not meet with disaster,
And children begotten on this day will be of radiant beauty.

*Pada tiga-likor, ayohai tuan,
Ini-lah kēlíka baik kēlēntuan.
Kéjadian kanak-kanak sangat dērmawan.
Ibu bapa-nya dapat bantuan.*

As regards the twenty-third day, sirs,
It is certainly a very good day. Children begotten on this day will be very openhanded, And will render great assistance to their parents.

*Pada empat-likor ia-itu hari-nya,
Kurang baik apa-apa kērja-nya,
Hanya-lah kanak-kanak baik jadi-nya,
Di-kasih raja-raja atau lain-nya.*

As regards the twenty-fourth day,
It is not lucky for any work, With the exception of begetting children, Who will be loved by the king and by other people.

*Atau pun sakit kētika itu,
Sukar sadikit mendapat bantu,*

*Di-dalam shara' tersébut bagitu,
Lambat sembah-nya, hati pun
mutu.*

Pada lima-likor bulan ta' tērang,

Tiada baik kērja sa-barang,

Nahas bulan hukama mēngarang,

*Ini-lah kenyataan di-khaburkan
tērang.*

Pada ēnam-likor bulan-nya

Itu pun tiada baik kērja-nya,

*Kējadian kanak-kanak baik
pērangai-nya,*

Hormat dan taat ibu bapa-nya.

Pada tujoh-likor, wahai saudara,

Baik bērniaga lēpas-lah mara,

Beroleh untong pada kira-kira,

Tiada-lah ia binasa don chēdéra.

Delapan-likor bulan nau lēntu

Tērlalu baik pēkērjaan-nya sitn.

Di-dalam shara' tersébut bagitu,

Pērbuat-lah apa-apa pēkērjaan-

mu itu.

*Sembilan likor hari akhir-nya
Baik pēkērjaan apa-apa hajot-nya,*

Berkēbun bērkohwin atan bēloyar-nya,

*.Atau pun hēndak mēmpērbuat
pēyahu-nya.*

Pada tiga-puloh bulan sēm-purna,

But if you fall ill on this day,
You will have difficulty in finding aid,

And it is said in the *shara'*
That recovery will be slow and
that the heart will be sad.

As regards the twenty-fifth day
of the month, the matter is
not clear,

But it is not a good day for any
work,

Being unlucky according to the
writings of learned men;
Thus it is clearly stated.

As regards the twenty-sixth day
of the month,

It is not an auspicious day for
any work,

But children begotten on this
day will be of good character,
And will show respect and obedi-
dience towards their parents.

As regards the twenty-seventh
day, oh brothers,

It is good for trading, where-
in you will escape all mis-
fortune,

You will find profit when mak-
ing up your accounts,
And escape ruin and blemish.

The twenty-eighth day is sure
To be a good day for work.

Thus it is said in the *shara'*,
And you may do whatever you
like.

The twenty-ninth day in the end
Will be a good day for whatever
work you want to do.

For gardening, marrying or
starting on a voyage.
Or if you want to build a ship.

As regards the thirtieth day of
the month,

Baik nampirbuat sa-barang
rēnchana.

Baik pun laki-laki atau bētina,
Ini-lah shaēr ada bērguna.

It is a good day for any work
with the pen.

For men as well as for women
This poem will be of use.

The third chapter advises the pursuit of knowledge and warns against a licentious life. The fourth chapter treats of the unhappy life of persons in debt, and the fifth praises the happiness of people who do not incur debts or tell lies. The sixth and last chapter, lays down rules to be observed when one has to meet another person:—

Jika hēndak bērtēnn orang,
Bangsa yang baik atau pun
kurang,
Di-pikirkan masa kēlopangan
orang.
Jangan-lah pērgi waktu sa-
barang.

If you want to meet a person,
Whether of noble or humble
birth,
Think out the time it will be
agreeable to him to see you,
And do not go at a time chosen
at random.

Burung kali orang di-dalam hal-
nya,
Kita pērgi ka-rumah ia-nya,
Nyata-lah kita kurung pikir-
nya;
Di-kēchualikan rumah ibu bapa-
nya.

Perhaps you may find him under-
circumstances,
Which, if we come to his house,
Would make it appear as if we
had acted inconsiderately;
Excepted from this rule is the
house of parents.

Orang tengah bersuka ria,
Bersama anak isteri ia,
Jangan-lah sēgera bērtēmu dia,
Sabar-lah dahulu 'adat manusia.

If a man is just enjoying him-
self,
In the company of his wife and
children,
Do not be in a hurry to see him,
As to wait is the proper custom.

Jika ia tampakkan kamu,
Di-tengah jalan ia bērtēnu,
Nyatakan suku manus muka-mu,
Neschnya hati-nya tiada-lah
jemu.

If he sees you by chance.
When you meet in the road,
Show him a friendly face,
And his heart is sure not to be
displeased.

Jika pada waktu malam-nya,
Jangan-lah kamu pērgi ka-
rumah-nya,
Mēlalinkan in udu hajat-nya,
Itu pun sudah bērjanji kapada-
nya.

At night time,
On no account go to his house,
Unless there is reason,
And then only if it has been
agreed upon between you.

Dēnikian pula waktu pagi, The same holds good for the early morning;
Jangan-lah sēgéra kamu nan pērgi, On no account go to him in a hurry;
Nantikun sadikit matahari tinggi, Wait a bit until the sun is fairly high,
Lēpaskan ia mandi bērsugi. And he has done with his bath and the cleaning of his teeth.

Orang tengah bachakan hutang, If a man is just saying the obligatory prayers,
Baik pun pagi atau pun pētang, Be it in the morning or in the afternoon,
Sabar dahulu kamu nan datang. Have patience before you go to him,
Waktu ini sangat-lah pantang. As it is a time which is absolutely taboo.

Takutkan ini kēsébalan hati, And you must fear that he will regret it,
Kēdalungan kita ia bērhénti, If your coming causes him to stop.
Waktu dēnikian hēndak di-pērhati, Thus this is the time about which you must be very careful,
Di-sēbabkan kita jadi nēuyakiti. As it may lead to your offending him.

Ingat-lah oleh-mu, awang dan sili, Do not forget, brothers and sisters,
Sangat-lah baik mēniéliharakan hati, That it is well to take care to keep in good temper,
Di-amalkan baik budi pēkerti, And to take pains to be always of good disposition,
Ini-lah sa-tengah pērbékalan mati. Which is half the provision for the journey of death.

Waktu orang bēriat bērkata, At the time a man wants to speak to you,
Jangan-lah sēgéra pērgi-lah kita, Do not be in a hurry to see him,
Takutkan ia bērsalahan chita, As you must fear that he change his mind,
Walau pun dia tiada mēngata. Although he does not say so.

Istimewa waktu faraid bagi-nya, Especially at the time of his obligatory religious observances,
Ju tengah sēmbayang mēugaji-nya, When he is in the act of praying or reading the Koran,

*Jangan-lah kita bĕrtĕmu sa-sĕgĕra-nya,
Nantikan lĕpas amal warid-nya.*

You must on no account be in a hurry to see him,
But wait until he has done with his prayers.

*Tambahan waktu maghrib dan iša,
Jangan-lah bĕrtĕmu mĕnyatakan sĕsak,
Amalan orang mĕnjadi rosak,
Terkadang ada tĕrkĕna gasak.*

The more so at the time of the afternoon and evening prayer,
One must not come and trouble him;
If the meritorious deeds of a man are spoiled,
One may occasionally be chidden.

*Jika kamu bĕrhajat pĕlia,
Mĕnyatakan kĕsusahan yang mĕmbĕrati;
Itu pun hĕndak kamu bĕrhati,
Di-muka pintu kamu bĕrhĕnti.*

If you want to be taken notice of,
Show a sorrowful face, which will impress him;
And this you should bear well in mind:
Always stop at the door!

*Jika ada orang di-situ,
Surolikan mĕmbĕri tahu yang tĕntu,
Nanti-lah kamu jawab-nya itu,
Dĕmikian-lah 'adal manusia bagitu.*

If you find anybody there,
Ask that the person you want to see be informed of your coming,
And await his reply,
As such is the custom.

*Apabila kamu bĕrjumpa kapada-nya,
Dahulukan salam hajat tangan-nya,
Kĕmudian baharu bĕrkata hajat-nya,
Ini-lah tĕrlib elok di-pakai-nya.*

If you meet him,
First salute him and request his hand,
And then only state what you want;
That is a politeness it is well to show.

*Orang tengah kĕrja bĕrbilang,
Jangan-lah kamu datang bĕr-ulang,
Hĕndak-lah kamu bĕrbalek pulang,
Supaya jangan hati-nya walang.*

If a man is busy with his accounts,
Do not look in again and again,
It is better that you go home,
That you may not upset him.

*Atau pun orang minum dan makan,
Jangan-lah kamu sĕgĕra dapatkan,*

Or if a man is just eating or drinking,
Do not go to meet him in a hurry;

M&elainkan kamu yang di-hajat-kan, It is otherwise if you are the man who is wanted,
Patut-lah kamu baik menyang-paikan. In that case it is well to approach him.

Waktu arang hampir tidar-nya, At the time when people are going to sleep,
Itu pun jangan kamu pergi-nya, At such a time, too, you should not go,
Baik pun waktu siang malam-nya, Whether during the day or at night-time;
Nantikan waktu sa-hingga jaga-nya. Wait for the time when they rise.

Orang di-dalam kesusahan terang, People who are obviously in trouble,
Jangan bertemu bermajahat sa-barang, You should not approach with any requests,
Apakah lagi di-tengah orang, Especially if they are surrounded by others,
Takutkan jadi khilaf mem-berang. As you must fear that you make a mistake and rouse their anger.

M&eluinkan rumah kamu biasa, But if it is a house where you are quite at home,
Pekerjaan itu kamu kuasa, And in a matter in which you have authority,
Tiada-lah kamu menantikan masa, Then you need not wait for another time,
Tiada menjadi kamu binasa. And it will not lead to trouble.

Orang hendak berjalan sudah. If the man is just going away,
Jangan kamu mendatangkan marah, Do not risk making him angry,
M&elaikan perkhabaran yang adu pada, Unless you have news which will be to his advantage;
Tiada kamu berhati gandah. Then you need not be uneasy.

Itu pun orang bersama mesra, Also if it is a man with whom you are intimate,
Tiap-tiap pekerjaan satu bichara. And who in everything is of the same opinion as you;
Demikian itu tiada kira; With him you need not be so thoughtful.
Tiada-lah jadi chachat dan chedera. As it will not lead to reproaches and fault-finding.

Tengah orang mémasak mèng-gulai-nya, If a person is just cooking his meal,
Jangan-lah kamu përgi sa-ségéra- Do not approach him in a hurry;
nya,
Jikalau pun kamu biasa kapada-nya, Even if you are quite intimate
Héndak-lah kamu ménanti pélawa-nya. You should await his invitation.

Jikalau tidak pélawa-nya itu, If that invitation is not forthcoming,
Jangan-lah kamu përgi ka-situ, Do not go near that place,
Supaya tèrpelihara pérkataan ta' tèntu, So that you may be spared abuse,
Tiada-lah kamu bérhati buntu. And not suffer uneasiness.

Mélainkan rumah ibu bapa yang térang, It is otherwise if you go to the house of your parents;
Tiada-lah orang mèngala bér-larang, There nobody will say that it is forbidden;
Apa-lah lagi datang-mu jarang, Especially if you come but rarely,
Sa-tengah jadi kasukaän orang. Some people will always be glad.

Patut-lah kamu përgi sélalu, It is meet that you visit often,
Tambahan rumah tuan pëng-hulu, Especially the house of a chief,
Tiada-lah kamu ménjadi malu, It will not bring you into disgrace.
Bérlain 'adat zaman dahulu. Different was the custom of former times.

Ada pun 'adat zaman sekarang, As for the custom of the present day,
Wang dan duit di-pandang orang, People look only at money,
Jikalau pun kamu saudara yang térang, And even if it is your own brother,
Neschaya di-pérbuat-nya sa-barang-barang. He is sure to treat you like anybody else.

Wang tiada di-dalam diri, He has no money himself,
Tambahan pula malas di-chari, And is too lazy to look for it.
Kédiaman-nya pula di-dalam négéri, If you live in a large town,
Orang mèlikat pun ada yang lari. Some people will run away if they see (a visitor coming?).

*Tinggal ada juga sadikit.
Adat dahulu waktu-nya sakit,
Ziarat juga takutkan bangkit,
Sampai juga naik ka-bukit,*

But a few will remain at home.
In former times, when a person
was ill,
The visitors were afraid to go
away again,
And people even visited houses
far away in the hills.

*Takut terkena kata ta' tenu,
Jadi ziarat juga ka-situ,
Dengan sebab demikian itu,
Jika tidak, hati-nya buntu.*

As they were afraid to be spoken
of badly,
They paid their visit to the sick
even in such places,
And as such was the custom,
They were uneasy in their minds
if they did not do so.

*Demikian lagi, ayohai ikhwan,
Jikalau masok perhimpunan
perempuan,
Jangan-lah merajak tiada ketahuan.
Hendak-lah baikkan tingkah ketakuan.*

There is something else, friends,
If you come into an assembly of
women,
Do not be unmannerly and self-
assertive;
You should be on your best be-
haviour.

*Jika tiada perangai bagitu,
Nyata-lah hati di-kachau hantu,
Palut-lah di-lontar kepala dilutu,
Orang pun banyak benci-lah tenu.*

As, if you are not well-behaved,
It is taken as a sign that your
mind is upset by the devil,
And you deserve having some-
thing thrown at you or being
knocked on your head.
And many people are sure to
hate you.

*Tutor dan bahasa berjaga-lah kita,
Sesra jangan berpanjang mata.
Sabentara belum orang mendusta,
Lepas daripada orang berchinta.*

We must see well to our words
and manners,
And on no account cast amorous
glances;
As long as we remain free from
being slandered,
We do not belong to the people
who live in sorrow.

*Dudok hampir perempuan yang muda,
Jangan perangai-mu mengada-mengada,*

If you sit next to a young
woman,
On no account be flirtatious;

Mèmbaikkan chakap sadikit ta' pada, Improve your words, of which not a single one should be indiscreet,

Supaya tèrpèlihara diri-mu yang ada. In order that you protect yourself.

Apa-tah lagi istéri nan orang, Especially if she is the wife of another man.

Jangan sa-kali di-pèrbuat sa-barang, You should not commit the slightest indiscretion,

Hukum shariat tèlah mèlarang, It is forbidden by religious law,

Walau pun ia abdi sa-orang. Even if she be but a slave.

Jikulau ku-rumah orang yang mulia, If you come to the house of a man of rank,

Hèndak-luh tèrtib hormatkan dia, You should show modesty and due respect;

Tutor dan bahasa tègohkan sètia, Your words and behaviour should confirm your loyalty,

Nèschaya kamu orang pèrchaya. And you may be sure that you will win confidence.

Ziarat ka-pada orang kèsakitan, During a visit to a sick person,

Lèmah lèmbut sakalian pèrbuat-an, You should be soft and gentle in whatever you do,

Supaya tèrpèlihara daripada bëntan, That he may not suffer a relapse,

Mudah-mudahan sègèra këshatan. And perhaps may quickly recover.

Apa-apa kahèndak makan minum-nya, Whatever he wants to eat or to drink.

Barang tiada pantang kapada-nya, Unless it is something forbidden to him,

Hèndak-luh sègèra kamu mèn-chari-nya, You should try to obtain at once.

Supaya jangan sëbal hati-nya. That he may not be sad in his heart.

Apa-tah lagi saudara kapada-mu, Especially if it is your own brother,

Sa-tiap-tiap hari bërulang-lah kamu, You should visit him again and again every day;

Tambahan saudara yang ada 'elmu, So much the more if your brother is a learned man,

Sadikit jangan bërhati jemu. You should never weary of it.

Jika kamu meliharkan penyakitnya, If you nurse him in his sickness,
Dudok-lah kamu dengan tetep. You should stay with him always,
nya.
Orang sakit banyak bichara-nya, And as sick people are apt to have
much to say,
Hendak-lah sabar kamu kapada- You should exercise great
nya. patience with him.

Apakah maksudnya lebih dan kurang, Whatever he wishes, be it more or less,
Janganlah kamu segera memberang, On no account show a quick temper,
Jangan di-lawan kata yang garang, And do not contend against him with angry words,
Apakah lagi di-tengah orang. Especially in the presence of other people.

Sebab kerapademikian itu, Thus it should be done because
Orang yang sakit hati ta tentu. A sick person is of uncertain temper,
Besar pahala-nya kita membantunya, And great is our merit in coming to his assistance,
Tetapi dengan ikhlas bagitu. But it should be done with a sincere heart.

In the concluding verses the author preaches gentleness and self-restraint and abstinence from all vice as the way to happiness in this world and the next.



A set of Alphabet Pantuns.

Alphabet pantuns are not uncommon but none have ever been printed in this Journal. The following learned set were written about 20 years ago by a Perak court poet, Raja Haji Yahya, in the time of Sultan Idris.

- ۱ Alif pěrtama awal di-tulis;
Nyata-lah tědiri huruf sakalian.
Těrsalah minipi di-haru Iblis
Rasa-nya di-timpa Gunong Bělian.
- ۲ Bajn layangan, kain sampaian
Di-kurniař Baginda Nila-Suba.
Rasa-nya di-timpa Gunong Bělian
Minpinkan bulan jatoh ka-riba.
- ۳ Tajok mas Nila-Sagurba
Pěrbuatam galoh puspa kěnchana.
Minpinkan bulan jatoh ka-riba,
Chahaya-nya lempah di-dalam astana.
- ۴ Thalatha běrangkat Maharaja China
Mělanggar négeri Kěnlhayat Něgara.
Chahaya-nya lempah di-dalam astana
Ashek běrnhi edan asmara.
- ۵ Jayeng Běranta Kěsoma Inděra
Di-négeri Jawa sangat pilehan.
Ashek běrabi edan asmara
Těrkěna maadzar^۱ děngan warjan^۲.
- ۶ Habělor chěrmin Maharaja Garhan
Di-sambar oleh si-burong Gěroda.
Těrkěna maadzar děngan warjan
Oleh těrpandang paras adinda.
- ۷ Khalbak tiang pancha pěrsada
Běrsiram gělar hěrsalin nama.
Oleh těrpandang sifat adinda
Měrobohkan iman tiang ugama.
- ۸ Dann hndi hěrtatalah dělima
Pěrbuatam tukang dari Andalan.
Měrobolukan iman tiang ugama!
Dahi saperti sa-hari bulan.

(۱) مَعْذَرٌ (۲) وَرْجُنٌ ۲ scent, perfume.

- ذ Dzamin 'Irau di-tengah jalan
Di-sa-bélah kanan Laut Surati.
- ڏ Dahl saperti sa-hari bulan
Senyum sadikit mènghanchorkau hati.
- ڙ Zulaikha a-hek dndok hêrehinta.
Bertemu Yusuf sangat-lah payah.
- ڦ Senyum sadikit mènghanchorkau hati
Mènggugorkan iman tauistik hidayah
- ڦ Sir Idris mèmbéri hadiah
Fasal kesah dan hêrshaeri.
- ڻ Mènggugorkan iman tauistik hidayah
Ariningsun kêmala négéri.
- ڻ Shamsu bahar chahaya bêrséri,
Chantek mijsjelis ruwat-nya lengsu².
- ڻ Ariningsun kêmala négéri.
Silakan têmpat kakanda bêradu.
- ڻ Sab-lah ada buloh périndu.
Buuyi-nya mérdu mèrawan(rawan).
- ڻ Silakan têmpat kakanda bêradu.
Adinda di-ulek di-dalam pangkuhan.
- ڻ Zillu'llah fi'l-alam yang di-pertuan
Di atas sijugasanam bêrsenayam bêrtakhta
- ڻ Adinda di-ulek di-dalam pangkuhan
Ingsun pêkulun tajok mahkota.
- ڻ Tabal sudah orang bêranca
Desa gunong mérchu sakti.
- ڻ Ariningsun tajok mahkota
Emas têmpawan ratna gnti.
- ڻ Dzulmat tiada kelibatan pêsti,
Tiada-lah têntu pêdoman halnan.
- ڻ Emas têmpawan ratna gusti.
Pênyindah-nya kasih kapada-uya tuan.
- ڻ 'Alat pêpérangan manibang di-awan
Chogaa terdiri di-atas kota.
- ڻ Pêrvudah-nya kasih kapada-nya tuan
Tiada-lah abang bêrdna-chita.

- غ Ghalib běrpěrang děngan sěujata;
Rayat nan banyak mati dan lari.
Tiada-lah abang běrdna-chita,
Hanya-lah tuan gunong baiduri.
- ف Pérahu kěnaikan dewa shah pěri.
Běrangkat ka-laut ia, běrmain.
Hanya-lah tuan gunong baidnri,
Paras laksana hurn'l-ain.
- ك Kěris sempana bersimpul kaiu
Pěnokok běrsélang děngau těmbaga.
Paras laksana hurn'l-ain,
Itu-lah nama anakan shurga.
- ل Kalau pernik peu těmhaga.
Měnulis surat di atas meja.
Itu-lah nama auakan shurrga
Ariningsun ratna pěkacha.
- ق Lapang medan gělanggang raja
Batu maruar lichin dan sějok.
Ariningsun ratna pěkacha
Adinda, weh! Mari! Kakanda pujok.
- م Mustika gamat di-huatkau tajok.
Di-sunting baginda di atas takhta.
Adinda weh! Mari, kakanda pujok!
Jiwa-ku! Jangan běrkéchil chita.
- ن Nakhoda běrlayar sukachita.
Kěnnidi di-kisar, layar těrkěmbang.
Jiwa-ku! Jangan běrkéchil chita,
Měmbéri kěsn'ahan di-kalbu abang.
- و Waham hati unggas yang těrbaug,
Takut di-panah Sang Yang dewata.
Měmbéri kěsusahan di-kalbu abang
Adinda, weh! Děngar kakanda běrkata.
- ه Halaman mějelis bagai di-pěta,
Tembok hěrukir, taman běrawan.
Adinda weh! Děngar kakanda běrkata!
Jangan-lah běrkisar pědoman haluan.
- ل Lam alif hanizali hurnif běrkawan
Kětiga-nya nyata di-dalam surat.
Jangan-lah běrkisar pědoman haluan,
Takut ka-běting jong ka-darat.

- ي Ya singgoh di-dalam maslinarat.
Sakalian fikiran senna sa-kutu.
Takut ka-beting jong ka-darat,
Binasa-lah gérangan bahtera itu.
- ك Chémar di-lotar dëngan-nya batu!
Lantas térbang ka-tengah huma.
Rinasa-lah gérangan bahtera itu.
Nakhoda mati juru-mudi bërsama.
- م Dalima buah-nya kërama,
Buah anggor sa-tangkai lapan.
Nakhoda mati, juru-mudi bërsama
Suatu knbor, sa-kain kafan.
- غ Ngambang bulan tangga di-hadapan,
Budak bërmain mandi kuda.
Snatu kubor sa-kain kafan.
Démikian-lah tamthil ibarat kakanda.
- ف Pënyuroli utns Raja Bëlanda
Méuyatakan maksud yang di-taarifkan.
Démikian-lah tamthil ibarat kakanda.
Adinda pun démikian abang pohoukan.
- ك Gasing këpavang bërtut di-uamakan.
Tukaug ta' paudai, tiada upaya.
Adinda pun démikian abang pohoukan.
Sila-lah simpan sakalian rahasia.
- ڦ Nya 'itu hurni téramat niulia.
Pënyudahan kata panjang dan pendek.
Sila-lah simpan sakalian rahasia,
Jangan-lah térpandang kupada yang chérdek.
- ڻ Khatam-lah sudah pënyudahan kata,
Daawat bërchampor dëngan ayer mata;
Siang dan malam dudok bëchita,
Térkéuangkan untong nasib yang lëta.

R. O. WINSTEDT.



Some Malay Mystics, Heretical and Orthodox.

BY R. O. WINSTEDT, M.A., D. LITT. (OXON.).

One of the most remarkable things about the University of Leiden is the mature and original work submitted by its graduates for the degree of Doctor in the Linguistics and Literature of the East Indian Archipelago. This paper is no more than a summary of a chapter out of H. Krämer's brilliant thesis, *Een Jaraansche Primbōn uit de Zestiende Eeuw* (Leiden 1921) with some notes and references to English works that are likely to be accessible to English students.

The chapter in question deals with certain XVIth century mystics of Islam, connected with the north of Sumatra, that is, with two heretical mystics Hamzah Fausuri and Shams al-Din of Pasai, and the famous orthodox mystic, Nur al-Din, the author of the *Buslan al-Salatin*. The interest of these men for us lies in the fact that the doctrines of which they were the inheritors and exponents attracted the Peninsular Malay with a bent for religion, at least as far back as the middle of the XVth century, when Sultan Mansur Shah sent an embassy from Malacca to Pasai to propound a Sufi problem¹.

Hauzali Fausuri means Hamzah of Barus, the place in Sumatra that gave its name to *kapor Barus* or camphor. In one of his own poems² he described himself as coming from Aceh "which belonged to Murhum Makota 'Alam," so that, unless those words are an interpolation, he lived after 1636 A.D., the year when that famous Sultan died and acquired his posthumous title of "Crown of the World." Elsewhere³ Hauzah records how he went in search of truth to Banten, Kudus and Pahang:—*da'im bərjalan di-Pahang nama nəgəri: dari Banten ku-Pahang tərlalu payah*. He visited Mecca and Medina and was initiated into the Qadariya order:—

*Bəroleh khilafat 'ilmu yang 'ali
Paila 'Abd-al-Kadir, Sayid Jilani.*

The founder of the order was regarded as a saint in the Malay Peninsula, it may be remarked:—*ride Misa Mēlayu* (ed. Winstedt, Singapore, 1919, p. 79) and Skeat's *Malay Magic*, p. 652. Frequently⁴ Hamzah speaks of Shahr an-Nawi (= New Country = Ayodhya⁵), a residence of Siamese royalty mentioned in the "Malay Annals."⁶ as a place of importance in his spiritual life. Perhaps it was because Hamzah was so great a traveller and not a permanent

1) *Sejarah Melayu*, chapter 20 and J.R.A.S. S.B. No. 86, 1922, pp. 264-5
2) Leiden Library's Codex 2016, p. 95. 3) Codex 2016 (2), Juynboll's Catalogus pp. 34, 35. 4) Codex 2016, p. 53; Cedex 3374, p. 24. 5) G. P. Rouffaer, *Bij. T. L. en V. van N.I. Deel* 77, 1921 p. 549. 6) *Sejarah Melayu*, Chapter. 13.

settler in Aceh, that his name is omitted from the careful list of Shaiklis and teachers given in the thirteenth chapter of the *Bustan al-Salatin*. In a less famous work⁷⁾ by the same author he is mentioned along with Shams al-Din of Pasai as a heretic with many followers.

The sub-title of several of Hamzah's works, "the elucidation of the mystic way to God and Unity" gives their spirit. His doctrines were not original. His poems are full of Arabic words and display acquaintance with the erotic mysticism of Persian poetry. Nur al-Din calls the followers of Hamzah and Shams al-Din after a name (*Wujudiyya*) applied to the adherents of the famous Ibn 'Arabi,⁸⁾ who along with the author of the "Perfect Man"⁹⁾ is constantly quoted by Hamzah.

For Hamzah Allah is the first and sole and absolute Being (*wujud mutlak*). Of His many names, *hawa* (used in *zikr* ritual) gives the sense of self-contained Being. A round berry (*bukh buktar*) or a circle (*da'ira*) serve as symbols for the essence (*dzat*) of God. God contains all being and all worlds, subject and object, lover and beloved, heat and cold, good and evil, the Ka'bah and the heathen temple. If these opposites were not hidden as original dispositions (*isti'dad asli*) in the essence of God, He could not be called perfect. Only God exists; the world is but appearance, (*wujud wahmi*) like the reflection in a glass. Following Ibn 'Arabi, Hamzah boldly accepts all Being as not only one but necessary. It is not the arbitrary will of God but the necessity of His Being that makes one man a Muslim and another not.

Orthodox Muslims held that it is not the essence but the knowledge ('ilmu) of God that embraces all. This might be illustrated by a passage from the *Tuj al-Salatin* (chapter IV), where man is pictured as existing unconsciously within the knowledge of God, just as a fish exists unconsciously within the embrace of the water that gives it life. But for heretical mystics (*ahl al-suluk*) like Hamzah, the essence and the knowledge of God are one, only the former is the wider category. As Absolute Being, God is as a sea (*bahr al-butun, bahr al-kidam*) rippleless, immobile, with potential waves, that stirred by His creative word (*kun fayakun*) have come to represent the world of appearance but always have the reality (*hakikat*) of the sea. Neither sea nor waves can cease to be or suffer destruction, neither God nor the world. Attributes (*sifat*) and absolute being (*'ayn dzat*) are identical. Hamzah borrows an illustration from Ibn 'Arabi, which is mentioned in the Book of Bonang: all that the universe contains lies potential in God like the tree (*pohon*) in the seed (*biji*). So for Hamzah but not for the orthodox the word of creation (*kun*) merely raised something existent already, though unmanifested, in God's secret treasure (*kanz makhli*.)

7) *Tabyan fi ma'rifat al-ajan*. 8) R. A. Nicholson's "A Literary History of the Arabs," pp. 399-404, London 1914. 9) Nicholson's "Studies in Islamic Mysticism," Cambridge, 1921.

It will make for clearness to outline here the leading principles of the Neo-Platonic system, which took definite shape under Plotinus (died 269 A.D.) and came to the Muslim world mainly from the abridgement known as the "Theology of Aristotle." "In the teaching of Plotinus God is the Absolute, the First Potency, beyond the sphere of existence and beyond reality; that is to say, all that we know as existence and being is inapplicable to Him and He is therefore unknowable, because on a plane beyond our thought. He is unlimited and infinite and consequently One, as infinity excludes the possibility of any other than Himself on the same plane of being..... As Absolute, God implies a compelling necessity so that all which proceeds from Him is not enforced but is necessarily so in the sense that nothing else is possible. Yet Plotinus will not allow us to say God 'wills' anything, for will implies a desire for what is not possessed or is not yet present: will operates in time and space but necessity has for ever proceeded from the Eternal One who does not act in time. Nor can we conceive God as knowing, conscious or thinking, all terms which describe our mental activities in the world of variable phenomena: He is all-knowing by immediate apprehension which in no way resembles the operation of thought but is superconscious, a condition which Plotinus describes as 'wakefulness,' a perpetual being aware without the need of obtaining information.

"From the true God, the eternal Absolute, proceeds the *nous*, a term which has been variously rendered as Reason, Intellect, Intelligence and Spirit, this last being the term which Dr. Inge regards as the best expression, and this *nous* is fairly equivalent to the Christian *logos*. An external emanation is necessitated in order that the First Cause may remain unchanged, which would not be the case if it had once been a source and then had become the source of emanation: there can be no 'becoming' in the First Cause. The emanation is of the same nature as its cause, but is projected into the world of phenomena. It is self-existent, eternal, and perfect, and comprehends within itself the 'spirit world,' the objects of abstract reason, the whole of the reality which lies behind phenomena; the things perceived are only the shadows of these real ones. It perceives, not as seeking and finding, but as already possessing, and the things perceived are not separate or external but as included and apprehended by immediate intention.

"From the *nous* proceeds the *psyche*, the principle of life and motion, the world soul which is in the universe and which is shared by every living creature. It also knows, but only through the processes of reasoning, by means of separating, distributing and combining the data obtained by sense perception, so that it corresponds in function to the 'common sense' of Aristotle."¹⁰

Following this Neo-Platonic theory of the emanation process of Being, Hamzah explains the relation of God to the world.

10) D.L. O'Leary's "Arabic Thought and its Place in History," pp. 19-21. London, 1922.

Highest of all is the plane of Absolute Being beyond all relations, the plane of the immobile *sen* (*laut telap*), of the unrevealed (*la ta'ayyun* or *tiada nyata*), which neither intellect (*budi*) nor gnosis (*marifat*) can fathom.

After that Hamzah describes the descent of "the world of command" (*'alam al-amr*), that is, of the invisible or intelligible world to the phenomenal world as a circuit with six planes (*matabat*):—

(1) The first plane in the process whereby Pure Being gradually becomes qualified, the initial individualisation (*ta'aayyun awal*) contains knowledge, which includes the knower ('*alim*) and the known (*ma'lum*); existence, which includes creator and creature; vision (*shuhud*), wherein are embraced the seer and the seen; and light (*nur*), wherein are included the giver and receiver of light. This is the plane of the undifferentiated, or, to employ the favorite figure, of the sea and its surging waves.

(2) In the second stage the knower contemplates himself ('*alim memandang diri*). This is the plane of knowledge (*ma'lumat*) or of fixed archetypes ('*ayn thabita*), the essences of things as they exist from eternity in the Divine knowledge, the essences of things as eternal ideas and therefore actual (*hakikat al-ashya*).—The problem which Sultan Mahmud of Malacca propounded to the Sultan of P'a-ai, that any one who believed that God had created and bestowed His gifts from all eternity was an infidel and that any one who disbelieved it was also an infidel,¹¹ was a paradox about these fixed archetypes, or in effect, about the nature of the relation of God to the world.—This plane is called also the plane of the *ruh idafi*, or as Hamzah translates it, the *nyawa berchampor*, the Archetypal Spirit that constitutes the form of every sensible object. The sea evaporates but by virtue of its essence it is still the sea.

(3) In the third stage there is further particularisation into human, animal and vegetable spirit (*ruh insani*, *ruh hayawani*, *ruh nabati*). The '*ayn thabita* are differentiated into External Archetypes ('*ayn kharija*). The evaporation from the sea has changed into clouds.

(4-6). In the next three stages the material world is reached. Through the word of creation, the clouds change to rain, that feeds the rivers of the earth.

But rivers return to the sea, the phenomenal world to its origin in God. Absolute Being is a sea unaffected by the issue or return of rivers. So the process of emanation "comes full circle."

Next, Hamzah deals with the relation of God to the human-soul. Absolute Being is identical with the spiritual essence of man (*hakikat diri*). Such is the heretical construction of the verse in Koran¹²: "Whithersoever ye turn, there is the face of God." This

¹¹ *Sejarah Melayu*, chapter 82. ¹² Sura 2:109. *Fa'aynaka tuwallu fathamma wajah Allah*.

identity is proved by the stage of gnosis, when the veil (*hijab*) between lover and beloved falls away. The image of a bird (*unggas terlalu pingai, tayr al-'uryan or nur*) symbolizes the spirit of man in complete unity with God and symbolizes God as the "secret treasure;" for man's spirit in its most secret state and God as unmanifested Being are identical. In its lower nature the bird is identified with the invisible intelligible world, wherein Muslim mysticism has placed the Koranic attributes of the divine revelation and allegorized them as the Pen, the Guarded Tablet and so on. The first emanation projected from the essence of God is called under different aspects the Radiance, incarnated in the Prophet (*nur Muhammad*), the Spirit (*ruh*), the First or Universal Intelligence (*'akl a'wal*), the Guarded Tablet whereon the Pen wrote the original of the Koran and all that should happen till the last day, the Archetypal Spirit.¹³⁾

In the circle of Being man is the turning point: in him is accomplished the return (*turkki*) of the overflowing process to the original Unity (*tawhid*). According to al-Jili, whose "Perfect Man" had so much influence on Malay mysticism, man is the copy (*nusuk*) of all Being, a microcosm that includes the macrocosm, the reflected image of God. So, "who knows himself, knows his Lord." Man's return to God is not merely an intellectual process. The knowledge and love of God are identical.¹⁴⁾ The mystic is drunk with the wine of God. Who is at the same time chalice (*takar*) and wine (*arak*).¹⁵⁾ To accomplish the return to Absolute Being (*bertemu dengan drat mutlak*), man must be a friendless wanderer (*dagang piatu*), free from all ties (*kujud*). Love of the world leads to all sin; forsaking the world to all piety:—

Hubb al-dunia m's s̄gala khatī' al;

*Turk al-dunia s̄irr kull 'ibadat.*¹⁶⁾

The lover of God always has union with Hira.

Hamzah miskin orang 'uryani.

Bukan-nya 'Ajam lagi 'Arabi.

*Sentiasa wasil dengan yang baki.*¹⁷⁾

"Hamzah, poor and naked, neither Persian nor Arab, is ever intimate with the Eternal."

Having destroyed individual existence, yet Hamzah, outwardly at least, accepts Muslim law as a torch held out by the Prophet to seekers of the way. Of course, as a member of the Qadariya order, he dismisses walking on water, eating fire and flying as false expedients (*ubatan dusla*) and not signs of divine grace. To live in solitude, to hypnotize oneself by staring at navel or nose he condemns as means of union with God:—

13) Hamzah's *Asrar al-'arifina* and *Nur al-din's Asrar al-insan*. 14) Hamzah's *Sharab al-'ashikina*. 15) Codex 2016, pp. 59 and 90. 16) Codex 2016, p. 17 and Cod. 3374 p. 82. 17) Codex 2016 p. 77.

*'Ilmu Allah jangan kau-gantong
Di-paru-paru atau di-balek jantong.*

Shams al-Din ibn Abdullah al-Sumatrani came from Pasai in its decay. He mentions a Javanese, Pangeran Bonang, as one of his teachers. He is said to have died in 1630 A.D.¹⁸ Of all but one of his works only excerpts remain. But his doctrines are known. All but God, even man, is only appearance (*wahmi, nama-nama-an*),¹⁹ only the reflection thrown on the screen by the hand that moves the puppet: (*dalang*)²⁰ in a shadow-show.

His school talks not only of the seven stages in the process of emanation described by Hamzah bnt of *ahadiyya, wahda wahidiyya, 'alam arrah, 'alam mithal 'alam ajam* and *'alam insan kamil*. Most of these common terms of Muslim mysticism are explained for English readers in Nicholson's "Studies in Islamic Mysticism" (Cambridge, 1921), in definitions translated from Al-Jili. *Ahadyya* is Being conscious of itself as one, Being first approaching manifestation. *Wahda* is the unity of the self effected by stripping it of attributes and relations. *Wahidiyya* is Being, identifying itself as one with itself as many, so that all distinction between attributes, mercy and vengeance for example, is lost. Below the world of Spirits is the World of Similitudes, the Muslim term for Platonic "idens," ready to be materialized in the physical world. The *'alam ajam* is a world of fine corporeal substances that cannot perish or be perceived by the senses. Next come: the World of Man and lastly the World of the Perfect Man, of whom al-Jili writes. Highest of all is the plane of absolute transcendence (*tanzih*), as God is in Himself, which only He can conceive or know. After the analogy of human knowledge, where self-conscious thought discovers the I and not-I, so the process of differentiation and manifestation in the Divine Self evolves through God brooding upon Himself (*mencilek diri*). Man is the image and reflection of God. "To know one's self is to know one's Lord."

Nur al-Din, the author of the *Bustan al-Salatin*, came from Ranir in Bikanir in Rajputana.²¹ He arrived in Aceh in May 1637 A.D.²² and is said to have returned to his native place seven years later.²³ In one of his works²⁴ he described himself as "the cup-bearer of the Prophet, who carries around the cup of the drink offered by him" (*saki al-Rasul ia-itu yang mengidarkan piala minuman Rasul*). Besides other works he wrote several polemical treatises against the heretical mystics, who hold God and the world and man to be one (*sa-baugsa*), thereby destroying theism, making God not the creator but only an idea, making the world either an empty show or else eternal, leading man like Pharaoh to regard himself as God. He condemned Hamzah's similes and compared

18) *Bustan-al-Salatin*, Chapter 13.

19) Codex 1332, fol. 17 a, Cat. Juynboll p. 188. 201 ib. fol. 14 b.

21) G.P. Rouffaer, *ib.* p. 465. 22) J.R.A.S., S.B. 82, pp. 151-2. 23) van Ronkel's Catalogus p. 514. 24) *Akhbar al-akhira*, Cod. 1960, p. 91, Juynboll's Catalogus p. 274.

his views with those of Indians who believe in incarnation (*hululiyya*) and metempsychosis (*sumaniyya*). The holders of such doctrines are heretics, freethinkers and infidels (*muhibid, ziudik, kafir*). There are false mystics like Hamzah and Shams al-Din (*orang yang bersufi-sufi*) and orthodox mystics (*sufi yang ahl Allah*) like Ghazali, Fakhr al-Din, Shihab al-Din al-Suhrawardi, Abu Talib al-Makki, Abu al-Kasim al-Kushayri, Ibn 'Arabi and 'Ahd al-Karim al-Jilani.

For Nur-al-Din the world possesses only metaphorical being (*wujud majazi*) and can be called the shadow of God as dependent on Him but not as emanating from Him. His *Asrar al-insan* gives a clear account of mediaeval Muslim cosmogony. The argument is that the spirit (*ruh*) is not eternal (*kadim*) but the first of created things (*mūhdath*):—an orthodox answer to Sultan Mahmud's problem. The Supreme Spirit (*Ruh a'zam*), whence all human spirits derive their powers, the Holy Spirit (*ruh kudus*) or spirit viewed as eternal in relation to God, the Throne, the White Pearl (*al-durra al-bayda*), the Radiance (*nur*) of Muhammad, the Pen, the Primal Logos (*'akl nurwal*), the Revealed Book (*kitab mubin*), the Mother of the Book (*ummi al-kitab*) or fundamental part of the Koran, the Guarded Tablet, are all identified, because the Koran speaks of them as the first created things (*'awwalu ma khalaka Allah ruhi*). In other words the Spirit (*ruh*) has many names according to its aspect (*istibar*), and, especially under the aspect of the Radiance of Muhammad, is the cause of all, containing in itself the divine prototypes of things. The Spirit in all its aspects, together with heaven and hell, belongs to the invisible intelligible world (*'alam al-a'uri, 'alam al-malukut*), directly created by the word *kun* and imperishable (*baki*). The visible (*'alam shahada*) or created world (*'alam al-khalq, 'a. al-mulk*) contains all created through a means (*wasil*) and is perishable (*fana*).



A Survey of the Dragonfly Fauna of the Malay Peninsula, with notes on that of Neighbouring Countries.

Part I.

BY F. F. LAIDLAW, M.A.

Odonata.

Carnivorous insects, with biting jaws and two pairs of richly veined wings. With incomplete metamorphosis and no pupal instar, wings developed externally. In the adult the compound eyes are large or very large, ocelli present; antennae reduced and bristle-like. Head very freely moveable on a small prothorax which is distinctly segmented off from the synthorax. This latter consists of fused meso-, and meta-thorax, in which the tergites are extremely reduced, whilst the lateral sclerites are greatly developed, and lie with their dorso-ventral axis in an oblique position, so that the wing-bases are carried back and do not lie vertically over the corresponding legs. These are not adapted for walking on a plane surface, but for clinging or for grasping prey, and owing to the obliquity of the synthorax they are so placed that they can readily carry any object seized to the mandibles.

Abdomen long and usually rather slender, consisting of the complete segments with vestiges of an eleventh segment, and terminal appendages. Males with genital pore on the sternite of the ninth abdominal segment, and with a complicated copulatory apparatus developed from the sternites of the second and third abdominal segments. Terminal appendages adapted as 'claspers.'

Females with genital pore in the suture between eighth and ninth segments of the abdomen. Ovipositor complete or reduced.

In the larva the body may be flattened dorso-ventrally or to some extent laterally according as to whether the insect is a bottom-living or free-swimming creature. A remarkable feature of the larval organization is the 'mask,' a prehensile apparatus consisting of the sub-mentum, mentum and labial palps. The mentum is elongated and hinged on to the sub-mentum in such a manner that it can be projected forward in front of the head of the larva, carrying at its distal end the strong labial palps which act as raptorial pincers.

The larval legs are adapted for crawling or for burrowing in mud. The wings appear at about the fourth instar as small swellings on the pleural ridges of the synthorax. Respiration in the larva is effected either by a specialized rectal branchial apparatus (internal) or by external gills which are commonly caudal, but in two subfamilies paired gill-like structures are developed on some of the abdominal segments ventrally.

The venation of the wings is of great systematic importance, and it is necessary to explain the terminology employed, which is based on Needham's well-known work "A Genealogic Study of Dragonfly Wing Venation" (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXVI 1903, pp. 703-761 Pl. XXXI-LIV). Some modification in his notation is made here, notably the use of the term *MS* for the Zygoptera. Ontological and Palaeontological research is now being carried out by Dr. Tillyard is tending to show that the homologizing of the main veins (and tracheal trunks) of the dragonfly wing with those of the wings of other insects is not a simple matter, hence the nomenclature, intended and at first believed to indicate undoubted homologies, must be regarded rather as entirely tentative and liable to considerable alterations.

The main longitudinal veins of the adult wing are preceded in the larval wing-case by longitudinal tracheae, and these are given the same names as the veins. Important branches of any main vein are numbered from before backwards X1, X2, etc., and it follows that the outermost branch, as being necessarily the most anterior, is spoken of as the first branch.

Certain areas of systematic importance at the wing base are given the name of the vein bounding them anteriorly, thus the costal-space is the space lying immediately behind the costal nerve.

Secondary longitudinal veins, developed in the more richly veined genera may be either marginal, when they are spoken of as supplementary to the main vein immediately in front of them and given a notation X1a, X1b, etc., or if not marginal they are called 'supplements' to this main vein immediately in front of them and indicated thus Xspl.

Such supplements or supplementary veins are apparently formed by the straightening out of a line in the network of cross-veins in response to mechanical requirements.

A special area of the wing, the quadrangle of the Zygoptera and the 'triangles' of the Anisoptera, is spoken of as the discal cell.

The anterior margin of the wing is formed by the costal vein *c*. This has no tracheal precursor in the larva, or at most only a vestigial one. The costal vein or 'costa' is unbranched. At a point in its course generally at or before the middle of the wing-length the costa is 'kinked' and at this point is joined by the up-turned end of the main longitudinal vein next behind it, the subcosta. This point is called the nodus, and is a characteristic feature of all dragonfly wings.

Near the apex of the wing there is a cell lying immediately below the costa, and bounded behind by the radius, which has thickened margins and is generally dark in colour. This is the 'pterostigma', which in the Anisoptera is usually much longer than it is broad. It probably serves to strengthen and perhaps to weight the cutting edge of the wing. In a few Zygoptera it may be absent altogether.

The next main vein the *Sub-costa*, *Sc*, has a well developed tracheal predecessor. It is unbranched, and terminates always at the nodus.

Behind it is the *Radius*, *R*, also with a tracheal predecessor. In the Zygoptera this vein (and trachea) runs to the wing apex without branching. In the Anisoptera, at the level of the nodus the *trachea*, *R*, gives off a branch usually called the *Radial sector*, *Rs*. This branch crosses over the first two branches of the next main longitudinal trachea, the *Media*, and reaches the wing margin behind them. In the adult the vein *Rs* is carried back towards the wing base to join the branch of the *Media* which further on bifurcates to become veins *M1* and *M2* so that vein *Rs* has a distal part preceded by *trachea Rs*, and a basal part which has no definite tracheal predecessor. This basal part is spoken of as the "bridge-vein." The point at which the tracheal part of *Rs* begins is always indicated in the adult by the obliquity of a cross-vein between it and *M2*, marking the original course of the trachea.

[Tillyard suggests that the condition found in the Zygoptera to be noted immediately is primitive, and that the adult condition of the Anisoptera conforms to this, whilst the tracheal condition of the Anisoptera is a consequence of specialization of the trachea of the neighbourhood, and the beheading of one or more main branches by another.]

Next behind the radius comes the *Media*, *M*, (so-called at present.) The *trachea M* runs for the first part of its course very close to the radius. Some little way out it bends backwards, the bend forming the upper limit of a transverse or nearly transverse structure of importance in the adult wing, called the *areculus*. The lower limit of the *areculus* is formed by a cross-vein, without a strong tracheal precursor, which runs to the next posterior longitudinal vein, the *cubitus*.

After bending to form this upper limb of the *areculus* the *media* immediately bifurcates. The anterior of the two branches in its turn gives rise to four branches in the Zygoptera and to three in the Anisoptera, and for this part of its course is referred to as *M1+3*. The first branch it gives off, the most posterior, is *M3*. Then in Zygoptera it gives off usually at or after the level of the nodus, another branch whose course exactly corresponds to the bridge-vein plus the tracheal part of *Rs* of the Anisoptera. This branch "the Zygopterous sector," is labelled *Ms* to emphasize this resemblance. The branches *M2* and *M1* lie much nearer the apex of the wing, and the part of the trunk distal to *Ms* which carries them is referred to as *M1+2*. All these branches run to the wing margin in a fairly direct course.

M4 as it leaves the *areculus* bounds anteriorly the small but important *discal space* or *cell*. This as already noted, in the Zygoptera is a quadrangular space, whose inner margin is formed by the lower limb of the *areculus*. In the Anisoptera the discal

space is always divided into a *supra-triangle* and *triangle* by a vein lying longitudinally. This vein has no tracheal precursor. Beyond the discal area M₄ is continued out to the hind-margin of the wing.

In the adult it should be noted that the Media as far as the level of the arenulus is not merely in close contiguity with the Radials but is actually fused with it, and the bend it makes away from R at the arenulus instead of being curved is generally almost rectangular; whilst M₁₋₃ and M₄ appear to originate from the arenulus itself.

Next in order is the *Cubitus*, Cu, with trachea and vein. This runs outwards without branching as far as the distal end of the discal cell, at which points it breaks up into two branches numbered Cu₁ and Cu₂ respectively.

In some Zygoptera the branching away of vein Cu₂ is quite rectangular and the vein is produced backwards by a 'bridge-vein' called the *anal-bridge* which may run to join the anal vein at Ac, or may join the anal margin of the wing more or less distal to Ac. The petiolation of the wing is said to cease at the proximal end of this bridge-vein.

In certain genera vein Cu₂ is lost altogether, it has so to speak 'moved off the field.' In some of these genera the anal-bridge vein is retained but in others even that may be lost. In a few cases even Cu may have nearly edged off the wing altogether. This curious method of reduction of complexity of venation seems to have occurred independently in several widely separated sub-families—*Libellinae*, *Platycneminae*, *Platystictinae*.

Last of all the *Anal trachea*, Ar, runs in close company with the trunk of Cu for a short distance. It then turns abruptly backwards giving rise to a cross nerve in the adult called the *anal crossing*, Ac. In the Anisoptera the anal trachea then gives off four principal branches, one of which called the *recurrent anal vein*, Ar, runs back to the base of the wing. In the Zygoptera this recurrent branch is the only branch of importance, and it may form the actual anal margin of the wing between Ar and the wing base.

The other branches in the Anisoptera take part in forming the anal loop of the adult wing.

The anal vein from its commencement to the point where it diverges to form Ac in the adult wing is fused with the trunk of the *cubitus*.

The genital structures of Dragonflies are unique amongst Insects, in that the intromittent organ of the male is situated on the ventral side of segments 2 and 3 of the abdomen remote from the external opening of the genital glands. The intromittent organ is complicated and shows important differences of structure in the two sub-orders. Each species furthermore has its own characteristic differences in detail so that, as Kennedy especially has shown,

the characters of the organ can be usefully employed in the discrimination of species. As however microscopic preparations are required for its study, and because as a rule species can be discriminated by more easily available methods I do not propose to go into any detail over the matter.

In addition the male is provided with 'claspers' or 'anal appendages.' In the Zygoptera these consist of an upper and a lower pair. The upper pair are derived from the 'cercoids' of the tenth segment of the abdomen, the lower pair from the cerci of the vestigial eleventh segment. In the case of the Anisoptera there is an upper pair homologous with that of the Zygoptera, but instead of a lower pair there is a single median 'lower' appendage which is derived from the tergite of the eleventh abdominal segment (This tergite is present in the larvae where it is called the *processus dorsalis*).

The female retains the upper pair of anal appendages apparently as vestigial structures in both suborders.

These appendages of the male are of the greatest use in discriminating closely allied species in very many cases especially amongst the Zygoptera.

It is evident that the union of the sexes is conducted on a different plan to that which usually obtains on insects. As the process is complicated and a little difficult to follow I think I cannot do better than quote in *extenso* Ris' transcription of the clear account given by Dr. Weseberg-Lund—

"The male seizes his mate first with his spiny feet, takes for a moment a position on the head of the female, at which moment the spermatic fluid is transmitted from the opening on the eighth to the copulatory apparatus on the second segment, then the male takes hold of its mate by the terminal appendages (claspers), which are applied to the prothorax in Zygoptera, to the head in (at least most of) the Anisoptera; the female, somehow aided by the male, curves her abdomen (under her own head) so that her genital opening will join the male's second sternite, and the act is thus consummated. In most cases its later stages take place on some supporting plant or even on the ground; but there are some remarkable cases (*Libellula quadrimaculata* of Europe for example) when the entire complicated function is performed whilst the two actors continue their rapid flight and in these cases it lasts only a few seconds. In other cases it may last for hours."

The eggs are laid by the female either in the tissues of water plants (most Zygoptera) or in some cases in or on water or mud. Those species which deposit their eggs in water have a reduced ovipositor (e.g. *Libellulinae*, *Gomphinae*).

Little can be said of the economic importance of the Order as few precise observations have been made. It is evident that dragon-flies must destroy an enormous number of Diptera, both in larval and adult stages, and there can be no doubt but that we must regard them as being on the whole beneficial to mankind.

The only Malayan name that I can find for the dragonfly is "puting betieng" which was given me by Annandale as the Pataui Malay name for dragonflies generally.¹⁾

The terms employed in referring to various parts of the body for descriptive purposes I hope will be sufficiently explained by the diagrams accompanying the text.

Geographical terms employed are as follows—

Neo-Malaya—Borneo, Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

Malaysia—The Archipelago including the Philippines and the Celebes as far E. as 125° E.

Sub-Order ZYGOPTERA.

Larva with slender, cylindric body. Respiration usually effected by three caudal gills. Of these the median is developed from the appendix dorsalis, which apparently remains unmodified in the *Libellaginae*, the two lateral from the cerci. No specialized rectal branchial apparatus is known to occur. Gizzard with eight or sixteen radical tooth-bearing fields. No branch of radial trachea.

Adult, with dumb-bell shaped head. Synthorax with second lateral suture generally distinct. Abdomen long and cylindrical. Male with paired lower anal appendages derived from the cerci of the vestigial eleventh segment of the abdomen. Ovipositor of female complete. Fore and hind-wings closely similar in venation and outline. Discal cell present as a 'quadrangle.' Male usually holds the female prothorax with his claspers. The posterior margin of the female prothorax often specially modified. Flight generally rather fluttering and weaker than in the Anisoptera.

The classification of the Sub-Order is still in a nebulous state. Curiously enough twenty years ago or less one supposed that finality had been nearly attained. Now thanks largely to Tillyard's work everything is in a state of flux.

I adopt the expedient of grouping the genera into a series of subfamilies, which appear to me natural and of approximately equal value. I cannot group the subfamilies into larger divisions though I believe this will be possible some day. Probably the *Lestinae* are rather widely separated from the other subfamilies, and I think the *Epallaginae* may ultimately be regarded in the same family as the American *Euthorinae*, and perhaps the *Libellaginae* with the *Calopteryginae*.

I. Sub-family *Libellaginae*.

Larvae with short bodies and long legs. Antennae with moderately long pedicels. Mask with median lobe cleft. Caudal gills apparently not functional: the median one remains unmodified as an appendix dorsalis similar to that of the Anisoptera. The two lateral gills are triquetral as in the *Calopteryginae*, but are usually lost in preserved specimens. Gizzard with sixteen fields of a few small teeth each. Inhabit running streams.

1) The Dayaks of Borneo use the word "tau-ir." J.C.M.

Adult with wings slightly petiolated. Six or more antenodal cross-nerves. Quadrangle long and narrow, with cross nerves. Pterostigma usually well-developed. Supplementary sectors present. Body colours not metallic. Clypeus developed to form a remarkable snout-like structure. Wings of males often richly coloured. Legs of males in many species have the anterior surface of the tibiae white or blue forming a conspicuous sexual ornament.

The subfamily is African and Oriental in distribution, a few species overflow into Papua.

The type genus *Libellago* is African. The others are all found in the Oriental Region especially in Malaya.

Key to Genera.

I Cu present, normal.

a M 1 + 3 and M 4 leave the arenulus separately

a Abdomen scarcely longer than hind-wings *Rhinocypha*
or not so long

b Abdomen much longer than hind-wings *Rhinoneura*

b M 1 + 3 and M 4 leave arenulus by a short
common stalk *Micromerus*

II Cu 2 much reduced. Otherwise like *Micromerus*

Disparocypha

Genus *Rhinocypha*.

One of the most characteristic and beautiful of Oriental genera. One or two species overflow into Papua whilst none are known from Ceylon. The richest development of species is found in the E. Himalayas and in Neo-Malaya.

Rhinoneura, a genus closely allied to *Rhinocypha*, is known only from a unique male from Kinabalu. It differs from *Rhinocypha* chiefly in having a long slender abdomen, whilst all the members of the latter genus have the abdomen shorter than the wings and somewhat flattened in cross-section.

So far as I know *Rhinocyphas* haunt quick-running streams in forest-clad country and locally individuals may be numerous. The male is said by Annandale (*R. fenestrata*) to dance before the female in the air displaying the white anterior surface of the tibiae. The wings of many species have hyaline fenestrae in the opaque area, which add greatly to the beauty of the insect.

The genus *Disparocypha* is also related to *Rhinocypha*, but shows a remarkable reduction in the venation, vein Cu 2 having been lost altogether, and Cu 1 being reduced to a mere vestige. This genus is known from the Celebes only. Its occurrence then serves I think to mark the truly Malayan character of the fauna of that island.

Group karschi

Contains a single primitive form with narrow wings and the proportions and appearance of a *Micromerus*. It has I believe actually been described by Martin as *Micromerus robropictus* (Bull. der. Mus. d'hist. nat. 1902 p. 508), but the venation is certainly that of a *Rhinocypha*.

The group is characterized as follows:—size small, wings very narrow, apex of hind-wing opaque, without metallic reflex or fenestrae, abdominal markings red.

The single species *R. karschi* Kruger, is recorded from Borneo Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula—a distribution unique for the genus.

Group pagenselecheri

An interesting group not recorded from the Peninsula hitherto, but represented in Borneo. It is characterized by the red or yellow markings on the abdomen, the narrow wings which are devoid of colouring, save that in the males of some species the apices of the wings may be narrowly hyaline. To this group belong.

R. spinifer Martin (MSS.) Borneo

R. moultoni Laidlaw, Borneo

and species from Sumba, Lombok and islands of the E. part of the Archipelago.

Perhaps too '*Libellago*' *asiatica* Brauer from the Philippines should be referred here, and possibly *R. stygia* Forster from Mt. Kinabalu. But I suspect the latter is really *Micromerus hyalinus* Selys. It has the abdomen black and unmarked. *R. immaculata* from the Himalaya belongs to a different group altogether, and one that is not Malayan.

Group heterostigma

Males with fore-wing colourless and narrow, hind-wing largely opaque, and especially in *R. anisoptera* relatively broad. The opaque area has a single fenestra between the nodus and pterostigma, the fenestra is only relatively hyaline. Abdomen black. Group confined to Sumatra and Java. Species in Malaysia are—

R. heterostigma Ramb. Java

R. anisoptera Selys Sumatra and Java

R. selsyi Kruger, Sumatra.

Group humeralis

Males with opaque apical area on all four wings. Colour pattern on body blue or lilac. No fenestra but in some species the opaque area of the wing includes a definite space which shows strong metallic reflex. Females so far as known with uncoloured wings.

The wings are rather narrow.

No species known from the Peninsula. Distribution Borneo and some of the islands to the East of the Archipelago. Malayan species—

R. aurofulgens Martin (MSS.) Borneo.

R. humeralis Selys Borneo.

R. eximia Selys Borneo.

Another Bornean species, *cucullata* Selys, may be referred to this group. It has a curious saddle-like projection on the dorsum of the second abdominal segment in the male, and the last two segments are lilac coloured dorsally.

This group would appear to be closely related to a more eastern series of species, ranging from the Philippines and Celebes to Papua and N. Australia; the females in some cases have the wings in part opaque, as well as the males. A characteristic species is *R. tincta* Selys from the Philippines.

Group *angusta*

This group has the most extensive range of any in the genus. It is represented in Peninsular India, the only example of the genus there occurring, in the Himalayas eastwards to Formosa, throughout Burma and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula to the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Borneo. Apparently absent from the Philippines and from the Archipelago east of Java.

The males have a membranous area in front of the dorsum of the synthorax, triangular in shape and of a beautiful lilac colour. The 'mesothoracic triangle' is also present in the females, but in them is black. It is smaller than that found in the next group (*quadrimaculata*). The wings are rather narrow, the fore-wings have definite opaque or semi-opaque markings, and the hind-wings likewise opaque distally, carry iridescent fenestrae. Colour pattern on body blue or lilac (except in the Indian *bisignata* Selys, in which they are orange-red).

The females have uncoloured wings and the colour pattern of the abdomen is yellow. Malayan species—

R. angusta Selys, Sumatra.

R. fenestrata Burn, Java.

R. biseriata Selys, Borneo.

R. biforata biforata Selys, Malay Peninsula.

R. perforata perforata Perch., Malay Peninsula.

R. apicalis Krüger (? = *biforata*) Sumatra.

Of these species, *ungusta*, *fenestrata* and *biseriata* are closely allied to one another and to *perforata*, whilst *biforata* is also not distantly related. This latter is possibly the parent form from which the Indian *R. bisignata* has been derived. The other species of the group—the Burmese *R. iridea* Selys, seems to be in some respects intermediate between this and the *quadrimaculata* group.

Group *quadrimaculata*.

Males with relatively broad, very richly coloured wings. 'Mesothoracic triangle' longer than in the last group, reaching up to the level of the alar sinus. Hind-wings opaque distally from about the level of the nodus, with large clearly defined fenestrae. Fore-wings likewise opaque from about the same level, but with the anal margin hyaline. The group is mainly Himalayan with several 'species' or races: one of these, *fenestrella* Ramb., ranges through the Malay Peninsula. The group is thus restricted to the mainland, and would appear to have only recently extended its range southwards. Malayan species—

R. quadrimaculata fenestrella Ramb. Malay Peninsula.

Genus *Micromerus*.

The members of this genus are the smallest members of the family; they are also the smallest of the old Selysian sub-family, Calopteryginae, and perhaps too the smallest forms with coloured wings. The distribution of the genus is remarkable. One species, *lineatus* Burm., has a wide range over the greater part of the Oriental Region (though this species is probably to be sub-divided into an Eastern and a Western race). Ceylon has two peculiar species of its own, but the bulk of the species are found in Malaysia and as far East as the Celebes, the latter island having several fine distinctive species. It is a little remarkable that the genus has not been recorded from the Philippine Islands.

The species of *Micromerus* are not likely to be confused with those of any other genus: one *Rhinocyphus* only, as already remarked, bears a strong general resemblance to *Micromerus*; otherwise their very small size, the rich yellows and reds of the abdomen contrasting with the velvety black ground colour, the beautiful iridescence even of the hyaline part of the wings, give these insects a distinction and delicacy which with their relative rarity, perhaps more apparent than real, makes them quite fascinating. Some of the species (*semipunctatus* etc.) have the curious snout-like epistome tipped with metallic violet colouring. The fine Sumatran species *snelleni* Selys, one of the largest forms of the genus has a 'fenestra' on each hind-wing and a brilliancy of metallic reflex of the opaque area which rivals that of the *Rhinocyphus*.

M. aurantinus, the smallest species, has the abdomen 13 mm. long and the hind-wing 15 mm.

The species found in our area fall into at least two groups which are probably capable of further subdivision. The first of these is characterized by the absence of the pterostigma in the fore-wing of the male, and includes the typical species *lineatus*, which has apparently a very wide range. I have seen specimens of typical *lineatus* from Assam, Burma and the Malay Peninsula, whilst examples from Peninsular India and Ceylon seem to me to belong to a distinct race. *Lineatus* and certain allied forms have the apex of the fore-wing opaque, but the opacity does not reach the

anal margin of the wing. The abdominal markings of *lineatus* are of a bright canary yellow colour in the male and in the adult occupy the dorsum of segments 1-5, the rest of the abdomen being velvety black. In teneral males yellow, paired markings, can be seen also on segments 6-8.

The closely allied species *aurantiacus* Selys, has the wings very similar to the last species. The markings on the abdomen are more extensive and in the adult male are of a brick red colour on the dorsum of each of the abdominal segments. *Sumatranaus* Albanda, is perhaps a geographical race of *aurantiacus*.

Signatus Kruger I have not seen, it appears to be allied to *lineatus* (possibly a teneral form of that species?). The apex of the forewing is without an opaque mark resembling as Kruger has noted, in this respect young examples of *lineatus*.

Another species, *semiopacus* Selys, is readily distinguished from the fore-going by the fact that the apical marking of the fore-wing of the male extends transversely right across the wing, covering the apical quarter or thereabouts of the wing. An example of this species from Borneo has definite vestiges of a pterostigma on both fore-wings.

Key for males of *Micromerus* from the Malay Peninsula.

- A. Pterostigma absent on fore-wing
 - a Opaque marking on fore-wing with its inner margin running transversely across the wing. Abdomen with red or yellow markings *M. semiopacus*
 - b Opaque marking on fore-wing with its inner margin oblique, not reaching to the anal margin of the wing
 - 1 Abdomen with all segments marked with brick red or orange on dorsum. Epistome not metallic *M. aurantiacus*
 - 2 Abdomen with segments 1-5 of abdomen marked with bright canary yellow. Epistome metallic *M. lineatus*
 - c Fore-wings without opaque markings, otherwise as in *lineatus* *M. signatus*
- B. Pterostigma present on all four wings
 - a Fore-wings without opaque markings. Colouring generally black, abdomen with metallic reflex *M. hyalinus*
 - b Fore-wings with opaque marking *M. stigmatoronis*

Malaysian species of the first group—

- M. lineatus* Burm, Malay Peninsula, Java.
- M. aurantiacus* Selys, Malay Peninsula, Borneo.
- M. sumatrana* Selys, Sumatra.
- M. signatus* (?) Kruger Penang, Java.
- M. semiopacus* Selys, Sumatra, Borneo, Malay Peninsula.
- M. snellemanni* Selys, Sumatra.

The second group, containing species in which the male has a pterostigma present on all four wings, includes only three species from our area (*M. robropictus* Martin being I believe a *Rhinocypha* and synonymous with *R. karschi* Kruger).

Of these, *hyalinus* Selys, has the wings uncoloured, and the male has the first three segments of the abdomen black with a metallic green reflex, the remaining segments black with a violet reflex, on the dorsum. The other two species have the apex of the fore-wing opaque, and the abdomen marked with red or yellow.

- M. hyalinus* Selys, Borneo, Malay Peninsula
- M. sticticus* Selys, Borneo.
- M. stigmatornis* Selys, Malay Peninsula.

The following names are synonymous.

- M. affinis* Laidlaw = *M. semiopacus* Selys. Malay Peninsula.
- M. martiniae* Karsch = *M. semiopacus* Selys. Sumatra.
- M. annandalei* Laidlaw = *M. aurantiacus* Selys. Malay Peninsula

II. Sub-family Calopteryginae (= *Agrioninae* pars Kirby).

Larva with slender body and very long legs. Antennae with long pedicle. Mask very deeply bifid. Anal gills long, bayonet-like. Adnl with wings scarcely petiolated, numerous autenodal cross nerves. Quadrangle as long as medio-radian space, reticulated. Pterostigma normal, reduced or absent. Numerous supplementary sectors. Body colours metallic, wings of males often richly coloured with metallic reflex.

Neo-Malayan genera:—

A. Quadrangle rectangular

- 1 A pterostigma present in both sexes (Calopterygini) *Echo* (sens. lat.)
- 2 No pterostigma in male, a false pterostigma in female. Hind wing of male with brilliant metallic green colouring *Neurobasis*
- 3 No pterostigma. Both fore and hind-wings of male opaque black with metallic reflex *Matronoides* (sens. lat.)

B. Quadrangle with its costal and anal margins slightly curved, its outer side longer than the inner (Vestalini)

Vestalis (sens. lat.)

The Calopterygini are represented throughout the Holarctic Region by the type-genus *Calopteryx*, of which genus one or two species have made their way into the Oriental Region. Otherwise this section of the sub-family is almost entirely confined to the Tropics of the Old World, excluding Australia.

Genus Echo.

1. Pterostigma small, similar in both sexes sub-gen. *Echo*.
2. Pterostigma in male long and narrow, in female short and square sub-gen. *Echo*.

A Sumatran species *uniformis* Selys, which possibly occurs also in the Malay Peninsula, belongs apparently to the sub-genus *Echo* but differs from the type species *margarita* Selys, from Assam in having uncoloured wings.

Climacobasis has a single species *modesta* Laidlaw, (- *lugens* Laidlaw) from the Malay Peninsula. It is in appearance very similar to *uniformis*, and also to *Vestalis amara* Selys, but can of course be readily separated by the difference shown by the pterostigma.

Neo-Malayan species
Echo uniformis Selys Sumatra, ? Malay
 Peninsula
Climacobasis modesta Laidlaw Malay Peninsula.

Genus Neurobasis.

The species *chinensis* (Linn.) is the commonest and most widely distributed of the larger Oriental Zygoptera. The brilliant green of the hind-wings of the male make it conspicuous and easy of identification as it hovers over running water, haunting for the most part rivers of moderate width. The female has the wings hyaline, tinged with yellow, and with curious white marks occupying the position of the pterostigmata. These are spoken of as 'false pterostigmata.' Races from the Celebes (*kaupi*), from the Philippines (*luzonensis*), Papua and Australia (*australis*) are well characterized. Otherwise the species does not seem to me to have recognizable races throughout its area, though such have been described.

Genus Matronoides.

A single species *cyanipennis* Forster, known to occur only on Kinabalu and on one or two other high mountains in Borneo. The male is very similar to the males of the Himalayan genus *Matrona*, but whereas in the latter genus the female has wings coloured as in the male, the female of *Matronoides* is very similar to that of *Neurobasis*, but does not possess a false pterostigma. This is the largest Malayan Zygopteron.

Neo-Malayan species
Matronoides cyanipennis Forster Borneo.

The section *Vestalini* of the subfamily has very numerous species, belonging to the genus *Hetaerina* in the warmer parts of the Americas, and a few belonging to the type genus *Vestalis*, in Tropical Asia, ranging from Ceylon and India to the Philippine Islands.

Genus Vestalis.

1. Two complete rows of cells between Cu¹ and Cu², wings of male opaque subgen. *Vestalis*
2. Never two complete rows of cells between Cu¹ and Cu², wings of male hyaline subgen. *Vestinus*

The restricted genus *Vestalis* occurs in the Philippine Islands where it is represented by the magnificent *V. melania* Selys, one of the most brilliant of all insects. A second species *V. luctuosa* Burm., occurs in Java, and a third closely related in Sumatra. The third species *V. lugens* Alb., is recorded on the authority of Dr. Forster from the Malay Peninsula, a single specimen having been taken by Grubaner on the Perak-Pahang boundary at Kampong Jor at an elevation of 2,000 ft. (?)

It is to be hoped that this record will be confirmed.

Malaysian species—

V. luctuosa Burm. Java.

V. lugens Alb. Sumatra, Malay Peninsula.

The sub-genus *Vestinus* covers a wider area, and has more representatives. It ranges from Ceylon and Peninsular India to Java and Borneo. The Indian form *V. gracilis* Selys, apparently divides into local races, of which *apicalis* Kirby from S. India and Ceylon is the most marked. The common Malayan species *V. amoena* is closely allied. The geographical boundary between the two species has not been determined, but would probably serve well to delimit the Malayan from the Burmese faunal province.

A rare species from Borneo, *V. beryllae* Laidlaw, is remarkable for the great length of the abdomen which may attain a length of 70 mm. as against 40 mm. for the hind-wing. This or a very similar species occurs also in Java.

Malaysian species—

V. amoena Selys Sumatra, Borneo, Malay Peninsula

V. beryllae Laidlaw Borneo, Java (?)

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

Fig. 1. Tracheation of hind-wing of larva of *Azuma* sp.
(*Corduliinae, Anisoptera*).

C. Anterior margin of wing; note that there is no costal trachea.

Sc. Subcostal trachea.

M + R. Trunks of median and trachea running together.

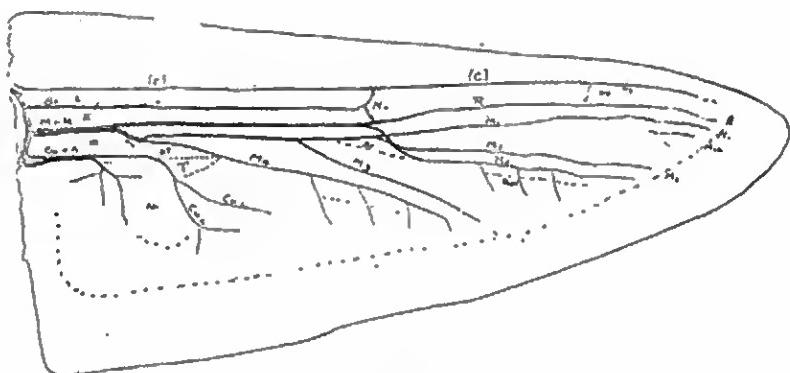


Fig. 1

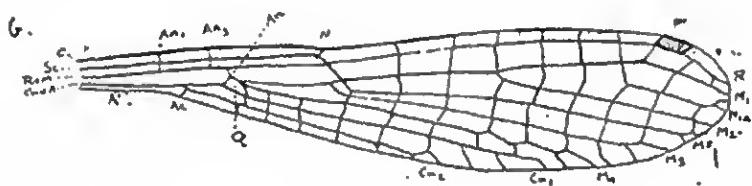
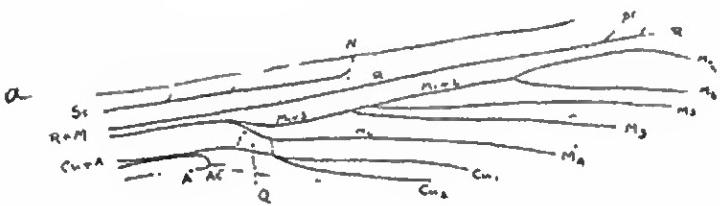


Fig. 2



Cu + A. Trunks of cubital and anal trachea running together.
R. Distal part of radial trachea. Rs 'Radial sector.'

M¹ M² M³ M⁴ Branches of median trachea.

Cu¹ Cu² Branches of Cubital trachea.

N. Nodus. Pt. Pterostigma. T. Triangle. ST Supra triangle.

Arc. Areulus. Ac Anal crossing. AL. Anal loop.

Br. Bridge-vein. RspL. Radial supplement.

Note. Important veins not pre-formed as tracheae are indicated by dotted lines. The outline of the whole figure marks the outline of the larval wing case, the anterior margin of the wing is shown at C and the posterior margin is indicated by a dotted line.

I. Costal space II. Subcostal space III. Median space.

This figure may be taken as representing the tracheation of a typical anisopterous wing. Note especially the way in which Rs crosses M¹ and M² where these fork from each other, and how the bridge-vein (Br) carries it back on to the trunk of the media.

Fig. 2. a. **Tracheation of hind-wing of *Agrionemis* sp. from last larval instar (semi-diagrammatic).**

b. **Venation of hind-wing of *Agriocnemis* sp.**

Q. quadrangle. MS. 'Zygopterous sector'. An¹ An² & A recurrent branch of anal vein. First and second antenodal cross nerves. Pn. Post-nodal cross-nerve. Other lettering as in Figure I.

Note that MS has same relationship to the other veins as the bridge-vein Br of the Anisoptera plus that part of Rs distal to it.



Mohamedan Calendar.

BY CAPTAIN HAJI MOHAMED SAYID, S.M.J., JOHORE.

It is well known that among the Malay and other Mohamedan communities, however accurate a calculation may be in calendar or almanac, the appearance of the new moon on the horizon at sunset in a country where such a thing is possible, is essential as a basis for calculating the beginning of the month in connection with certain religious rites and duties.

The new moon for the month of Ramathan is keenly watched for by the Mohamedan community, in order to commence the observation of their Fast. The month of Sha'aban ordinarily is only 29 days in length, but if the new moon does not appear at sunset on the 29th, an extra day is added, making it 30 days, after which the fasting month will begin. This practice is observed in accordance with a ruling of the Prophet Mohamed.

The sudden appearance of the new moon on the 29th day of the fasting month of *Ramathan* is also religiously watched for as it ends the fast, and the following day is observed as a Festival without waiting for the completion of the 30th day of fasting.

In spite of the above circumstances, a proper and accurate almanac or calendar published by authority cannot be varied, as there is no calculation in almanac or calendar that shows the month of *Sha'aban* having more than 29 days.

The Mohamedan months are alternately 30 and 29 days in length except in leap years when an additional day is added to the end of the last month of the year (*Dzu'l-hijjah*) making it 30 days. Thus the ordinary year consists of 354 days. The leap years occur three times in every eight years.

There are several methods of ascertaining the first day of a month in any given year, and below is given one of the simplest.

Comparison has been made with the seventy five year calendar compiled by Messrs Gifford & Symous published in 1897 and the twenty five years' calendar issued by Mr. H. Abdeen, 1922, also with the Annual Directory published by Messrs Fraser & Neave, Limited, and it proves to have very few variations, and those apparently caused by differently fixed Leap Years. However, the perpetual calendar given hereunder will show the regular recurrence of the leap years.

Mohamedan Perpetual Calendar.

The Mohamedan years, months and days of the week may be known by certain figures or letters shown hereunder in their respective tables:—

Table A.

YEARS.

Figure	Letters	Years	Years	Years	Years	Remarks.
1	A	—	1345	1353	1361	To arrange the years in the order of their respective figures or letters, it is necessary simply to find out what year will give a remainder of 1 after being divided by 8.
5	H	—	1346	1354	1362	
3	J	—	1347	1355	1363	
7	Z	—	1348	1356	1364	When such a date has been found it is placed against fig. 1 letter A in the Table, and the succeeding years are written in order down the column. The correct letters and figures will then have been assigned to the dates.
4	D	1341	1349	1357	1365	
2	B	1342	1350	1358	etc.	
6	W	1343	1351	1359	etc.	
3	J	1344	1352	1360	etc.	

Table B.

MONTHS.

Figures	Letters	Months	Remarks.
1	A	Muharram (1st month)	30 days.
3	J	Safar (2nd month)	29 "
4	D	Rabi'u'l-swal (3rd month)	30 "
6	W	Rabi'u'l-akhir (4th month)	29 "
7	Z	Jumada'l-awal (5th month)	30 "
2	B	Jumada'l-akhir (6th month)	29 "
3	J	Rajab (7th month)	30 "
5	H	Sha'aban (8th month)	29 "
6	W	Ramathan (9th month)	30 "
1	A	Shawal (10th month)	29 "
2	B	Dzul-kaidah (11th month)	30 "
4	D	Dzu'l-hijjah (12th month)	29 days in ordinary years. 30 days in leap years.

Table C.**Days.**

Figures	Days	Remarks.
- 8	Sunday	
2 9	Monday	
3 10	Tuesday	
4 11	Wednesday	
5 12	Thursday	
6 13	Friday	
7 14	Saturday	

Application.

The following is the method for finding out on which day of the week the first of any particular month in a given year falls:—

Take the figure denoting the year in Table A and the figure denoting the month in Table B and add them together. The total gives the figure for the day of the week on which the month commences as shown in Table C. In other words:—figure denoting year in Table A plus figure for month in Table B is equal to figure for day in Table C. For example:—To find the day of the week on which 1st of Dzu'l-kaidah falls in 1341:—

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Figure for year 1341 is 4} \\
 \text{, , , Dzu'l-kaidah 2} \\
 \hline
 \text{Total .. 6}
 \end{array}$$

and 6 in Table C indicates Friday. Therefore 1st of Dzu'l-kaidah 1341 will be Friday.

The following is a Mohamedan 14th *Kurun* (century) calendar showing the 1st day of every year and the recurrence of every leap year. It can be extended at either end, that is to say, prior to the year 1300 or after the year 1400.

The 14th Kurun Calendar.

ANNO HIJRAH 1300-1400.

1 A	Leap Years. 5 H	3 J	7 Z	Leap Years. 4 D	2 B	6 W	Leap Years. 3 J
Monday. x	Friday.	Wednesday.	Sunday.	Thursday.	Tuesday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
*	Ending 30 (Tues- day.)			Ending 30 (Mon- day.)			Ending 30 (Sun- day.)
..	..	..	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304
1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312
1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320
1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328
1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336
1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344
1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352
1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360
1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368
1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376
1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384
1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392
1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400

The source of the above tables is Arabic. They are supposed to be known as *Takwim Khamsiah* and were done into Malay by an unknown translator at an unknown date. They were found by the writer among some old manuscripts. It appears that the title *Khamsiah*, which means five, was derived from the system of reckoning by fives, in order to know the first day of the same month of the coming ordinary year (not leap year). For example. To find out the 1st day of the month of Muharram, 1343, the following calculation is made. As the first day of the month of Muharram, 1342, is Tuesday, the reckoning is commenced by counting Tuesday as (1), Wednesday as (2), Thursday as (3), Friday as (4) and Saturday as (5). Thus Saturday will be the first day of the month of Muharram, 1343.

In case of a Leap Year, say, in 1341, an extra day is added. The 1st day of Muharram, 1341, for example, is Thursday. The reckoning therefore will be as follows:—Thursday (1), Friday (2), Saturday (3), Sunday (4), Monday (5) and Tuesday (6). So the 1st day of Muharram 1342 will be a Tuesday.

* Denotes the first day of the year.

* Denotes the last day of the leap year.

The Geology of the Langkawi Islands.

With a geological sketch map.

By J. B. SCRIVENOR,
Geologist, Federated Malay States,
and E. S. WILLBOURN,
Assistant Geologist, Federated Malay States.

INTRODUCTION.

This paper was written by Mr. Scrivenor as a result of two visits to the Langkawi Islands, the first, in October 1919, lasting about one week, and the second lasting between two and three weeks in September 1920. Additional information gained by Mr. Willbourn during parts of November and December 1922 has since been added.

The Langkawi Islands are the southern members of a group off the coast of Perlis and Setul, the other islands being Terutau and the Butang Islands, but, as the political boundary between Siamese territory and the sphere of British influence separates Terutau and the Butang Islands from the Langkawis, they are generally regarded as distinct. They lie between 6° 10' N. Lat. and cover about 200 square miles of the sea in the extreme north of the Straits of Malacca. Being only a little south of the parallel of the southern point of Great Nicobar, and a little north of the parallel of the extreme north of Sumatra, the western side of the group is exposed to the swell of the Indian Ocean, but among the islands themselves are calm, deep harbours and large, sheltered tracts of water where the inhabitants can carry on fishing without hindrance.

The chief island of the group is Pulau Langkawi, with an area of about 140 square miles. Next in size is Pulau Dayang Bunting, 9½ miles long, with Tubah on the east, separated by a strait so narrow that it appears like a river. West of Dayang Bunting are Pulau Lada, Pulau Bras Basah, and many islets. On the south-west of Langkawi are Rebak and Tepur; on the east Pulau Tanjung Dindang and Pulau Timus, while on the south-east is Pulau Dindang, also known as Pulau Timun, separated from the main island by the narrow and deep Selat Panchor. To the east of the north ends of Dayang Bunting and Tubah are ten small islands: there are more to the north of Langkawi, the total number of islands and islets being between sixty and seventy.

The inhabitants of the Langkawi Islands are said to number about 8000. The largest settlements are in the padi-fields of Padang Mesirat and Ayer Hangat, and at Kuah on Pulau Langkawi; but along the shores of the other islands there are many small settlements of fishermen with coconut-groves and patches of other

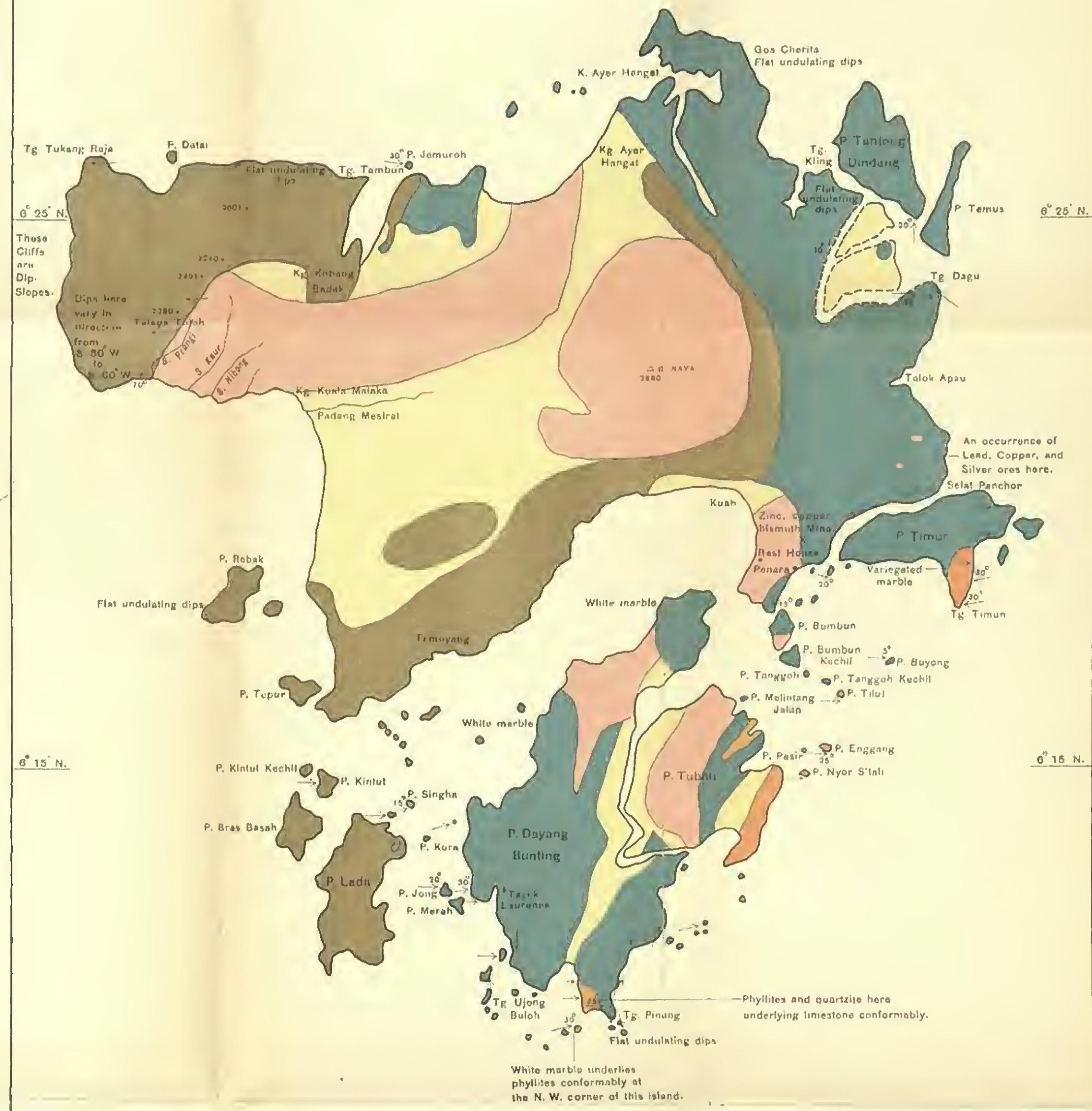
GEOLOGICAL SKETCH MAP
OF THE
LANGKAWI ISLANDS

Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles

Miles 3 1 0 2 4 6 Miles

Direction and amount of Dip
 $\searrow 60^\circ$

Heights are in feet



Printed by F. M. S. Survey No 240 1927

Sketch of Terutau
From
Pulau Jemuroh,
Langkawi

Alluvium	
Granite	
Quartzite and Shale younger than the Limestone	
Limestone with a middle series of Shale and Quartzite	
Quartzite and Shale older than the Limestone	



Suggested outcrops at the
level of the sea - bottom



vegetable produce. Rubber has been planted near Kuah, and between Kuah and Ayer Hangat there is a small teak plantation. Parts of the islands are very rugged and useless for agriculture, and this is especially the case where limestone outerops, as on the east of Langkawi and over the greater part of Dayang Bunting.

The highest point on the islands is Gunong Raya, on Langkawi, a granite peak of 2880 feet overlooking the small town of Kuah, and the next highest hills are to be found in the quartzite range in the north-west corner of the same island.

The widespread outerops of limestone are responsible for much of the beautiful coast-scenery of the Langkawis, where one may sail in a native boat between high limestone cliffs rising sheer from the sea, or along a jungle-clad shore crowned by castellated masses of marble. The finest scenery, however, is not in limestone country, but in the quartzite hills of the north-west, where tremendous cliffs, culminating in a serrated ridge with peaks over 2000 feet high, tower above the granite of the Telaga Tuoh waterfall. Behind the ridge is a triangle of quartzite country, broken by cliffs, sprayed by torrents, and plunging at a steep angle into the sea on either side of Tanjung Tukang Raja, that is unsurpassed by anything in the Malay Peninsula.

Although the Langkawi Islands are covered with dense jungle, the coast line is so extensive, so varied in direction, and so rocky, that the broad outline of the geological structure is not hard to determine. It is an instance of granite intruded into older rocks, the dips observable on the islands and islets enabling one to feel fairly sure what the distribution of the granite and the other rocks is at the level of the sea-bottom. In a small plan accompanying the geological sketch-map it is suggested what these outerops at the level of the sea-bottom are: the visible outcrops above sea-level are but portions of these outcrops. The centre and middle-west parts of Langkawi consist of granite, and it appears from the dips of the tilted quartzites and shales of P. Rebak, Lada, &c., that, under the sea, the granite turns south and to the west of the smaller islands just mentioned. Again, there is granite south of Kuah, in P. Dayang Bunting, Tubah, and Bumbun. This appears to be a mass isolated from the granite of G. Raya on the surface, and it also appears to enclose a mass of limestone, which has been converted to finely crystalline marble, at the north-east end of Dayang Bunting. It is by no means certain that this granite extends over the sea-bottom as indicated, but the outline given is the best explanation of the facts.

STRATIGRAPHICAL SEQUENCE.

The rocks into which the granite has been intruded are:—

- A. Youngest: quartzite and shale.
- B. Limestone with a middle series, 700 feet to 1200 feet thick, of shale with a little quartzite.
- C. Oldest: Quartzite and shale with a few thin beds of siliceous limestone.

The limestone of group B is very clearly distinguished from the quartzite and shale of A and C, but no unconformity has been noted between the three groups, that is to say there is no evidence that when C had been deposited in shallow water the rocks formed a land surface on which the limestone was deposited later after submergence. B is conformable to C, and some evidence has been seen that A is conformable to B. The three groups form a series beginning and ending with shallow water sedimentation, with a period in the middle during which deep water conditions prevailed for all but a short time.

C. QUARTZITE AND SHALE OLDER THAN THE LIMESTONE.

To begin with the oldest group, the quartzites and shales below the limestone are found in the north-west of Pulau Langkawi, along the south-western shore of the same island and along the eastern limit of the granite of Gunong Raya. They also form the islands Rebak, Tepur, Bras Basah, Lada, and numerous islets in the vicinity of Lada. On Lada thin bands of impure limestone were found interbedded with the quartzite and shale, while at the north-east corner are two pinnacles of limestone. These two pinnacles together with another mass of limestone near by, on Pulau Singha, overlie the quartzites and shales conformably, the dip being 20° in direction E.N.E. The lowest beds of the shallow water group exposed on Pulau Lada are quartzite with a little shale, and the shale becomes more abundant as one goes nearer to the limestone. No recognisable fossils were seen, but some obscure markings may be casts of worm-burrows. All the quartzite examined contains calcite. Some thin beds of quartzite coarser in grain than the majority were found. A specimen collected has the following composition:—

Pyrite, calcite, tourmaline, zircon and mica about	1%
Felspar (orthoclase, microcline and perhaps albite) about	3%
Quartz and undetermined mineral matter about	96%

The felspar is remarkable in that it is not clouded by alteration products. Other specimens of quartzite were found to contain this fresh felspar, and its presence suggests that the sand forming the rock was derived from granite in a cool climate.

In the north of P. Langkawi, near P. Jemuroh, there are some fine-grained siliceous strata interbedded with limestone which mark the passage from shallow to deep-sea conditions. They look like chert and fine volcanic ash, and have alteration-products such as anka. Microscopic examination, however, shows that they are more probably the result of fine sediment reaching the area where the limestone was forming.

Specimens of quartzite and shale near the granite show the usual effects of alteration.

The thickness of group C cannot be measured exactly owing to variable dips and uncertainty as to the position of the granite west of P. Lada, but it is probably about 5000 ft.

B. THE LIMESTONE.

The same figure, 5000 ft., is probably not very far out for the thickness of the limestone of the Langkawis, but in this case also variable dips interfere with measurement.

The best localities for seeing the limestone least affected by the granite are certain islets such as Jong and Kora, and the north-east coast of Langkawi. On the west of Dayang Bunting there is a small fresh-water lake, measuring about 600 by 300 yards, near the end of a long inlet of the sea. The limestone on the beach in the inlet is pale grey in colour but it shows no organisms. The patch of limestone at the north-east end of Lada contains traces of fossils. In Newbold's "British Settlements in Malacca," 1839 Vol. 1. pp. 413, 414 "Pulo Ledah" is evidently this P. Lada, and Dr. Bland is stated to have observed fossil nautili and other fossils also. The traces found in 1920 did not resemble nautili, however, and judging from fossils found on Kora it is probable that cross sections of a univalve shell (gasteropod) with broad and flattened whorls gave rise to the statement. On Kora this shell is fairly common, as also are bryozoan remains. On P. Singha crinoid stems occur; but although the limestone is almost certainly Carboniferous, judging from the age of limestone on the mainland not very far removed, and although the fossils found do not afford evidence against this view, there seems little prospect of obtaining a large fauna from these rocks. Anyone having time to spare might find better-preserved and more varied specimens on the east coast of Langkawi, though a search at Goa Cherita, and on Pulau Timun was fruitless.

Near the granite the limestone has been greatly altered. The extreme north-east point of Dayang Bunting is formed of a beautiful saccharoid, white marble which extends some way along the north coast, but, approaching the granite contact in the Tuba Straits, it is replaced by grey limestone with secondary minerals such as tremolite. On Bumbun Kechil there are bands about 4 inches thick in the limestone which are composed largely of monoclinic pyroxene, wollastonite, and garnet, formed as a consequence of the granite-intrusion. In Penarak Bay, north-east of Bumbun, tremolite and mica occur in the limestone. On Tuba, near the granite junction, small irregular bodies of secondary minerals were found in fissures. On Bumbun Kechil one can see cliff-sections beginning with the highly altered rock with secondary minerals, gradually passing into slightly altered beds with white markings that may be the remains of organisms.

In some parts of the Langkawis bedding in the limestone is very clear. This is particularly the case on the islet Kora, which is also strongly undercut by the warm sea-water.

On Pulau Lada, Pulau Singha, and near Tanjung Pinang, lenticular bodies or sheets of very pale-coloured siliceous rock containing calcite occur in the limestone, and on P. Kora a finer grained darker siliceous rock was examined. No organisms have been found in them. The bodies are intercalated between bedding

planes, and only occasionally do they cut across from one bedding plane to another. In most cases, they occur in limestone which is seen to be immediately overlying shale and quartzite, and there are no such siliceous sheets in limestone more than 100 feet above the shallow water beds, except perhaps on Pulau Kora. In one case, near the phyllites of Tanjong Pinang, the bodies were seen in limestone underlying the shallow water beds. It seems to be probable that the silica for their formation was supplied by waters, charged with silica, coming from the beds of quartzite and shales. The resemblance of these siliceous sheets and nodules to the flints in the Chalk of Europe is very striking.

A series of phyllites and quartzites, with an approximate thickness of 700 to 1200 feet, occurs near Tanjong Pinang on P. Dayang Bunting and on a small island near there. It is clearly seen to be underlain and overlain by limestone and to be conformable with it. The shale on P. Tubah near P. Melentang Jalan is thought to be part of this same series, and, on the strength of these occurrences, a continuous band of the series has been inserted in the plan showing the outcrops at the level of the sea-bottom, though it should be noted that the rocks have not yet been discovered on Pulau Timuu.

A. QUARTZITE AND SHALE YOUNGER THAN THE LIMESTONE.

The quartzite and shale of group A are confined to a few small islands on the east and south of Tubah, to a narrow strip of Tubah itself, and to the south promontory on Pulau Timuu. They are clearly exposed on P. Tilui, P. Enggang, and P. Nyor S'tali. The dips of these beds and of the underlying limestone point to a conformable junction, and it is likely that the interbedded limestones and arenaceous beds on Tubah and Tilui represent passage-beds from the limestone to group A.

A specimen of typical quartzite from Tilui shows much felspar, some being plagioclase. All the felspar is slightly decomposed.

A specimen of hard shale from the same island contains minute prisms of tourmaline and flakes of biotite, showing the effect of the granite nearby, but generally the shales have a silky surface and might almost be called phyllites. There are very good exposures of these rocks on P. Tilui and Enggang. There are many veins of quartz in the quartzite.

On the south coast of Tubah and on the north-west coast of P. Tilui, bands of limestone were found interbedded with the quartzites and phyllites. These are the lowest beds of the quartzite and shale series that are exposed on these two islands, and calcite has not been detected in the upper members of this group.

THE GRANITE.

The granite is well exposed on the beach below the Resthouse, on Bnuibun, Tubah, the north coast of Dayang Bunting, the coast of Langkawi between Sungai Prangi and Kampong Kuala Malaka,

and at the waterfall, Telaga Tujoh. The granite generally contains large porphyritic crystals of felspar, thus resembling the typical porphyritic granite of the Peninsula, and it also contains much tourmaline. This mineral often occurs in veins, but also occurs as small irregular aggregate. On Tubah, close to P. Melentang Jalan, tourmaline occurs as small circular aggregates with a white border. On Langkawi, between S. Prangi and Kampong Kuala Malaka the granite is mostly porphyritic and has many aplite veins: tourmaline is abundant: schorl-rock and pegmatite occur. On the Telaga Tujoh fall the granite is porphyritic, with large haetic patches, and veins of aplite.

No hornblende-granite has been found in the Langkawis.

On the east of Gunong Raya greisen was found as a boulder.

Where granite occurs on the coast there is generally a quantity of black sand on the beach. Large deposits were seen near S. Nibong, west of Kampong Kuala Malaka: a Malay assistant reported large quantities near Ayer Hangat. A number of specimens of these black sands were examined, as they should reveal any valuable minerals such as tin-ore or monazite, if they occur in the granite whence the sand was derived. The results were as follows:—

	Heavier than quartz.	
	NON-MAGNETIC.	MAGNETIC.
a. Coast near Ayer Hangat	nearly all zircon.	Tourmaline and ilmenite.
b. coast near Ayer Hangat	" "	" "
c. S. Nihong	Zircon; muscovite; brookite; rutile.	Tourmaline and ilmenite,
d. Near S. Nibong	Zircon.	Tourmaline and ilmenite and a little garnet.

The minerals heavier than quartz in sands from inland between Padang Mesirat and Ayer Hangat were also found to be almost entirely zircon, ilmenite, and tourmaline.

On the east coast of Tubah, close to the granite junction with the limestone, a concentrate was obtained that is of some interest. The non-magnetic portion consists of:—

Scheelite, spinel, rutile, pale coloured tourmaline, and zircon. The magnetic portion consists of:—

Tourmaline, ilmenite, and garnet.

This is the only concentrate in which a mineral which might be of economic value was found, but the amount of the scheelite is very small. If tin-ore occurs anywhere along the coast with the abundant tourmaline, it should be easily detected in these dark, naturally formed concentrates. In the Dindings tin-ore is found on a sea-beach under such circumstances, and the failure to find it in the Langkawis must, it is feared, mean that there is none in the granite in the vicinity of the dark sands.

When the granite was intruded into the older rocks the latter were folded. The form of the folds is now indicated by the dips observable on the surface. For the most part they are not very steep until one approaches the margin: then, not only do the dips become steeper, but sharp local folds occur, for instance on Bumbun Kechil and P. Tanggoh. On Tanggoh there are recumbent folds. Steep dips and sharp folds are of common occurrence near an intrusive mass, however, and there are only two localities where it appears likely that anything extraordinary took place during the earth movements contemporaneous with the intrusion of the granite.

One of these is the country to the north-east of Kampong Kobang Badak, where there is limestone and some shale and quartzite (on Pulau Jemuroh and on the mainland) dipping towards the granite instead of away from it. The big inlet of the sea south of Tanjung Tembun may be on the course of a fault which might explain the variations in dip, but there is no definite evidence of any such fault. The dips show, however, that this is not an area of normal upheaval, with the beds sloping away from the intrusive granite.

The other locality is the north-east portion of Dayang Bunting, where a mass of highly crystalline limestone is believed to be surrounded by granite. The crystalline nature of the rock and the form of the present outcrop suggest that it is the remains of a mass that sank into the viscous mass of unsolidified granite.

PROSPECTS OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

The only mineral known to have been worked in the past on the Langkawi is galena (lead sulphide), found on the east side of P. Langkawi. The prospects of finding tin-ore do not seem to be very bright, judging by the concentrates described above. Recent prospecting at Kampong Kobang Badak is said to have given negative results, and there are no reports among the inhabitants of tin-ore having ever been found, unless one admits a vague rumour that someone once found something heavy somewhere on Gunug Raya. Black manganese oxide occurs in the quartzite at Tanjung Tembun, near P. Jemuroh, and is reported by Malays to occur near P. Datai also. Enquiries have been made about this ore, but there is no very hopeful prospect of obtaining it cheaply, even if it occurs in quantity, on account of the hard nature of the enclosing rock. At T. Tembun the oxide occurs in veins with quartz. The direction and size of the deposit can only be determined by opening it up. A little manganese oxide occurs on Tilui.

A bismuth and copper mine was started on Langkawi Island in 1922, but at the end of the year no definite idea of the extent of the deposit had been gained. It is a contact metamorphic deposit, near a granite limestone contact about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kuah.

An ore body of unproved dimensions, and apparently quite irregular in shape, occurs in a hard rock composed largely of wollastonite and green garnet, with smaller quantities of another pyroxene, and calcite. The commonest ore mineral is sphalerite (zinc

sulphide), next is bornite, and the amount of bismuth, which occurs as mixed bismuth copper sulphide, is comparatively small.

About one hundred yards from this deposit sphalerite with small quantities of copper pyrites, and a trace of the bismuth mineral, were found in a pyroxene-fluorite-greeu garnet rock.

So far, the evidence does not indicate that the deposit occurs as a lode with strongly marked walls. There is evidence of faulting, but it appears that the faults were subsequent to the ore deposition.

The occurrence of sphalerite and the bismuth mineral in two shafts some distance apart indicates that mineralisation may have taken place over an area of considerable size, but it should be noted that the ore minerals in the second shaft have been found only in small quantity.

The scheelite in the concentrate from Tubah suggests possibilities of payable tungsten-ores, and it would be advisable, if a considerable rise in the present low price of tungsten takes place, to bore the alluvium of the strait between Tubah and Dayang Bunting, and a small piece of flat land on Tubah opposite P. Melentang in this connection. It must be added, however, that the amount of scheelite found was very small.

One asset of the Langkawis is the beautiful white saccharoid marble in the north-east of Dayang Bunting. The grain of this marble and its colour make it equal to the best statuary marble, and it would be possible to ship the stone direct from a quarry by building a pier over the shallows bordering the cliff. It would be difficult to find a more favourable place for quarrying.

Variegated marble of a pleasing pinkish colour streaked irregularly with green and dark lines, was found on Pulau Timun, on the west side of the south-east promontory, at the contact with quartzites and shales, and a blue crystalline limestone, which when polished affords a black marble, is common within a few hundred yards of the same place.

The enormous quantity of limestone in the islands and the possibilities of water-power on Gunong Raya and in the north-west corner of P. Langkawi, combined with the facilities for shipping direct from a factory, make cement and carbide industries possible. Quarrying granite for building purposes is also a possibility. The southern end of P. Bumbun and the opposite shore of Tubah would be suitable for this work.

CORRELATION OF THE ROCKS OF THE LANGKAWI ISLANDS WITH THOSE OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

In the absence of better collections of fossils this is a subject which can only be touched on briefly. There can be little or no doubt that the limestone is part of the Carboniferous limestone formation that is found in Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, Indo-China, and Burma.

The shale and quartzite underlying the limestone conformably may be the equivalent of the sandy lower beds of the middle Carboniferous of Eastern Yunnan, where this period began with shallow-water conditions. There is no evidence that they are older than Carboniferous (Devonian).

The shale and quartzite overlying the limestone conformably are also probably a shallow-water phase of the Carboniferous. On the mainland chert is found with quartzite above the limestone, and in younger strata still (Triassic and Jurassic) there are beds of coarse conglomerate that are easily recognisable. Neither chert nor conglomerate has been seen with these younger shales and quartzites in the Langkawis and it is probable that they are not equivalent to the quartzite and shale series of the Peninsula (Triassic and Jurassic), but that they are the result of sedimentation in shallow Carboniferous waters. It is certain that the belt of shale on Pulau Tubah and the 700 feet to 1200 feet of phyllites and quartzites near Tanjung Pinang, on Pulau Dayang Bunting are interbedded with the limestone.

To sum up, the Carboniferous of Pulau Langkawi saw the following conditions:—

5. shallow water
4. deep water
3. shallow water
2. deep water
1. shallow water.

The exposures in the Langkawis are of value in that they show that some of the shale and quartzite on the mainland, mapped, for want of definite evidence, as something younger than the calcareous "Raub Series," may really be part of that series.

RECENT ELEVATION OF THE LANGKAWIS.

There is now abundant evidence that the Malay Peninsula and contiguous countries have recently been raised relatively to the sea-level. This elevation has left its mark clearly in the Langkawi Islands, and it is evident that, not long ago in the history of the world, the islands were more numerous than they are now. Perhaps the most striking evidence of this is the extent of sea-sand in the neighbourhood of Padang Mesirat (in the west of P. Langkawi). A rough road from here leading to Temoyang passes over much of this, and also over two distinct drops in level that may mark old beach-lines. The sand occurs in all the flat land from Padang Mesirat to Ayer Hangat, and near the S.W. fringe of the Gunong Raya granite mass, indicating that at one time the north-west part of Langkawi formed one island or group of islands, the south-east part another. Dayang Bunting, again, and Tuah, afford further evidence. The strait separating these islands is bordered by recent detritus over a large part of its course, and a long depression trending north-north-east and south-south-west in the southern part of Dayang Bunting looks as though it was once a continuation of this

strait, which now turns sharply to the east near its southern outlet, as shown on the map. A small degree of sinking of the land now would convert Dayang Bunting into two islands, and possibly Tubah into two also.

When one sees the limestone hills rising from the low-lying land of Perlis, this evidence of elevation in the Langkawis is doubly interesting, because here in the Langkawis can be seen today the conditions that once obtained in Perlis, when the land now covered by fertile padi-fields was covered by the sea that lapped against the bases of limestone hills such as Chuping, Ketri, and Jerneh. If the elevatory movement continues, the Langkawi group will, in course of time, become united to the mainland as an isolated group of granite and quartzite mountains, with rugged limestone country and solitary hills of the same rock.

Some Malay Words.

BY A. W. HAMILTON.

The following collection of words and phrases contains some new matter but mostly only amplifications or corrections of meanings already given in Wilkinson's Malay-English Dictionary which I have taken as my standard owing to the difficulty of searching for Malay words in other and equally valuable English-Malay Dictionaries.

Most of the words are collected from the conversation of Riau Johore Malays whom I have met at various times. There is still a large field for the energetic worker in which to discover new colloquial words or common words used in a different sense to that given in the various dictionaries.

<i>Abok-abok.</i>	a sweetmeat of <i>pulut</i> , coconut and jaggery.
<i>Achu.</i>	to try on, as clothes— <i>achu pakaian</i> .
<i>Agong.</i>	to knock against, to strike one's head against. (W. <i>ragong</i>).
<i>Alat-alat.</i>	just like: for all the world like: <i>alat-alat rimau</i> a veritable tiger: <i>dahan itu alat-alat saperti ular</i> the branch was exactly like a snake.
<i>Ambil tahu.</i>	to find out all about a matter, to gather information about, to obtain information about.
<i>Ambin.</i>	a sleeping bench. (Sh. platform for sleeping on).
<i>Ambor.</i>	a short baited line with no sinker which is allowed to float a short distance behind the boat in fishing for squibs etc. When a squib fastens on to the bait the line is gently pulled in and the squib quickly netted with a landing net.
<i>Antar tanda.</i>	to send a ring to the bride as a sign of engagement.
<i>Ayer lēbam or ayer tērlēbam,</i>	dead water as at spring tides (from <i>lēbam</i> livid).
<i>Balek bokong.</i>	inside out, of a dress: (W. back to front: worn the wrong way).
<i>Batang hari.</i>	midday.
<i>Batu gonggong.</i>	sinkers on the bottom of a net.
<i>Baut.</i>	to put about in sailing (from Eng. 'about').

<i>Bawa diri.</i>	to conduct oneself (W. to run away). (Sh. to acquit oneself).
<i>(Bawa), Pembawa.</i>	manner: way of doing anything or conducting oneself.
<i>Bēdal.</i>	to tuck in; to have a good feed (derived from <i>bēdal</i> to chastise). <i>Amboi orang itu bukan kēchil bēdal lagi</i> , 'My goodness didn't he have a whack of food'.
<i>Bēdang sila.</i>	a kind of gypsum (W. <i>mēdang sila</i>).
<i>Bēkah.</i>	to split open.
<i>Bēlah urong.</i>	to cut open a fish along the back (possibly derived from a method of cutting open an <i>orong</i> —W. a plaited bag used for cooking rice in).
<i>Bēngang.</i>	bursting open of articles which should be closed as ripe seed pods etc. (W. too small: too light).
<i>Bengang-bengut.</i>	frequentative of <i>bengut</i> 'twisted; awry.
<i>Bēngkong.</i>	a girdle (W. <i>bengkong</i>): <i>bēngkong leher</i> 'a muffler: a scarf'.
<i>Bērajar.</i>	to play a fish (from <i>ajar</i> to teach).
<i>Bērasap or bērasap tangan.</i>	to have a hot time as in playing a strong fish.
<i>bērdamar pipi.</i>	with burning cheeks as from anger shame etc.
<i>Bērdēmpus.</i>	to puff in one's sleep (<i>tidor bērdēmpus</i>) to blow through the mouth when asleep.
<i>Bērkēlam.</i>	to spend the night away (from <i>kēlam</i> 'darkness').
<i>Bēntat.</i>	heavy: compressed: solid. <i>Tanah bēntat</i> 'a heavy soil'; <i>kueh bēntat</i> 'a stodgy cake'; <i>bunyi bēntat</i> a dull heavy ring as of a bad coin.
<i>Bentet.</i>	a small hard lump or swelling: <i>bērbentet-bentet</i> granular, having small swellings from bites etc. (W. <i>bintit</i> a small swelling.)
<i>Bērtēgang urat.</i>	wordy warfare i.e. with taut muscles.
<i>Bērlēkak.</i>	to argue obstinately from <i>tēkak</i> obstinacy.
<i>Bērlojang.</i>	to push off: to clear off: from <i>tojang</i> a support something to press against: <i>mari-lah kita bērlojang</i> come on let us be off.

<i>Bidan tērjun.</i>	a midwife called in suddenly on an emergency and not the one regularly engaged for the case (<i>bidan tēmpah.</i>)
<i>Bilang kali</i>	every time (from <i>bilang</i> 'to count').
<i>Bilis.</i>	catspaws of wind: <i>jaga bilis</i> 'look out for the catspaw', probably from the rustled state of the surface of the water resembling a shoal of whitebait <i>bilis</i> : <i>bilis</i> 'blear cyed' W. is pronounced <i>belis</i> in Johore.
<i>Biring.</i>	the edge as of a foot or boot. Cf. <i>tēmbereng</i> .
<i>Boseh.</i>	fat and slabby of the stomach: <i>bērboseh pērut</i> having a fat pendant stomach.
<i>Botok-botok.</i>	a preparation of fish cooked with herbs.
<i>Boyak.</i>	fat, big bellied of a person (from <i>boyak</i> 'beamie of a boat.)
<i>Buah gēli.</i>	the kidneys.
<i>Buah tahun.</i>	fruits that are only in season once in the year: a windfall, a rarity. (Sh. rarely).
<i>Buah tangan.</i>	a little gift of some sort brought along with one. (Sh. a gift).
<i>Bukat.</i>	thick, muddy, churned up (W. disturbed of water.)
<i>Bunga kantan.</i>	the flower of a species of ginger used as a flavouring in curries (W. <i>tantan</i>).
<i>Buta-masok buta.</i>	to enter free i.e. without paying for admission.
<i>Buta kayu.</i>	absolutely illiterate.
<i>Chakap mōrampai.</i>	to talk on various topics, from <i>rampai</i> 'miscellaneous'.
<i>Chalong.</i>	a metal cup: a tankard: (W. a small ladle used for oil; Wiu. a rubber tappers' cup).
<i>Chantil.</i>	a small triangular leg of muttou sail used with a <i>kolek</i> .
<i>Chanting or changkok.</i>	a rough tin lamp of Chinese make.
<i>Chantis.</i>	a scrawl: <i>tulis mēnchantis-chantis</i> bad handwriting.
<i>Chēkal hati.</i>	to nerve oneself: to screw up one's courage: to steel one's heart (Sh. firm, steadfast).
<i>Chēlar, mēnchēlar.</i>	to shine as a cat's eyes at night: <i>mata kuching mēnchēlar</i> .
<i>Chēlēbok.</i>	a hollow in a bank, a waterworn cavity under the banks of a stream:— <i>tanah bērchetēbok</i> .

<i>Chēlumis.</i>	extremely talkative: a babbler: one who reiterates (W. weak, sickly)
<i>Chēlus.</i>	ability to pass through or in to an aperture or hole (W. coming in and out: free) <i>pintu ilu kēchil kēreta tá chēlus</i> the gate is so small that the cart cannot get through; <i>kasut ilu tá chēlus koki sohaya</i> , my feet can not get into those shoes.
<i>Chēpot tongan.</i>	light fingered; prone to pilfer (from <i>chēpat</i> quick)
<i>Chēpau</i> or <i>mēnchēpau.</i>	to paddle about in water: the sound of wading in shallow water.
<i>Chēpik.</i>	slight lapping or splashing of water as when disturbed by a shoal of tiny fish (a diminutive of <i>chēpok</i>).
<i>Chēra: bau chēra.</i>	a nasty smell.
<i>Chēridau.</i>	noisy: clamorous.
<i>Chēring.</i>	a syringe (either in imitation of the English or onomatopoeic).
<i>Cheteng.</i>	to lift up or hold out with one hand (also <i>genteng</i>).
<i>Chochot.</i>	a species of card game akin to <i>cheki</i> : <i>main chochot</i> .
<i>Chongeh.</i>	gaping as a wound: <i>kēpala di-tetak chongeh</i> with a gaping wound in the head due to a cut.
<i>Chorak chele.</i>	a pattern of small squares (W. a kind of cloth from Southern India).
<i>Daas.</i>	a keel.
<i>Dahang.</i>	bitter: acrid: <i>pahit mēndahang</i> 'extremely bitter': <i>mēndahangkan tékak</i> 'to make one's throat burn, of a very strong unpleasant flavour'.
<i>Daun bi.</i>	draperies round the top of a bed.
<i>Dēbuk.</i>	a thud: a thump: to thump; <i>hati bē-dēbuk-dēbar</i> to thump of the heart from fright. (W. sound of fruit falling on soft ground).
<i>Dek.</i>	by (= <i>uleh</i>) <i>di-empit dek orang</i> 'squeezed by people': <i>di-makan dek anjing</i> 'caten by the dogs'.
<i>Dēmam sējok.</i>	ague: a feverish shivering fit.
<i>Dēmom urat.</i>	a touch of fever brought on by over-exertion: ? rheumatic fever, fever with pain in the limbs (Win.)

<i>Dērak</i> (<i>suara dērak</i>).	the peculiar gurgling throaty sound uttered by birds like <i>mērēbok</i> at times instead of a coo.
<i>Empar: mēngempar.</i>	to swing round or turn outwards as the fore end of a long object when moving it: <i>kaki mēngempar</i> to swing one's feet outwards in walking.
<i>Empok.</i>	soft; ready to fall to pieces; well cooked: <i>kain sudah empok</i> cloth that has worn thin and tears easily: <i>kayu sudah empok</i> soft rotten wood that crumbles when touched; <i>daging empok</i> meat that is tender and well cooked (W. soft of fruit or a potato).
<i>Gahar.</i>	to rub as one's teeth in cleansing them with husk sand etc.
<i>Gandos.</i>	a sweetmeat of riceflour and coconut.
<i>Ganggang.</i>	to scent clothes by placing them over a charcoal fire of sweetsmelling woods and spices, derived from its meaning of warming before a fire. <i>Dia dudok bērganggang kapada api</i> sitting warming himself before the fire.
<i>Gapai.</i>	to touch a person's body with one's hand as in telling him to come along.
<i>Gayong.</i>	any small vessel used as a dipper for water such as an empty tin etc. (W. a vessel made of coconut shells, Sh. a ladle).
<i>Gēdobor, mēng-gēdobor.</i>	baggy: too big of clothes. (Sh. baggy as loose trousers.)
<i>Gēlanchah.</i>	broken of water: choppy of waves (W. <i>konchak</i>).
<i>Gēlatat, mēng-gēlatat.</i>	to rattle and shake.
<i>Gelek.</i>	to roll: to roll out: to run over: <i>kēna gelek kōreta</i> to be run over by a carriage. <i>Sagu di-suroh gelek sa-orang sa-biji</i> each person had to roll up a ball of sago: <i>batu di-jalan kēna gelek baru rapat</i> the stones in the road will set close after being rolled. (W. folding the hand, a bent appearance of any part of the body the rolling out of wax sheets in braziers work (Sh. to drive over).

<i>Gēliga.</i>	balls of coloured glass suspended as ornaments especially in Indian shops (from <i>gēliga</i> a bezoar stone.)
<i>Gēramut, gēriamut.</i>	an expensive twilled cloth (W. <i>Gēramisut</i>).
<i>Gērapu, mēng-gērapu.</i>	to seize greedily: to get up hurriedly.
<i>Gērodak.</i>	internal commotion or disturbance: <i>pērut gērodak</i> 'to rumble: to be disturbed of the stomach' (W. continuous clatter).
<i>Gērombung.</i>	a round wooden lacquer box with conical lid for clothes.
<i>Giling.</i>	to roll backwards and forwards: <i>pēnggiling</i> a roller: <i>batu giling</i> 'a curry stone on which the curry stuff is rolled by means of a stone roller' <i>anak batu giling</i> : <i>giling kēpala</i> to shake one's head as in sorrow or surprise (W. 'rolling into a cylindrical shape' also <i>geling</i> 'to shake the head'. Sh. <i>geleng</i> to shake the head).
<i>Godek.</i>	a back scratelher of coconut.
<i>Gombang.</i>	loose and billowy of clothes. <i>Berkain gombang</i> 'wearing a sarong without trousers underneath'. (Sh. idem).
<i>Gonggok.</i>	a common millipede which rolls itself up into a coil: its burut ashes are sometimes used as a poison.
<i>Guar (Kedah).</i>	a low eminence: rising ground.
<i>Gubah.</i>	i to cut into the shape of curling flower petals as cucumbers and pineapples for table decoration. (Sh. to ornament). ii a dome (Sh. idem).
<i>Gulai tēbing.</i>	fish cooked in a sauce of <i>bēlachan</i> and onions.
<i>Haiwan (hewan)</i>	engrossed in: wrapped up in: lost in a play etc.
<i>Hamlau.</i>	joking.
<i>Harisah (harithah) Ar.</i>	a hash of meat and flour: <i>bubor hrishah</i> 'a dish given on 10th Muharram'.
<i>Hirau.</i>	to worry about: to take any notice of: <i>jangan di-hirau</i> 'take no notice of it'. <i>Tiada suya hiraukan kēberatan-nya kērja itu</i> 'I did not worry about the heaviness of the work.' (W. <i>hirau</i> confusing, creating an uproar.)

<i>Hukom.</i>	"trumps" in playing cards. (Sh. <i>idem</i>).
<i>Hulor.</i>	to stretch out one's arm: to hand out or over: to pay out as rope <i>kalaun hendak belok ka-kanan hulorkan tangan kanan</i> 'if you want to turn to the right hold out your right hand'; <i>hularkan tempat sireh</i> hand me the <i>sireh</i> box. (W. <i>hulor</i> 'letting the arm hang down slackly'. Sh. to put forth as the hand.)
<i>Humban.</i>	slung out: pitched out (W. <i>humban tali-akir</i> : kind of sling, Sh. <i>umban</i> to sling) <i>ter-humban keluar dari kereta</i> 'pitched out of the carriage'.
<i>Ikat dagang luar</i> or <i>Jerdagang luar.</i>	to wear the <i>surong</i> folded round the waist over the coat:
<i>Ikat dodot.</i>	to tie a <i>surong</i> over one shoulder when it falls like a mantle usually with children.
<i>Imbang.</i>	a lull: the sudden drop of wind as in sailing behind a large object which intercepts it. <i>hali di-dalam imbang-imbangan</i> 'to be hovering in doubt or uncertainty'. (W. hovering about).
<i>Jalu.</i>	to walk in one's sleep.
<i>Janganan.</i>	a slab of peanuts mixed with <i>buah keras</i> and a little <i>bélaçan</i> (Javanese).
<i>Jangka.</i>	to gauge the height at which the "weight" in fishing ought to be held off the bottom allowing for current, bottom etc, from <i>jangka</i> exact measurement.
<i>Jaring téba.</i>	a long net about 3 feet deep laid out in shallow water after which the surface of the sea is thwacked in the offing with a paddle or a commotion made by throwing stones so as to drive the startled fish into the net.
<i>Jaru.</i>	to lead trumps especially in playing <i>terup</i> .
<i>Jasad.</i>	a severe bodily effort (from <i>jasad</i> 'body'.)
<i>Jelejeh.</i>	to leak, to dribble (from <i>jeleh</i> to leak); <i>budak selalu berjelejeh</i> children always dribble at the mouth: <i>khabar itu terjejeh ka-mari</i> the news filtered or leaked through.
<i>Jengah.</i>	to take a quick look: to take a squint at:
<i>Jerbak.</i>	to heel over of a ship: <i>angin jérbak</i> -fitful gusty wind. (W. <i>jérba</i> to careen', from Klinkert.)

<i>Jérempak.</i>	to meet unexpectedly: a sudden rencontre: to come face to face with (also <i>tér-jérempak jérumba</i> W., <i>sarémpak</i> and <i>tersarémpak</i> .)
<i>Jijak bara.</i>	to step gingerly (i.e. like walking on live coals), to just touch the bottom, of the lead of a fishing line.
<i>Jijak tanah.</i>	the ceremony when a child is first allowed to come in contact with the ground.
<i>Jotos.</i>	to throw down on a marble with another one.
<i>Kachang hantu.</i>	street corner boys: gamins.
<i>Kachang-kachang.</i>	buckshot pellets.
<i>Kahak</i> (<i>bérkahak</i>).	phlegm: to cough up (Sh. phlegm, W. <i>dahak</i> 'phlegm').
<i>Kain gérus.</i>	a sarong rubbed smooth and shiny with a shell (<i>siput gérus</i>) (W. <i>gérus</i> polishing, Sh. to smooth cloth with a shell).
<i>Kain kérap.</i>	closely woven of cloth.
<i>Kaki leher.</i>	collar of a coat.
<i>Kalah.</i>	weak in certain senses. <i>Kuluh rambut</i> the weakness of hair which turns white while one is still young; <i>kalah siput</i> 'a person who cannot eat shellfish without being ill or affected by a rash'.
<i>Kasar.</i>	big, derived from its primary sense of 'coarse'
	<i>ikan kasar-kasar</i> 'huge fish': <i>belanja dia kasar</i> 'his expenses are very heavy'.
<i>Kawah.</i>	<i>makan nasi kawah</i> 'to partake of rice from the cauldron': a disparaging remark applied to retainers of a prince denoting that they are not free men who fend for themselves but exist on the general store of bounty provided by their lord.
<i>Kébor.</i>	to stir up as water or sand: to churn up. (W. to clean a well by stirring up the water and bringing the dirt to the surface; Sh. to stir up mud: to stir water to frighten fish). <i>pñnyu kékorkan pasir akan mélindong télor-nya</i> 'the turtle turns up the sand to cover its eggs'.
<i>Kechah.</i>	to scatter about. <i>Bérkechah</i> scattered around: strewed about.
<i>Kéchai.</i>	broken to bits: broken to smithereens: well shuffled or divided of cards (W. <i>kéchai</i> 'rending to pieces'.) <i>batu di-tembak sudah bérkéchai</i> the rock was blown to atoms.

<i>Kechoh.</i>	turmoil: disturbance: noise: (Sh. row: noisy disturbance).
<i>Kekah.</i>	to send a person on a pilgrimage to Mecca or an animal as a sacrifice in place of some member of the family who died before he could go himself.
<i>Kekong.</i>	stiff as from sitting in an awkward position.
<i>Kelambu ponjot.</i>	a mosquito net for children which comes to a point like tent and is suspended by string (<i>ponjot</i> 'to gather up the corners so as to form a sack').
<i>Kelang-kelok.</i>	twisting and winding as of a road: <i>berkelok-kelok</i> 'twisted and bent' a frequentative of <i>kelok</i> (W. an artistic curve).
<i>Kelara.</i>	the young fry of the <i>sembilang</i> fish (<i>anak kelara</i> is used sometimes as an euphemism for <i>anak dara</i>).
<i>Kellarai.</i>	a strong twilled cloth used for sails (W. 'a peculiar diamond pattern in cloth'. (Sh. twill <i>bēluchi kellarai</i>).
<i>Kelawar bēbar.</i>	running in and out and all over the place as children playing about a house. <i>Jangan-lah kelawar bēbar-</i> 'don't be darting about like bats'. (W. <i>babar</i> 'expansion').
<i>Kelek anak.</i>	an addition to a house at the sides
<i>Keliau.</i>	to swarm of flying insects etc.
<i>Kelibang-kelibut.</i>	swarming: darting about (a frequentative of <i>kelibang</i>).
<i>Kelindan.</i>	vain regrets: unfulfilled desires. <i>mati tiada kelindan lagi</i> to die without regrets and all one's desires satisfied.
<i>Kēlopek, (mēng-gēlopek).</i>	to peel after sunburn etc. (from <i>kopek</i>).
<i>Kēlosok-kēlasar.</i>	in great haste.
<i>Kēlup.</i>	to pop in as a snail into its shell: to be pulled well over as a cap on the head: to be well covered.
<i>Kēmanchar.</i>	<i>santan</i> obtained from the second rinsing and squeezing of grated coconut.
<i>Kēmas.</i>	neat: dainty: <i>kaki kēmas</i> 'a small neat foot'; <i>rumah kēmas</i> 'a dainty house' (from <i>kēmas</i> 'to pack up to tidy up').

<i>Kembal.</i>	a small square paper plaited box for containing <i>bunga rampai</i> at weddings (W. a sort of pouch or box).
<i>Kembok.</i>	a bowl or finger basin like a <i>sangku</i> but with a taller foot. (W. <i>kembok</i> 'a brass finger bowl').
<i>Kempunan.</i>	any unsatisfied desire that is liable, according to Malay notions, to bring harm to the person by causing him to fall etc. Suppose food had been prepared for a person, but before he could partake of it he were called away on urgent business. The usual course would be to ask to wait a moment to take his food and, if he could not spare the time, he would be invited to taste it, lest his mind should be distracted by dwelling on what he had missed and so cause him to stumble etc. <i>nanti-lah makan dahulu; kalau ta'makan pun, jamah, takut kempunan.</i>
<i>Kenut.</i>	a life preserver. (Sh. <i>tali kenut ib.</i>)
<i>Kenyop.</i>	to pop in as a snail into its shell.
<i>Kenyut.</i>	awry: to pull a face. <i>Kenyang-kenyut</i> the jerky walk of an elephant.
<i>Kēpal-kēpal.</i>	a cake of candy sugar and coconut.
<i>Kēpil.</i>	to hug, to draw up close to: to keep close to: (<i>kolek mēngēpil pantai</i>) 'the <i>kolek</i> was hugging the shore': (W. hardby: close together; Sh. to bring alongside).
<i>Kepot.</i>	awkward: ill at ease. <i>Bilek kepot</i> 'a small awkward room.' <i>buat kērja bērkēpot-kepot</i> to do anything awkwardly and in a self conscious manner' (W. 'leaning or crouching over on one side.'
<i>Kērat.</i>	to cut in playing cards.
<i>Kērat-kērat.</i>	a disease in which the sole of the foot splits in several directions and will not heal.
<i>Kērētis.</i>	a nibble. <i>Ikan makan kērētis</i> to nibble the bait, of a fish.
<i>Kēring darah.</i>	struck all of a heap: to get a shock on hearing ill news etc.
<i>Kēringkan;</i> <i>kēlingkan.</i>	thin strips of gold foil for working flowery patterns on slippers etc. (W. <i>keringkan</i> an Indian cloth fabric.)
<i>Kēring-kontang.</i>	absolutely dry: (W. <i>kēring-kērontang</i>).

<i>Kērok.</i>	'to scratch hard: to scrape away: to dig into: <i>bukit di-kērok ulah orang</i> 'the hill was dug into': <i>leher baju hēndak di-kērok ka-bēlakang</i> 'the coat needs cutting away at the back of the neck'. (W. a curry comb; Sh. to burrow).
<i>Kēroncho.</i>	the male king crab: it is much smaller than the female and invariably found with the latter; if separated and thrown back into the sea it soon finds its way back to its mate hence <i>bagai kēroncho dēngan bēlangkus</i> is a simile for 'inseparable' of lovers or husband and wife.
<i>Kēropis.</i>	to toy with: to fiddle about with as odds and ends of work or things: <i>tangan kēropis</i> or <i>mēnggēropis</i> 'unable to keep still' of hands, that must always be occupied with some little thing.
<i>Kēsat.</i>	to wipe as feet or a lamp a table etc. <i>Pēngēsat kaki</i> 'a door mat' (W. 'to wipe moisture off a smooth surface').
<i>Kēsop: tērkēsop.</i>	sucked in: to shrink in (W. 'a sucking sound: attitude of a man with head sunk in shoulders').
<i>Kētek.</i>	to wiggle waggle: to frisk <i>burong itu tērkētek-kētek ekor-nya</i> 'the bird was shaking its tail'. <i>orang bērjalan tērkētek-kētek</i> to walk wagging the hips.
<i>Kētok-kētok.</i>	tapioca boiled and mashed with coconut and sugar.
<i>Kētuat.</i>	a wart: (W. a large pendulous wart).
<i>Kikis, (mēngikis):</i>	to skin person of his possessions metaphorically (from <i>kikis</i> 'to file to scrape'): <i>pukat kikis</i> 'a drift net of fine mesh: a fleeee'.
<i>Kinjang, mēng-gēlinjang.</i>	running about: running all over the place.
<i>Kinyau.</i>	glossy of the hair.
<i>Kochoh.</i>	to shuffle cards: to switch about a bamboo rod in fishing for squids <i>mēngochoh kēreta</i> or <i>mēngachar kēreta</i> (W. <i>kochoh</i> haste, hurry.)
<i>Kochoh ganyah.</i>	in great haste: (Sh. slapdash) (a frequentative of <i>kochoh</i> 'haste').
<i>Kodek.</i>	to stir around quickly as when cooking scrambled eggs etc.

<i>Kojol.</i>	still, dead: <i>dia sudah kojol</i> he is dead: <i>terkojol-kojol</i> saya ménawakan dia; I was still with laughing at him; I was nearly dead with laughing at him.
<i>Kontot.</i>	stumpy, maimed.
<i>Kuchil.</i>	to dog a person's steps. <i>Terkuchil ka-ululilir</i> to follow up and down; <i>terkuchil juga boniot-ku</i> 'to follow behind a person'.
<i>Kuching tidor,</i>	<i>kuching bélengkar</i> a single large durian pip in one of the cavities of the fruit.
<i>Kunyel.</i>	to mouth food as a toothless person chewing on the gums.
<i>Kura-kura kaki</i>	the instep.
<i>Kurang junjong.</i>	a roof that is not high or steep enough, from <i>junjong</i> 'to carry on the head'.
<i>Lagi.</i>	is often used colloquially for <i>dari</i> from. <i>lagi sini sampai ka-sana</i> , 'from here to there'; <i>lagi kéchi sampai besar</i> , 'from youth up'.
<i>Lanau.</i>	wet and slimy: <i>bélanau</i> wet and slippery, of a floor: wet and nasty of a sarong wetted by a baby. (W. 'slimy mud'.)
<i>Langkah kanan.</i>	to be in luck: to arrive unexpectedly just in time for a meal or an entertainment etc. (W. to arrive punctually).
<i>Langu.</i>	a nasty unpleasant taste. <i>Tékak langu</i> a nasty taste in one's mouth, due to illness.
<i>Lantai muat.</i>	a removable flooring at the bottom of a <i>kolek</i> .
<i>Lapar mata.</i>	hungry of eye, of a person who wants all he sees but has not really the appetite to consume it.
<i>Lasak.</i>	frequent use: <i>tahan lasak</i> 'to stand use: to wear well' (W. <i>pakaian pélasak</i> every day clothes.)
<i>Lawang.</i>	a way: a course; an opportunity, derived from its original meaning of a gate. <i>Sekarang tinggal dua lawang</i> : 'there are two ways or courses open to you now: two chances in playing cards.'
<i>Léchoh.</i>	sodden: soft and wet: <i>pisang sudah léchoh</i> 'soft bananas' (W. 'steeping vegetables or rice in water; <i>burong léchoh</i> a sodden bird'.)
<i>Léchun or lénchun.</i>	dripping wet (<i>linchun</i> W.)

<i>Lēlar.</i>	to drag: to hale off <i>kolek di-lēlar uleh budak</i> . 'the <i>kolek</i> has been dragged off by the children.' <i>Anak kuching di-lēlar ka-sana ka-mari</i> 'the kitten was dragged about from place to place' (W. 'continually: reiteration').
<i>Lēmbang.</i>	to swell and become soft as the roots of trees planted in wet ground or feet long immersed in water.
<i>Lēmpam.</i>	lazy: <i>lēmpam bēnar kērja</i> half hearted work.
<i>Lēmping.</i>	thin and flat: light flat cakes: <i>milēn ping saperli kērtas</i> thin as a sheet of paper, <i>pērut-nya mēlēmping</i> 'flat and empty of the stomach.' (W. <i>lēmping</i> 'light flat cakes').
<i>Lēndat.</i>	pressed down, crushed by some heavy body. <i>Kain di-lēndat buk-buk</i> 'a sarong crushed by having books placed on it': <i>meja rosak di-lēndat kayu</i> 'a table marked and spoilt by a heavy piece of wood being placed on it' (W. trampled down of undergrowth).
<i>Lēngkang.</i>	opeued out of horns or a fish hook (W. <i>langkang</i>).
<i>Lēpar hudang.</i>	balls of <i>pulut</i> rice and prawns.
<i>Lēpar kajang.</i>	the ridge pole between two uprights (<i>topang</i>) for a <i>kajang</i> to rest on (W. <i>lēpar</i>).
<i>Lepet.</i>	a fold, a hem, a portion of anything bent over or turned down. <i>Kēlepet buju</i> 'the hem of a coat: the turn down collar of a coat': <i>mēlepet paku</i> 'to bend over a nail half driven home'.
<i>Lōrah.</i>	to fall down: to fall off a place to which it properly belongs. <i>Kain mēlērah</i> or <i>tērlērah</i> <i>kain</i> to slip down of a <i>sarong</i> <i>Buah jatoh mēlērah</i> 'to fall in quantities of fruit, old and young'. (W. 'to be blown down, of fruit: knocked out of its biuding as a book').
<i>Lēsah.</i>	swishing: pelting of rain; <i>hujan mēlēsah</i> or <i>mēndēsah</i> driving rain (W. <i>dēsah</i> the swish of rain through a leafy covering.)
<i>Lesut.</i>	shrunk: shrivelled up: (W. 'shruuk of fruit) <i>susu-nya lesut</i> 'having shrivelled up breasts': <i>mēlesutkan daging</i> 'to shrivel up the flesh'.

<i>Lidah keras.</i>	an inflexible tongue as that of a person who finds it difficult to pronounce foreign words as opposed to <i>lidah lembut</i> 'a facile tongue.'
<i>Likau.</i>	short lengths of <i>bakau</i> fire wood ready cut for sale.
<i>Lingar.</i>	to be continuously on the watch, furtive glances. (W. to glance sideways.)
<i>Lodeh.</i>	thoroughly stirred and mixed: (Sh. boil to softness) <i>sayor lodeh</i> Sh. mixed vegetables cooked together a hotch-potch of several kinds of vegetables.
<i>Lodoh.</i>	soft: pulpy as wet shoes, fruit etc. cooked to shreds. (W. <i>lodeh</i> ; Sh. pulpy partly decayed: overripe).
<i>Lodok.</i>	to dive head first: <i>lodok nak balek</i> to be in a great hurry to return.
<i>Lokor,</i>	hard and unripe as a durian (<i>mengkal</i>).
<i>Lokos.</i>	bare: bald and bare as a cliff or leafless tree: <i>rambut di-gunting lokos</i> 'bare as a head of hair cropped short'. (W. 'bedraggled').
<i>Lompoi</i>	completely: <i>tudong lompoi</i> closely veiled; <i>harta benda lompoi di-gasak penchuri</i> 'all his belongings were taken by the thieves'.
<i>Lonchor.</i>	to shoot in horizontally: to dart. <i>Hujan melonchor ka-dalam bilek</i> 'the rain beats in to the room': <i>di-lonchor-nya lembing kapudi aku</i> 'he hurled a spear at me'; <i>lonchor kolek ka-mari</i> 'shove the kolek over here with a push.' (W. to glide out of its sheath as a knife etc.)
<i>Lonjong.</i>	tapering: oval. <i>Durian lonjong</i> 'a long tapering durian' as opposed to a round one: <i>kepala-nya melonjong</i> 'a tapering head' (W. 'tall and thin as certain trees').
<i>Lompang.</i>	<i>kueh lompang</i> 'sweetmeats of coloured blanmange made in the shape of small mortars' (No doubt derived from <i>lompang</i> , Javanese, 'a small stone mortar').
<i>Lopong; terlopong.</i>	gaping: wide open, <i>melopong mulut</i> 'open-mouthed': <i>chelopong</i> 'having a large hole.'

<i>Lorong.</i>	to put through, derived from <i>lorong</i> 'a lane: <i>minla lorongkon niat</i> 'to ask for one's desire to be put through or granted.' (Sh. <i>lorongkon</i> 'to comply with a request') cf. <i>luluskan</i> .
<i>Loseh.</i>	to slip down slightly of a <i>sorong</i> not firmly tied: <i>ikat koin terloseh bawah perut</i> 'the fastening of my sarong had slipped below my stomach.'
<i>Lukoh, mélukah.</i>	to expose one's person, as in sitting down carelessly when wearing a <i>sorong</i> (probably derived from <i>lukah</i> a fishing trap with open mouth).
<i>Lumat.</i>	well shuffled of cards: <i>bonchoh lumat-lumat</i> 'to shuffle thoroughly' (from <i>lumot</i> 'fine: well minced').
<i>Lup-lap.</i>	gusty of wind: <i>angin lup-lap</i> .
<i>Mogong.</i>	drunk (derived from its original meaning of overripe of fruit):
<i>Mojol.</i>	blunt:— <i>pisau majol</i> 'a blunt knife: <i>okal majal</i> 'a blunted intelligence': (W. short, stumpy; Sh. blunt).
<i>buyong.</i>	joking references to women in an interesting condition.
<i>Mak labu; mok</i>	bard and firm as of breasts.
<i>Mangor.</i>	a hummock: a mound of earth (W. <i>tanah manggul</i> 'high land').
<i>Menggol</i> (K.)	a chinaware cup with a cover to it.
<i>Mangkok som.</i>	to strike: to club (from <i>pangkong</i>).
<i>Mangkong.</i>	to become uncertain in temper. <i>Naik kē-lēmoyar motaaku</i> 'to become incensed: to see red' (<i>kēlēmoyar</i> 'a luminous millipede').
<i>Mota kēlēmoyar.</i>	a discerning eye: a critical eye.
<i>Mata tolak raih.</i>	to cut in thin slices: <i>barong di-mayang</i> thin slices of onion. (Sh. to slice thin).
<i>Mayong.</i>	buried in thought: meditative (W. <i>pēgon</i> : <i>pēgun</i> 'meditatively, silent'); <i>mati tēr-pēgan</i> 'to be struck dumb as when turned to stone by a wizard.' (Sh. <i>tērpēgun</i> meditative dumbfounded:)
<i>Mēgun.</i>	to cry continuously as a baby. <i>Ta' mēlalak</i> 'to miss fire of a gun, to fail to explode of a cartridge.' (W. <i>mēlalak</i> to miss fire of a gun). (Sh. <i>lalak</i> 'to howl of children').
<i>Mēlalak.</i>	

<i>Mélélai.</i>	to haug empty: to hang down slackly: to draw down (W. 'to draw a hough downwards'). <i>Pérut mélélai</i> 'an empty hanging stomach.'
<i>Mélengeng.</i>	naked.
<i>Mélewah.</i>	abundant: <i>kasul mellewah di-kédai</i> 'shoes are abundant in the shops.'
<i>Méleweh.</i>	to talk nonsensically: to drivel. <i>Chakap méleweh.</i>
<i>Mémára.</i>	erushed and soft as brnised fruit or flesh (W. 'bruised crushed of a fruit').
<i>Membuas.</i>	naughty: restless of a child (W. <i>buas</i> wild: ferocious of animals). (Sh. to romp).
<i>Memburas.</i>	looseness of bowels (said of children).
<i>Mempelas.</i>	to sand paper smooth (from <i>mempelas</i> a rough leaf used for this purpose).
<i>Ménangkan.</i>	to take the part of: to justify: to stand up for a person, from <i>ménang</i> 'to win.'
<i>Méndak.</i>	to settle of soil or cloudy water etc. (Sh. to precipitate form a sediment).
<i>Méngachar.</i>	to fish for <i>kéreta</i> (small cuttlefish) by beating the water gently with a rod having a red <i>tumu</i> flower for bait but no hook. The fisherman wades at low tide on likely banks and slaps the water near the holes in which the cuttle-fish lie. As they seize the bait and twine round the end of the rod, they are quickly drawn in, removed and strung on a piece of rattan. <i>Péngachar</i> or <i>buloh kachur</i> the rod for above.
<i>Méngada-ngada.</i>	to show off: to put it on: to try to create an impression (from <i>ada</i>) (Sh. to be patronizing).
<i>Méngampu.</i>	to flatter, (from <i>ampu</i> to support from below).
<i>Méngangkat-angkat.</i>	to praise up: to flatter: <i>makan angkat</i> to appreciate flattery (from <i>angkat</i> to raise.)
<i>Méngéchong.</i>	to shuffle cards.
<i>Méngongoi.</i>	to sob.
<i>Méninggal.</i>	dead (from <i>tinggal</i> 'to leave behind.') (Sh. to die).
<i>Ménjérok.</i>	to annoy a person: to exasperate: <i>ménjérok hati pérut orang</i> 'to exasperate; to try a person's patience.'

<i>Mēntong.</i>	to go straight ahead as a ship on a course.
<i>Mēntua taya.</i>	fathers in law, a frequentative of <i>mēntua</i> as <i>ipar duai</i> is of <i>ipar</i> .
<i>Mēnurun.</i>	to be possessed by a spirit as a medium in a trance (from <i>turun</i> 'to descend.'
<i>Mēnyampah.</i>	to be in the way: useless of persons or things: so much rubbish: (from <i>sampah</i> rubbish.)
<i>Mēnyengkek.</i>	to strut of a coek: to show off before a hen.
<i>Mērengkong.</i>	spread out. <i>Mērengkong di-tengah laut</i> spread out in the middle of the sea: <i>tidor mērengkong</i> to sleep in a heap.
<i>Mērus.</i>	to slip of earth: <i>tanah mērus</i> 'a landslip.'
<i>Mērut.</i>	to swallow the bait (from <i>pērut</i> stomach).
<i>Molong (buah molong).</i>	a sweetmeat of lumps of sweet dough in syrup (not <i>buah Mēlaka</i> vide W.)
<i>Momok.</i>	a hogey. (Sh. idem.)
<i>Muka merah mēndērang.</i>	a flaring red face (W. <i>dērang</i> a clanking sound; <i>mērang</i> fiery red.)
<i>Mukun.</i>	a dish or bowl with a cover and wire handles (W. a bowl or cup; Sh. a covered bowl.)
<i>Mumbong.</i>	heaped up: piled up. <i>Nasi mumbong</i> a plate piled up with rice: <i>sukat mumbong</i> a heaped up measure of grain etc. (W. loaded above the gunwale of a ship. (Sh. heap up as grain <i>isi</i> <i>mumbong-mumbong</i> to overload.)
<i>Muntah bēlut.</i>	a medicinal wood.
<i>Naik api.</i>	to catch on fire as a house.
<i>Nyampang.</i>	should it happen: perchance: just in case: <i>nyampang-nyampang kalau lalu singgah di-rumah aku</i> 'if you should chance to pass by drop into my house.' (W. <i>sa-nyampang</i> 'just exactly now.')
<i>Nyanyah.</i>	old and doting, silly and forgetful. (Sh. babble-talk mueh.)
<i>Olak.</i>	backwater: slackwater: <i>di-olak pulau</i> in the lee of an island; <i>ambil olak</i> to keep in the slack water along a coast where there is little current; <i>mēngolak</i> to fish in a backwater. (W. 'an eddy.')

<i>Pa'akal.</i>	it is lucky that: it is just as well that: if it was not for the fact that, <i>pa'akal sahaya bētina; kalau tidak sahaya buat</i> if it was not for the fact that I am a woman I would do it: <i>pa'akal éngkau ini anak raja; kalau tidak, sahaya bantai</i> it is lucky that you are a son of the nobility or else I would thrash you.
<i>Pak.</i>	a flat wooden cross-piece as a bar for closing a door or strengthening the legs of a long desk. (Sh. nail of a fence.)
<i>Paku kembang.</i>	spangles for shoes.
<i>Paku sanggul.</i>	ornamental gilt nail heads or sparkles sometimes worn in the hair.
<i>Paldū.</i>	awnings on board ship etc.
<i>Paltu.</i>	temporary: auxiliary: <i>ikat paltu</i> a temporary knot: <i>sokong paltu</i> a temporary or spare boom: <i>buat paltu sudah-lah</i> , just make a temporary thing of it. (W. 'auxiliary assistant?')
<i>Panah litar.</i>	"May I be struck by a thunderbolt:" an emphatic denial.
<i>Panas baran.</i>	smouldering heat: heat which does not easily evaporate as that of <i>baran</i> or low-lying black swampy land to which the tide penetrates: <i>panas baran</i> or ' <i>panas kōruk</i> ' is used of a smouldering temper which takes a long time to cool.
<i>Pandang tiada mata.</i>	to regard with contempt: to pay slight regard to a person. (Sh. to look down on.)
<i>Panggang.</i>	to lie over and across: <i>jatoh panggang</i> to fall across some other object as a tree falling on a prone tree or across a ditch. (from <i>panggang</i> 'the position of roasting on a spit'.)
<i>Pangsi.</i>	the black fluid secreted by a squid, ink (also <i>pansi</i> .)
(<i>Panjang</i>) <i>Mata panjang.</i>	given to observing the ladies.
<i>Panjang tangan.</i>	thievish propensities given to appropriating other people's goods. (Sb. thievish.)
<i>Panjat para.</i>	a term in fishing to describe when hook and trace wind around the line instead of floating free.

<i>Parit</i> (<i>bérparit</i> , <i>mém-arit</i>).	to get crossed of fishing lines: to drag for anything with a rope (W. to trip the anchor.)
<i>Péguam.</i>	a lawyer. (Sh. a pleader.)
<i>Pekak.</i>	the knave or jack in a pack of cards.
<i>Pékap.</i>	to staunch: to dab lightly as a wouud with cotton wool (related to <i>tékap</i>).
<i>Pelar.</i>	splay footed.
<i>(Pélontang) Tiada pélontang lagi.</i>	There are no longer any drags i.e. on your movements: no further encumbrances. (From <i>pélontang</i> 'a float.')
<i>Peluang.</i>	an opportunity (from <i>luang</i> 'to abate of a storm.') (Sh. suffieint time: opportunity.)
<i>Péndap.</i>	to soak to pickle: <i>tanah di-bawah rumah sudah bérpéndap dengan kolor</i> the ground under the house is soaked with filth: <i>dudok péndap di-rumah</i> to sit tight at home and not go out. (W. <i>ikan péndap</i> —fish preserved in salt.)
<i>Pénébok kápala.</i>	a head hnntr, who collects heads as a foundation stone and blood offering to the spirits of the earth when an important building is to be erceted. This myth is still firmly believed and in Singapore there have been one or two scares recently when people thought the Government wanted heads to put under the new bridge and more especially under the new reclamation wall at Telok Ayer as it was always sinking.
<i>Péngésap.</i>	to dry up or wipe away as tears: <i>péngésap ayer mata</i> (W. <i>usap</i> .)
<i>Pensor.</i>	the gut trace which connects the end of the line proper with the much shorter <i>pérambut</i> or gut trace which carries the hook.
<i>Péntek.</i>	to snap one's fingers (vide <i>pétek</i> .)
<i>Pénting.</i>	to strum a guitar or other stringed instrument (vide <i>pétek</i> .)
<i>Petok.</i>	to bite of a fish (a variation of <i>patok</i> .)
<i>Pények.</i>	crushed flat, as a man run over by a steam roller. (Sh. to crush between two surfaces.)
<i>Pényet.</i>	pug nosed: flat nosed (W. <i>pénnyet</i> .)
<i>Pe'pa</i>	a large abscess on the back which is usually fatal. (Sh. <i>pa'ipa</i> a carbuncle.)

<i>Péranchang bési.</i>	a crowbar. (From <i>ranchang</i> .)
<i>Pésam.</i>	tepid (<i>pésam-pésam kuku</i> is equivalent to <i>suam-suam kuku</i> luke-warm.)
<i>Péléri mandi.</i>	a sweetmeat like <i>onde-onde</i> with sugar outside.
<i>Pétis.</i>	the pungent sauce eaten with <i>rojak</i> .
<i>Piantan.</i>	the season: the right time.
<i>Pinga: tērpinga-pinga.</i>	distracted, lost, confused, bewildered (W. <i>inga</i> absent minded.)
<i>Pintal.</i>	a twister: to cheat (slang from <i>pintal</i> 'to twist.')
<i>Pingat.</i>	a medal: a decoration. (Sh. decoration mark of honour.)
<i>Pongkang or balek pongkang.</i>	upside down: topsy turvey: wrong end first: <i>pakai kain balek pongkang</i> to put on a sarong upside down.
<i>Potong wajik.</i>	diamond shaped: lozenge shaped (from the way in which the sweetmeat <i>wajik</i> is usually cut.)
<i>Poya.</i>	a wooden halting scoop.
<i>Pudi.</i>	to cover with: to mix with: <i>ikan di-pudi dangan rēmpah</i> the fish was dipped in and smeared with sauce (in cooking): (W. <i>rēmpah pudi</i> 'a mixture of spices:' <i>pudi</i> Sh. to beat up as eggs).
<i>Pugau (tērpugau).</i>	staring one in the face: looming large: much in evidence <i>rumah tērpugau dēpan mata</i> 'there's the house as large as life in front of your eyes.'
<i>Rakas; mērakas.</i>	to clamber up as the side of a house hill etc.
<i>Rēbuh 'luan.</i>	to allow a sailing boat to fall away before the wind, <i>angkat 'luan</i> being to bring her up into the wind.
<i>Reban; tēreban, rem-ban.</i>	thrown aside. hurled out of one's position.
<i>(Rējah) Mēréjah.</i>	to make a dive.
<i>(Rējah) Tērējah.</i>	to dive down, to take one leap, to sweep down of a storm of wind.
<i>Rencheng.</i>	tall and thin: <i>badan-nya rencheng</i> of tall spare build.
<i>Renggut.</i>	to wrench away (<i>rēnggut</i> W.)
<i>Rensa.</i>	grumpy: fed up: ennui. (See <i>ronseng</i> .)

<i>Résip.</i>	to ooze out as perspiration etc., as air out of a tyre (Win.): <i>mérésip darah dari kulit</i> the blood began to come through the skin: <i>mérésip bunga</i> of flowers just beginning to show.
<i>Résok, mèresok.</i>	to dart into a hole.
<i>Rodak, gérödak, mëng-gérödak.</i>	internal commotion or disturbance: a rattling noise: (W. idem) <i>pérut gérödak</i> to rumble and be upset as a stomach after taking a pill: <i>hati rodak nak balek rumah</i> feelings violently agitated to return to one's home: <i>ikan mérödak dalam ayer</i> to make a commotion in the water of a fish churning up the sediment.
<i>Ruak.</i>	to expand to become enlarged to spread: <i>api mérueak ka-kanan dan kiri</i> the fire spread right and left. (W. <i>ruwa</i> 'expansion of a hollow' and <i>ruwak</i> 'to spread.') <i>Iuka di-luar këchi télapi dalam pérueak</i> the wound is small outside but internally there is a gaping hole.
<i>Rutu, mérutu bérutu rutu; gérutu, mëng-gérutu.</i>	rough, nobbly, a lumpy surface: <i>képalu mènggérutu</i> a head covered in lumps; <i>kulit limau mènggérutu</i> a very rough skinned orange. (W. <i>gérutu</i> 'rough coarse'; Sh. 'asperity of surface.')
<i>Rungas; bérungas.</i>	untidy of hair.
<i>Runyai, mérunyai.</i>	to blether.
<i>(Runyas), Mérunyas ménjérunyas.</i>	frayed of cloth: having a nap.
<i>Sa-bau.</i>	used to; accustomed to; to mix with: <i>bélum ada sa-bauan kérbau itu</i> 'the buffaloes are not used to one another yet.' (derived from <i>bau</i> 'smell.')
<i>Sa-bulu.</i>	of a feather: of the same sort: to get on well with: <i>Sahaya ta' sa-bulu dëngan dia</i> 'I don't get on with him at all.'
<i>Sagu hati.</i>	little presents such as one gives to a woman to win her affections. (Sh. present gift in expectation of a favour.)
<i>Salang.</i>	is often used for <i>sédang</i> 'even though': <i>salangkan orang baik lagi di-tangkap ini kan pula orang jahat</i> seeing that even respectable people are arrested how much chance is there for the wicked.
<i>Salong asap.</i>	soot: lamp black; (W. <i>sulang asap.</i>)

<i>Saludang.</i>	a skiff: a decked racing skiff for single sculls. (Sh. outrigger racing boat.) (W. <i>sampan ludang</i> a type of Malay boat.)
<i>Sampai.</i>	the perfection of: perfectly: <i>sampai chantek</i> a perfect beauty: <i>sampai jahat</i> an absolute rotter (from the original meaning of, 'to attain, to reach.')
<i>Sandalu.</i>	leaning slightly: sloping: (W. <i>angin səndalu</i> a moderate breeze; Sh. a ramp.)
(<i>Sangga</i>), <i>Papan sangga.</i>	a ceiling, (from <i>sangga</i> to bear up to protect.)
<i>Santau.</i>	to fish by putting a little tuba poison into a portion of squib and throwing it into the sea: this bait if eaten by a fish causes it to rise to the surface in a dazed condition when it is easily captured.
<i>Sa-talakan.</i>	to attune. (Sh. idem.)
<i>Sa-totet.</i>	a tiny piece: a small amount.
<i>Sa-toyot rambut.</i>	a wisp or small bunch of hair.
<i>Sauk.</i>	to scoop up (W. to scoop up with the hands.) <i>səsauk</i> a landing net for fish: <i>sauk pərəmpuon</i> to pick up a woman: <i>Pa'sauk</i> a filcher: a good hand at snatching up things (Sh. a thief.) II. the stem of a <i>kolek</i> . <i>Sauk luan</i> cutwater; <i>sauk bəlakang</i> sternpiece. (Sh. prow stem.)
<i>Sawang.</i>	<i>kēna sawang</i> to be attacked by an indefinite illness not unlike <i>tərkənan</i> .
<i>Səbu: mənyəbu.</i>	to swirl or swish past of water.
<i>Sədut.</i>	to sniff up the nose as water (W. suppressed anger; vexation; Sh. to inhale.)
<i>Seka.</i>	to wipe: to rub off with a cloth.
<i>Səlaseh.</i>	basil. <i>Hitam səlaseh</i> a cafe-au-lait complexion of a Eurasian. <i>Ayam səlaseh</i> the small white silky fowl with black bones.
<i>Sələngar.</i>	overpowering as a scent, from <i>ləngar</i> dizzy. <i>Sələngar bau kueh ini</i> 'the scent of the cake is overpowering.'

<i>Sélénnyap.</i>	angin sélénnyap a dangerous form of complaint which attacks persons suffering from hydrocele and causes the sudden disappearance of the penis into the body of the sufferer resulting in death if not seized and brought back at once to its normal position (derived from <i>lénnyap</i> 'disappearance.')
<i>Séliat.</i>	to peel off the hide of a dead animal when skinning it (from <i>siat</i> .)
<i>Séluar sarong nangka.</i>	tights (from the plaited covering put over a jack fruit to protect it and which is usually tightly stretched.)
<i>Sembap.</i>	puffy of the face: <i>muka sembap</i> a full puffy face often seen amongst Chinese and Japanese. (Sh. <i>sembap kaki beriberi</i> .
<i>Sembir, bersembir.</i>	a fringe: to be squeezed out as a slight amount of matter from the edges of a mould. (W. rim of a plate.)
<i>Di-sempangkan Allah ta'ala.</i>	May God preserve me from it (a pious ejaculation from <i>sempang</i> a cross road to turn off.)
<i>Sempudal.</i>	dirty as hands with particles of food etc. adhering to them after culinary operations.
<i>Sémul.</i>	a Javanese dish of thick <i>tumis</i> (<i>tumis pékat</i> .)
<i>Sénggeh.</i>	to part slightly as the lips: to gape slightly as the edges of a wound: <i>terlawa sénggeh</i> to smile with lips slightly parted. (Sh. to show the teeth.)
<i>Sénggeget.</i>	a game played with a disc 'porok' which is thrown.
<i>Séngkang sotong.</i>	a cross. +
<i>Séngkélan.</i>	crossed as of the arms or a wicker pattern: <i>berséngkélan tangan</i> with arms crossed behind the back as when "standing at ease" (<i>séngkélang W.</i>)
<i>Séngokol.</i>	curled right up as from cold when lying in bed or from laughter. (From <i>kokol</i> curled up.)
<i>Sénonggeng.</i>	upside down: hanging head downwards (from <i>tonggeng</i> lifting the posterior.)
<i>Sénitol.</i>	upside down: on its back of a top.

<i>Sentak.</i>	a jerk: a sudden pull. <i>tidor térsentak</i> to start in one's sleep. (W. <i>séntak</i> .)
<i>Sépeng.</i>	a wooden flange which is nailed on to an upright in a wall and carries all the partition planks.
<i>Sépit hudang.</i>	a loop of string as at the end of a <i>ranggong</i> or a loop of braid which forms the fastener of Chinese buttons: (Sh. eye splice.)
<i>Sérébok.</i>	powder i.e. a love philtre: <i>kéna sérébok</i> to have been doped by a love potion.
<i>Sériding</i> (<i>ményériding</i>).	to lie on one's side (from <i>siding</i> .)
<i>Sérikaya kétulangan.</i>	a sweetmeat of <i>sérikaya</i> with small pieces of pumpkin in it.
<i>Sérip.</i>	a fringe: <i>sérip kérongsang</i> a filigree edging to a brooch.
(<i>Sésat</i>), <i>Mati sésat.</i>	to die a violent or sudden death (from <i>sésat</i> astray.)
<i>Sétapak.</i>	the small open sided verandah or landing at the entrance to many Malay houses.
<i>Siah.</i>	to pull apart gently as a bird's feathers or the orifice of a wound.
<i>Sigong.</i>	to strike on getting a bite when line fishing by jerking the elbow backwards. (W. a digging motion with the elbow.)
<i>Simpong.</i>	a variable wind, a break in the wind due to a headland or to passing under the lee of a ship: <i>jaga simpong</i> look out for a change in the wind (a word of warning when sailing.) (W. <i>simbang</i> false, unreliable: <i>musim simbang</i> change of monsoon with variable winds.)
<i>Simun.</i>	fair, white: <i>puteh simun</i> very white.
<i>Sindan.</i>	a small open low plaited basket.
<i>Singar: musim singar.</i>	a season in which there are many dangers about as from robbers etc.
<i>Sogang.</i>	to support temporarily: a light bamboo pole used to stretch out the jib-sail. (W. <i>sogang</i> palisades.)
<i>Sokong barat.</i>	a long stout pole in house roof construction which clamps the top of an end roof strut to a diagonal cross beam in the centre of the house and so prevents the whole roof from wobbling.

<i>(Solok)</i> , <i>Masok solok</i> .	to become a recluse.
<i>Sondol</i> .	to hutt or jog with the head: (W. lowering the head as a bull abont to charge.) <i>bangkai babi di-dalam laut di-sondol oleh ikan yu</i> the pigs carease in the sea was jahbed at by the sharks.
<i>Sondong</i> or <i>sungkor</i> (Malacca).	a large triangular shrimping net pushed before one with its apex at one's breast. (W. walking with a stoop forwards.)
<i>Sondong ludang</i> or <i>ményondong</i> .	to shrimp with this net.
<i>Sosol</i> .	to appear suddenly: to jut out: to spring from: to emerge.
<i>Sotor</i> .	a Javanese dish of rice and meat.
<i>Sulap</i> .	a fault in cloth, where threads are missing or get bunched.
<i>Susu kabu-kabu</i> .	the bulbous thorny knobs on the trunk of the cotton tree.
<i>Susu kubong</i> .	a large blind boil in the armpit.
<i>Ta'alik</i> .	conditions in a marriage contract with regard to divorce (<i>talak</i>); a suspended <i>talak</i> such as "If I leave you for 6 months without any sustenance or word as to where I am, you are automatically divorced."
<i>Tadah kanan</i> .	to have the sail out on the starboard side.
<i>Tala</i> .	time of music: in harmony: in time: repetition at harmonious intervals (W. in harmony: in harmonious response one to another as a band taking np a tune begun by another etc.
<i>Tala biola</i> .	the pitch or note of a violin: to tune up a violin.
<i>Di-tala-nya minuman</i> .	to go on drinking steadily: to take drink after drink.
<i>Tali kanjang</i> .	a specious rogue: a smooth tongued sophist: deceitful knave with a winuing tongue (W. <i>bértali kanjang</i>) K. to play the fool also <i>tali kanjang</i> a soft spoken but hopelessly unreliable man.
<i>Tali kérangjang</i> .	
<i>Tali mantil</i> .	a slight rope which draws up the <i>sokong</i> in a <i>kolek</i> . (<i>Mantil</i> Sh. topping lift.)
<i>Sa-genchel tali</i> .	a coil or twist of string as in a shop ready for sale (W. <i>genchel</i> 'stringlike.')
<i>Tampa</i> .	to suspect. (Sh. idem.)

<i>Tanah gambut.</i>	peaty soil: springy turf of dead grass etc. (W. <i>gembut</i> surface motion; Sh. <i>paya gambut</i> a bog.)
<i>Tangkap lelong.</i>	to buy or get anything at an auction.
<i>Tanyau.</i>	to squeeze through a straining cloth.
<i>Taroh hati.</i>	to like: to take a fancy to:
<i>Ta'singketa</i> or <i>ta'sa-keta.</i>	non-agreement: friction between parties: not getting on together: <i>menghilangkan persingkelan</i> to get rid of causes of friction (W. <i>singketa</i> 'legal proceedings.')
<i>Tawar lebir.</i>	(<i>mēlebir, mēnggēlebir</i>) absolutely tasteless, insipid.
<i>Tebas dulu.</i>	(idiomatic) to be first in the field: to fore-stall: to cut the ground from under a person's feet.
<i>Tēkak.</i>	palate: taste: space between palate and tongue: <i>tēkak haus, tēkak kēring</i> a dry throat from want of a drink; <i>tēkak akv la' sēdāp</i> not palatable, not to my taste (of food); <i>kēmbang rasa tēkak</i> to feel disgust at any article of food or a disinclination to eat; <i>la' sēdāp tēkak</i> to be off one's food, no appetite.
<i>Tēlap.</i>	a dose of medicine already made up in a paper wrapper (W. <i>tiap.</i>)
<i>Tēmanggu.</i>	a small wedge like portion of the stem of a <i>kolek</i> .
<i>Tēmbong</i> or <i>bērlēm-bong.</i>	to meet: to run into one another of persons paths etc. coming from different directions. (W. to obstruct the passage of.)
<i>Tēnggan.</i>	furrowed, lined, creased, marked, seamed: <i>leher bērlēnggan</i> a furrowed neck due to a tight collar fat etc.: <i>kērja bērlēnggan</i> regulated work i.e. not incessant (W. 'rolls of fat.')
<i>Tēpong gomak.</i>	a sweetmeat made of <i>kachang hijau</i> rice flour, <i>santan</i> and sugar.
<i>Tēpong pēlita.</i>	a sweetmeat like blancmange wrapped in a small leaf-boat.
<i>Tēpong torak.</i>	a sweetmeat consisting of a plain steamed roll of rice flour, <i>santan</i> and sugar.
<i>Tērang bulan.</i>	Moonshine.
<i>Tērang tanah.</i>	early dawn as soon as it is light. (Sh. dawn.)

<i>Tērborak.</i>	opened: loosened: (W. <i>borak</i> inadhesive: loose of tobacco. Cf. <i>orak</i> .)
<i>Tērējal.</i>	in gusts: gusty of wind. (W. the flapping of a kite.)
<i>Tērlerek.</i>	to be run over by a wheel (W. <i>lerek</i> boring through.)
<i>Tētarek.</i>	an accordion, (from <i>tarek</i> to pull.)
<i>Tētapa.</i>	a dish of thin slices of pineapple sprinkled with sugar laid on one another and kept cool.
<i>Tētengkat, papan tengkat.</i>	a standing book or other shelf: from <i>tengkat</i> a floor a level.
<i>Tētua.</i>	black spots on the skin like freckles.
<i>Tib. (Ar.)</i>	a volume of calculations for arriving at a lucky date for a marriage etc.
<i>Timpal.</i>	a tangled heap, a disorderly mass: (W. <i>kēlimpal</i> a disorderly tangled mass.) <i>Bērtimpal-timpal pokok kayu tida' bērsusun</i> a disorderly mass of trees not in rows; <i>bērkēlimpal</i> all of a heap; <i>dawai bērtimpal-timpal dalam peti</i> a confused heap of wire in a box. <i>rumah bērtimpal</i> houses crowded together.
<i>Tinteng (mēnyinting).</i>	to ring a coin (W. to purify by selection).
<i>Togong.</i>	stumpy: squat: uncouth and ill proportioned of a body.
<i>Tokong.</i>	short haired: (as a Siamese woman) bobbed of hair: (W. shaving of a woman's head either in disease or as a mark of disgrace or (Win.) for mourning.)
<i>Tolu bolu.</i>	a fool: a stupid person. (W. <i>tolo</i> impulsiveness and inconstancy.)
<i>Tombong siput.</i>	the central knob in a bang of hair.
<i>Tonggak.</i>	to up end as a bottle when drinking: <i>kuat tonggak</i> a toper, a man who lifts his elbow: (W. to sweep powdery substances into the mouth with the hand.)
<i>Torak.</i>	a rolling pin: <i>menorak</i> to roll out as dough in making bread.
<i>Penang).</i>	to take the newness off: to mature: <i>tua-</i>
<i>Tuakan (pētua</i>	<i>kan kuali</i> to heat a new pan with sand in it to take off the newness (from <i>tua old</i>).

<i>Tus.</i>	to drip ('a sound like that of a small pistol W.) <i>nasi di-tus</i> rice dried by allowing the moisture to drip away: <i>pēngētus piring</i> a plate rack. (Sh. <i>tuskan</i> to drain exhaust of liquid.)
<i>Tuloh.</i>	to eat ravenously, to have sexual intercourse; (W. to lop branches off a tree) hence to set about: to strike. <i>Dia tuloh nasi sampai ta' mahu</i> he ate until he couldn't eat any more.
<i>Umbut.</i>	to pull out gently; to raise the line slightly in fishing.
<i>Unda, berunda-unda.</i>	in tow: one behind another (related to <i>tunda</i> to tow.)
<i>Undang aya.</i>	drifting about, shifting, unsettled.
<i>Usap.</i>	to pass through or cover with incense smoke as a <i>dabus</i> blade before use, or a person in a faint in order to bring them to (W. <i>usap</i> plating.)
<i>Usul</i> or <i>usul pereksa.</i>	to probe a matter to the very bottom, careful enquiry.
<i>Uwet.</i>	the barb on a fish hook.

Note. W. = Wilkinson; Win. = Winstedt; Sh. = Shellabear.



Miscellaneous Notes

Note on the invocation of Akuan.

The interesting account of the "Akuan or Spirit-Friends" by Zainul Abidin bin Ahmad in the Journal published in Nov. 1922 (p. 378-384) has reminded me of a ceremonial "conjuring" which I was fortunate enough to witness in Kota Bahru, Kelantan, in October 1899.

Whilst there with W. W. Skeat I was invited to attend one of these ceremonies, designed to relieve a young man suffering from some chronic illness, apparently rheumatism.

I remember there was a certain air of secrecy observed in regard to the matter and we were asked not to let anyone know that we were asked to attend, or that we had witnessed the ceremony. This was I believe due to the fact that the ruling Sultan, and the religious authorities of the State regarded such performances with disfavour as being contrary to the teaching of the Mohamedan Religion.

On the night of the ceremony two young men came to our quarters about 8.30 p.m. to guide us to the house of the sick man. Each of these carried a beautifully made circular shield of wicker-work and was armed with a sword, not with a kris. (At that time nearly every adult male in Kota Bahru wore the kris as a matter of course). We were conducted by our guides without incident to the house, where some twelve or fifteen persons were assembled.

According to my notes, made some time after, the ceremony was called *main putri* and the "medium" *bomor*.

The sick man lay on the floor, his head and shoulders propped up with pillows. The *bomor* and his assistant sat behind him. The friends and our two selves sat on the floor round the side of the room which was lighted with torches.

When all was ready for the ceremony the room was very quiet. The assistant began to play very softly dreamy music on the three-stringed Malay viol. The *bomor* sat with eyes closed and soon began an incantation in a thin falsetto voice which sounded somehow to come from very far away. The only word I caught sounded like the name "Siva." This incantation lasted a long time, and was interrupted occasionally when the *bomor* threw incense on a small brazier, made as though to grasp the smoke in his hands and blow it from them about the room.

At length he became agitated, the music of the viol grew louder and louder, and finally the *bomor* got up, stood behind the sick man, rested his hands on the invalid's shoulders and began to shake his own head about with most extraordinary violence, so that I momentarily expected him to dislocate his neck. Meanwhile the assistant uttered little excited cries and drew frantic sounds from

the viol. After this had gone on probably only for a minute or two, the *bomor* sank down on the floor to a sitting position and after a short pause recommenced his incantations, followed again after a considerable interval by another furious head-shaking like the first.

The second frenzy was made even more thrilling than the first in that the onlookers were provided with metal cooking pots, etc. on which they all beat rhythmically with small sticks, whilst the *bomor* was shaking. I think I remember adding to the noise myself with the help of a brass pot. When exhausted he again sank down. At last the *bomor* found that the sick man's mother had not very long before driven out of the house a dove which had flown in, and had not thrown it any rice. This information seemed to remove some hindrance to the successful termination of the seance; and after more incantation and I think yet more head-shakings the cause of the sickness, and finally the steps necessary to arrive at a cure, were announced.

The *bomor* talked with Skeat and myself afterwards and accepted a small present from us. He also offered to give us a sample of his powers if we cared to test them.

There was to be a fight between two well-known fighting bulls the next day, and we asked him to say which would prove the winner. This he did without I think any circumlocution and quite correctly.

F. F. LAIDLAW.

A note on the habits of the Pygmy Falcon.

Whilst I was at Kuala Aring in Kelautan in September 1899 I was interested to notice on more than one occasion a small party, 3 or 4 individuals I think, of the Pygmy Falcon (*Microhierax fringillarius*). These birds used to sit on the higher branches of a dead tree which stood in the middle of a small clearing in the forest close to the kampong. Their occupation seemed to consist chiefly in capturing butterflies and there was constantly a litter of wings on the ground about the foot of the tree. Amongst them were the wings of *Papilio delesserti*, an insect I did not at the time have means of identifying. It was however common at Kuala Aring, in fact abundant; and though I am writing from memory more than twenty years after making the observation I am quite sure of the fact. Unfortunately I did not make any further notes on the matter beyond that "I noticed the little falcons catching the common black and white butterfly" nor did I note any other species of butterfly or other insect hunted by them. In view of the interest now taken in the question of butterfly enemies and because *P. delesserti* has the appearance of being a species protected by resemblance to Danaids I think this observation worth recording; probably others can give fuller notes on the habits of this bird, and details of its captures.

F. F. LAIDLAW.

Some bird names in Kedah.

Although the majority of Malay names for the various birds that inhabit the Peninsula are well known and the birds themselves have been classified, there is still a certain lack of cohesion between the two classes of nomenclature, owing to the variable nature of the Malay name according to the locality.

The following list of bird names from Kedah may help to dispel some of the prevailing uncertainty.

- BURONG TITAU. Wattled Lapwing, *Numenius indicus* (Bodd.) *atronuchalis*, Blyth. This Lapwing is often met with in twos and threes on swampy meadow land, where it is easily distinguished by its piercing note which is well imitated in its Malay name. It has red wattles round the eyes.
- BURONO PALA. Smaller Adjutant, *Leptoptilus javanicus* (Horsf.) elsewhere known as *burong bubi*. The Adjutant is met with in small colonies along the coast where it is rather difficult of near approach as it stands sentinel on the muddy reaches of the sea beach. It is also frequently seen circling lazily inland along the coastal stretch but always at a good height. The Adjutant is easily tamed and kept as a pet but is rather a foul bird and a voracious feeder. Its flesh is sometimes eaten by Malays on account of its supposed efficacy as a preventive against small intestinal worms (*biar-biar*).
- BURONG KUAR. Night heron, *Nyctocorax n. nycticorax* (Jann.). The night heron is usually met with flitting about the rivers at dusk, but at certain seasons I have seen flocks of as many as thirty birds flying around over particular stretches of the Sungai Sala during the daytime.
- BURONG LEMBU. The Giant Grey Heron, *Ardea sumatrana* Raffles, is a beautiful tall coastal wader with grey plumage and silky neck-feathers. It is found amongst the large boulders of the Setul Coast; its name being due to its deep note which is not unlike the lowing of cattle.
- BURONG KERIA. The Burmese Crane, *Antigone a. sharpii* (Blanf.) is found as far south as Kuala Bars in Setul but I have not actually met with it in Kedah territory.

BURONG GUTGUT.

The Crow-Pheasant, *Centropus sinensis* (Steph.) known elsewhere as *burong bubut*, is very common and can frequently be seen perched on the outside of a bush where its particoloured plumage consisting of a crow-black body and pheasant-brown wings makes it very noticeable. The Malay name is in imitation of its peculiar cry which appears to be uttered near the ground and carries a long distance like the honk of the *oyam-ayam* or water cock, which is repeated three or four times slowly and then as many very rapidly and sounds like an old man with a very bad cough. [The Kedah race is *C. s. bubutus* (Horsf.)].

BURONG RUAK-RUAK OR BURONG WAK-WAK.

The White-breasted Water-hen, *Amaurornis phoenicura* (Forst.) *chincensis* (Bodd.), is a dainty little wader with a white waistcoat and drab coat. It steps very quickly and deftly amongst the stems of the nipa palms or other vegetation growing on the muddy river banks. At certain seasons (possibly breeding) it is decoyed by Malays who lure it with a call (*panggil ruak-ruak*) until it unnerves itself in nets spread for the purpose. The birds are eaten, as they are difficult to keep in captivity owing to their timidity and restlessness; they can escape through an inconceivably small mesh of wire due to their intense eagerness to be free. The Malays aver that anyone finding and becoming the possessor of the nest of a *ruak-ruak* will obtain the magic gift of invisibility at will (*alimun*); so seldom is the nest found.

BURONO TAMPONG BAJU.

Gray's pond heron, *Ardeola grayii* (Sykes), is sometimes called *burong puchong* but this term is also applied to several other birds. The pond heron or paddy bird obtains its Malay name from its patch of dark body feathers and white wings which gives it the appearance of a patch-work coat.

BURONO PUCHONO.

The little Green Heron, *Butorides striatus* (Linn.) *jovonicus* (Horsf.), is very common along all the rivers where it finds a living along the mud banks. He is a fearless bird and will often sit motionless on a stump and permit of quite close approach in a canoe before flying off along the next reach of the river.

LANG MINDEK.

One of the Harriers, a species of *Circus*, is often seen flying very low over stretches of open land just skimming the tops of the padi or rough growth and working the ground in sections like

the hunter that he is. During the season snipe rise from his path and wheel away in fear but I have never noticed him stoop to one.

SEWAH TIKUS.

The Black-winged Kite, *Elanus c. corvulus* (Desf.) is a beautiful black and white bird with eyes of a wonderful coral red which hovers in the sky for some seconds with a peculiar quivering motion of its wings before dropping down some distance and repeating the motion and then sailing off or perhaps stooping to its prey.

SEWAH BURONG.

The Sparrow hawk, (*Accipiter sp.*), is swift and deadly and many an unfortunate sparrow falls a prey to his arrow-like rush. The proximity of human beings is of no avail to his victims whom he will often pursue into a house.

BURONG PANGLING. The Purple Coot, *Porphyrio calurus* (Vieill.) *edwardsi* Elliott, is a very pretty wader with long red shanks and a grayish head with a flat red and orange comb. The coot lives in the deeper swamps where it can be approached by wading or in light draught dugouts, but when shot and wounded it dives and seizes the roots of sedge in its beak; it is then extremely difficult to find and retrieve.

BURONG BELABAS. The Cotton Teal, *Nettapus coromandelianus* (Gm.), is found in very small numbers on the meres either in pairs or small flocks of half a dozen birds. It appears to be less of a migrant than its congener the *brevirostris* or Whistling Teal.

CHAK RAYA.

The Weaver-bird, *Ploceus philippinus* (Linu.) *infortunatus* Hart., known elsewhere as *burong tempua*, is very common and its bottle-shaped nest may be seen hanging conspicuously on trees. The fledgling Weaver-bird if taken nest and all and reared by hand becomes very tame and evinces little disposition to fly away when fully grown and kept without a cage.

CHAK TANAH.

The Malayan Pipit, *Anthus richardi* Vieill. *malayensis* Fyton, is common on all open ground and lawns, in appearance much like a sparrow he is easily distinguished by his very upright bearing and peculiar short runs.

CHAK TINTING.

The Rufous Fantail Warbler, *Cisticola juncidis* Rafin. *cursitans* (Franklin), known in Malacca as *burong laki padi*, is a delicate little bird with the coloration and appearance of an immature sparrow. It hovers over fields of grass or grain

flying with a jerky motion and at times emitting a rapping sound with its wings, hence its Kedah name.

BURONG BALAI.

The Thick-billed Shrike, *Lanius tigrinus* Drap. and *Lanius* spp. are butcher-birds which according to Malays in the 11th month work themselves up into a great state of excitement whistling and rolling about as if possessed. This may be due to the influence of a migratory species of shrike which arrives about that time.

TAJAN TUAR
PA' AWANG.

Abbott's Babbler, *Malacocincla abbotti* Blyth, is a bird that is seldom caught sight of but its note is well known and the Malay name is an amusing attempt at rendering it. The reply usually being *Tahan tuar kak* on a slightly lower key.

BURONG SANOK.

The Large Green-billed Malkoha, *Rhopodytes tristis* (Less.), elsewhere known as *burong chénok*, is common in the scrub on the banks of streams where it hops about unconcernedly being conspicuous by its large tail. The form occurring in Kedah is *R. t. longi caudatus* (Blyth.).

PUYOH OR
PUYOH PADANG.

The Blue-breasted Quail, *Erycalactoria chinensis* (Linn.), elsewhere known as *burong pikau*, is met with in the grass lands usually in pairs and provides good sport for the village children who often run it down when dazed after a series of short flights.

PUYOH RIMBA.

The Bustard Quail, *Turnix pugnax* (Temm.) is often kept for its fighting qualities.

Arctic Latah.

In the previous issue of this Journal (page 254) Mr. C. Boden Kloss considers the mental disturbance described by Peary among the American Esquimaux as akin to *amok* rather than to *latah*. But an "arctic hysteria" also exists (in Siberia) which appears to resemble *latah* very closely.

Haddon⁽¹⁾ says that it is the same as the *latah* described by Swettenham⁽²⁾. It is no rarity. In connection with the Samoyeds in Northern Siberia he speaks of the "arctic hysteria which is so widespread among the Yukaghirs and Lariut women and to a less extent among the Chukchees, the Russianised and even the Russian women."

Details are given in "Aboriginal Siberia," by Miss M. A. Czaplicka. A reviewer⁽³⁾ summarises her account as follows:—"Persons suddenly attacked by this mysterious malady may break out into imprecations or physical violence, or they may mimic every

word and gesture of the person with whom they are. A sudden start may set a native regiment mimicking the orders and gestures of their Russian commander, to his unspeakable indignation. This is strangely like the mental affliction known as *Lata*, which has been described by more than one writer on the Malsys."

The abnormal mental phenomena among such North Siberian peoples as the Yakuts^(*) are notably similar to those among Malays and still more similar to those among the Dayak peoples. The *pawang* and the *manang* appear to be essentially similar to the shaman of Central Asia, as Archdeacon Perham pointed out in this Journal in 1887^(*).

The outbursts of bad language for which the startled *latah* subject is famous are of course not peculiar to him, nor are they likely to throw light on his condition. Certainly parallels can be adduced from more or less kindred races. The spirits which speak through the Yakut shaman do so sometimes with gratuitous indecency^(*), and an old Batak once told me that the spirit of a dead person sometimes enters into a woman, making her talk obscenely, for which no one blames her any more than they would blame a madman and the same thing happens among other races during possession by a spirit^(*). But it is common among the insane anywhere and it is also familiar among perfectly normal people of any race. It is a commonplace with any dentist who uses nitrous oxide, and may occur to the most respectable people in that condition between sleeping and waking which is so curiously distinct from both these states^(*). The explanation is of a general nature, as indicated by Dr. Galloway in his discussion of the Psychology of *Latah*^(*), not peculiar to this affection or locality.

REFERENCES.

- (1) *Magic and Fetishism*, 1906, p. 56.
- (2) *Malay Sketches*, 1896, pp. 65-77.
- (3) *Times Literary Supplement*, 18th March, 1915, p. 90.
- (4) *E.g., Jour. Roy. Anthr. Inst.* XXXI, 1901, pp. 65-108.
- (5) Reproduced by Ling Roth, *Sarawak and British North Borneo*, 1896, I, 282.
- (6) *J. R. A. I.*, XXXI, 103.
- (7) *E.g., Telegu: E. Thurston, Notes on Southern India*, Madras, 1906, p. 267.
- (8) The following example is perhaps worth quoting. It was given by Dr. T. B. Hyslop, Physician Superintendent to the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, in a lecture reported in the Press in April 1910. "I went to the room of one of my colleagues and found him peacefully asleep with one toe out of bed. By way of experiment, I applied a little water to the toe but that was not sufficient to arouse his sub-consciousness.

Then with the aid of another colleague, I obtained some liquid air, which froze anything solid, and sprayed it upon the toe, and the language of my friend, who was still without consciousness, was most marvellous. It was very hard indeed to imagine that he had such a vocabulary and I am perfectly sure he did not know it himself."

- (9) *Journ. Str. Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc.*, 1922, No. 85, pp. 145-146.

J. O'MAY.

Three Peninsular Charms.

- (1) To avert strife.

Besi pēnundok, besi gēmira!
Tanam di-buku buloh,
Mantēri tundok, raja tērlau.
Aku mēmakai do'a sangga bunoh,
Lagi jauh, merah ēngkau mēmandang aku!
Sampai dēkat, puchat ēngkan mēmandang aku!
Naga bērchula di-bēlakang aku!
Harinai garang di-hadapan aku!
Bērkai aku mēmakai do'a sangga bunoh, sangga mara di-hadapan aku.

Iron that makes foemen bow down, iron of wrath!
 Plant it in a joint of bamboo,
 The Minister bows down and the King laughs.
 I use a prayer to avert violent death.
 From afar, let your countenance be ruddy in regarding me!
 When near, let it be pale!
 A horned dragon is behind me!
 A ravening tiger before me!
 In virtue of my using a prayer to avert death and danger before me.

- (2) To shut the mouths of enemies.

Ilahumma! jagat buta! buana tuli! bumi bisu bongkang!
Kantup tērkunchi hara nafsu ēngkau.

Oh God! let the world be blind, the universe deaf, the earth stretched out dumb! Closed and locked be thy desire!

(3) To catch a crocodile.

A's-salam alaikum

† *Sidang tatap* † *yang di-telok!*

† *Sidang salleh* † *yang di-tanjang!*

† *Sidang ranting* † *yang di-tali harus!*

Bilalang ayer datang dari ayer

Datang dari padang Harman (هَرْمَن) !

Titah Jibra'il,

"*Aku hendak memahon rayal tantera Nabi Sulaiman.*"

† *Jambul, jambul rang* (جَبْرِيلٌ) †

Lagi dahulu Tēmēnggang Sultan,

Ini sekarang Sēnanggong (سَنَانِجُونْ) *Sullan!*

Sambut kiriman adek ēngkau,

Dadeh Fatimah, nasi kunyet panggang kuaran!

Kalan ēngkau ta' sambut,

Di-sumpah dek adek ēngkau!

Mati mampat! Mati mampai!

Ēngkau simpan baik-baik,

Tarah kēmas-kēmas tali buai adek ēngkau!

Putus, aku ta' chakap mēngganti-nya;

Hilang, aku ta' chakap mēnchari-nya.

Ēngkau bawa ka-hulu, patah ekor ēngkau!

Bawa ka-hilir, patah nyanyang (نَسْيَنْ) *ēngkau!*

Ēngkau pērgi ka-lubak dalam, di-gigit buntal gēdang!

Ēngkau pērgi ka-tēbing tinggi, di-hēmpap tēbing runtah!

Ēngkau ka-darat di-hēmpap (هَمْپَاهْ) *punggar bērdam!*

Ēngkau ka-ayer, ta' dapat minum,

Kalan ta' ambil kiriman adek ēngkau.

This, which is full of corrupt phrases, appears to be a charm for catching a crocodile.

The locality from which these charms come is unknown. Nor have I had opportunity to consult a Malay *pawang* as to the possible meaning of certain phrases and lines.

R. O. WINSTEDT.

Reviews.

The Census report of British North Borneo.

The report on the 1921 Census of British North Borneo forms a volume of 125 pages and deals thoroughly and minutely not only with the numbers of the inhabitants but with their race, religion, occupation, civil condition and all the other complications of a modern census. The report which follows the form of that on the 1911 Census of Ceylon represents a great advance on any former census report of B. N. Borneo.

Between 1911 and 1921 the population increased by 23.8 per cent and this comparatively low rate of increase for a country mainly dependent on immigration for rapid increase of population is explained by the Great War which retarded development and by the havoc caused by the influenza epidemic of 1918. It may be noted that during the same period the population of British Malaya increased by 25.6 per cent.

Of the total population of 257,344, nearly 80 per cent are natives of Borneo, and the Chinese, who exceed 37,000, are the only foreign race present in large numbers.

As was the case in British Malaya, the rate of increase of Chinese females has been far higher than that of the males, 120 per cent as compared with 28 per cent, and the author of the report notes this as one of the most hopeful indications of the census. Hakka and Cantonese comprise three quarters of the Chinese population and intermarriage with Dusun women is common.

There are 415 Europeans including 106 females in the State and here again the fallacy of the belief that there are more Scotsmen than Englishmen in the East is demonstrated, there being 4 Englishmen to 1 Scotsman.

The chapters on history and the native races are full of interest apart from their statistical value. The author notes that with the construction of roads and bridle paths the use of Malay as a common language is increasing. "The variety of languages and dialects within the compass of this small country will always be an obstacle until a common form of speech is more universal."

No use has been made of the information collected as to ages except to divide the population into adults and children, a restraint which is undoubtedly wise in view of the inaccuracy of the information collected under this head in Eastern Censuses. As regards education, the census returns are somewhat depressing. Only 15 children in 1,000 are attending school and of the total

population 94 per cent of the males and 99 per cent of the females are illiterate. The author is treading on dangerous ground when he claims the institution of an excise duty on native fermented liquors as a method of indirect education as it suggests the possibility of doing without the liquor to avoid the tax. What, one wonders, is the lesson taught by the Income Tax?

The author is to be congratulated on the manner in which statistics are blended with description and general information, and the report will be read with interest by many who have no first-hand knowledge of the State. One cannot but regret the modesty which has suppressed the author's name.

J. E. N.

Sarawak (Singapore, 1922, pp. 1-67).

BY H. H. THE RANEE OF SARAWAK.

Among the many interesting publications for which we have to thank the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition of 1922, few are more attractive than "Sarawak," written for that occasion by H. H. the Ranee of Sarawak. A second edition is to be published in connection with the great Empire Exhibition of 1924, where Sarawak will have its own Pavilion.

A strip of territory the size of England, bordering the north-west Coast of the great island of Borneo, has formed the theme during the last eighty years of many a tale of daring and romance. Piracy, head-hunters, orang-utans and such-like wonders of the jungle are subjects that thrill every adventure-loving boy. The story of how James Brooke, an Englishman, became Rajah of Sarawak, how he and his two successors put down piracy and head-hunting, how with a handful of Englishmen, ruling over a variety of nationalities totalling some half a million people, they built up a prosperous and independent State, is surely one which must ever delight and inspire our fellow-countrymen. In vivid pen-pictures, the Ranee gives just those incidents which help us to visualize without effort the whole history of the State. In her preface the Ranee begins, "Facts to my mind are insufferable and dates disagreeable I love Sarawak." The two sentiments admirably express the dominating note of the whole work. The Ranee's love for Sarawak, her admiration for the work of the Rajahs, their policy and success, her sympathy and deep-seated affection for the people of her adopted country, are patent, though by no means obtrusive, in every line. Facts too she gives, but fortunately her dislike of them spares us anything approaching a wearying catalogue of incidents.

The Ranee takes us lightly from page to page in the history of Sarawak under the three Brookes.

James Brooke, the first Rajah, born in 1803, arrived in Singapore in 1838. Three years later the Sultan of Brunei formally

ceded to him some 7,000 square miles of territory and recognized him as Rajah of Sarawak. Then followed strenuous and anxious days: one long uphill fight against immense odds, but always noteworthy for the support given to him throughout by an ever-increasing band of loyal subjects. Battles with pirates in North Borneo, the taking of Labuan and the appointment of Sir James Brooke as Governor, early troubles with Brunei, all make interesting reading to those who would know something of the early political history of those stormy Bornean States now living so prosperously and so peacefully under British protection.

The first Power to recognize Sarawak was the U.S.A. in 1850; but it was only in 1864 that Great Britain did so, and not until 1888 that a Treaty was signed under which the Rajah and his successors were recognized as the lawful Rulers of an independent State under the protection of Great Britain, who at the same time guaranteed immunity from interference in the internal administration of the country.

Sir James Brooke died in 1868 and was succeeded by his nephew Charles Brooke—a remarkable personality whose connection with Sarawak spread over a period of 75 years. As a midshipman in the Navy he came out with Keppel to Sarawak in 1842; he retired from the Navy ten years later and joined the service of his uncle. A strenuous ten years among the Dayaks followed before he went home again.

The first Rajah's health prevented him going out again to Sarawak, so the Government of the Country devolved upon the shoulders of his nephew, who carried on the policy of his uncle from 1863 until the day of his death in 1917. The abolition of slavery was one of his earliest accomplishments; the gradual suppression of head-hunting followed. Western ideas of progress crept in: roads and wharves were made; a railway commenced; a wireless installation establishing communication with the principal outstations was set up. "Development" was encouraged; thus Chinese were brought in to plant rice, the inevitable rubber estates came into being; coal, oil and gold were worked. But in granting concessions to any company for the development of the natural resources of the country, the key-note or guiding principle of the first Rajah's policy was never overlooked. The interests of the natives, the real owners of the country, came first. The introduction of foreign capital or the alienation of land was, and is to this day, encouraged only for the purpose of increasing the prosperity of the country and its people. A loyal and contented population is evidence of the success of this policy.

Sarawak is a country of queer contrasts: nomad tribes in the interior still roam the jungles, dependent on their blow-pipe and spear for their livelihood; over their heads one wireless station tells another the probable starters for the Derby or the latest price of rubber. In an up-to-date Museum abstruse questions from various scientific institutions in Europe and America, concerning the natural history and ethnology of Borneo, are dealt with by a scient-

ist of high repute. Round the exhibition galleries of the same Museum wander small parties of the most attractive "savages" in the world—simple children of the jungle, well-mannered, just Nature's gentlemen, gazing with delight at the stuffed birds etc., which they know so well in life.

The Ranees bring her book up to date with an account of the present Rajah's life in Sarawak, now covering some 26 years. She tells of the early expeditions made while he was Rajah Muda during his service at different outstations, of the disastrous expedition against the Ulu Ai Dayaks in 1902, when 2,000 of the Rajah Muda's followers died of cholera. Then in contrast follows a vivid description of his installation as Rajah in 1918—a simple, but impressive ceremony in picturesque setting, with a blend of Oriental and barbaric splendour to capture the imagination.

"The walls and joists blazed with various flags and emblems, and the narrow twisted pathway was carpeted with crimson cloth. From the entrance to the dais it was lined on either side by Dayak warriors shoulder to shoulder, their naked bodies as motionless as images in bronze. Above the dais was a golden canopy and upon it two large decorated chairs. As we took our seats the full beauty of this scene caught in one's throat. Out of the dim lighting of the Court House the gorgeous native dresses, the uniforms, and the white feathers of the Dayaks stood out, revealing here a Malay Chief, here some Haji fresh from Mecca, a Dayak Chief with a mighty spear between his hands—and far at the back some Chinese with paper flowers in their button-holes."

J. C. M.

Malaya: The Straits Settlements and the Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

Edited by R. O. WINSTEDT, M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.) 1923:
(London. Constable & Co.) Svo: pp. I-XII, 1-283:
ill.; map; bibl. 12/- nett.

Within comparatively recent years two outstanding books have been published relating to the Malay Peninsula. One was Sir Frank Swettenham's *British Malaya*, published in 1907 and the other *The Malay Peninsula*, by Arnold Wright and Thomas J. Reid, published in 1912. Both these volumes possess many merits and will continue to occupy an honoured place among books on this part of the world. As regards authorship and treatment of subject, however, they are on a different plane from the new book published under the editorship of Dr. Winstedt. The former may be cited as individual productions and as such the treatment of subject is somewhat general in character. The latter, however, has the advantage of having as contributors a number of men who have not only spent many years in the country, but whose specialized knowledge makes it a combination of authority and interest. In many respects the work is encyclopaedic in character.

and is certain therefore to meet most needs of the student enquirer. This does not mean to imply that the various subjects have been unduly abbreviated or condensed: each aspect of Malaya has received treatment adequate to the general purpose which the editor has in view.

Some advanced students of things Malayan may be disappointed because a number of the chapters have not been extended further: they may also feel inclined to question a few of the statements expressed in the book. In the first place, however, the editor has obviously taken as a model the very successful "Provincial Geographies of India" Series. In the second, there is little to be gained by stressing points which are too controversial to be adequately dealt with in a book of this scope.

Here we have the story of a country that is teeming with interest for the ethnologist, the anthropologist, the naturalist, and those who would study empire growth and administration. That the book will have a ready sale there can be little doubt and advantage might be taken when a second edition is called for to correct printers' errors that have crept in here and there.

Of the twenty-seven chapters that comprise the book sixteen have been written by Dr. Winstedt. As might be expected by those acquainted with his earlier writings these chapters deal for the most part with the history, language and literature of the Malays; their superstitions, customs and religion, their arts and crafts. Mr. J. B. Scrivenor contributes interesting chapters on the physical features and scenery of the country—its climate, geology and minerals. In addition to his chapter on flora and forests Dr. F. W. Foxworthy supplies an appendix in which twenty-four of the timbers of the country are listed and described. The chapter on the fauna of British Malaya should be appreciated: certainly the subject has been brought within small compass, but Mr. H. C. Robinson and his anonymous colleague have made excellent use of the space at their disposal. Perhaps it would not be out of place to say that this chapter deserves a few more illustrations: we have photographs of three mammals, the elephant, the two-horned rhinoceros and the Malay gaur (*seladang*, *Malay*); but none of the birds, reptiles or amphibians are illustrated.

The latter half of the book describes administration and finance, industries, trade and commerce, mining, agriculture, sea-fisheries and communications. Under each of these heads is gathered a great amount of statistical and other information that should prove of great value to all who would learn of the country's resources and commercial possibilities. The volume concludes with very interesting biographical sketches of Malaya's celebrities.

The book is illustrated by ninety-one photographs and contains a general map of the Malay Peninsula. There are in addition numerous charts and tables illustrating the extent, population and climatic conditions of the various states. Other tables show the progress of trade and commerce. The index and bibliography are full.

J. J.

The Singapore Naturalist. No. 2.

(Singapore: Methodist Publishing House, pp. 1-119,

(frontispiece. Price \$2.00).

The second number of this journal appeared in April. It is pleasant to note that there seems no decrease in the enthusiasm which brought the Singapore Natural History Society into existence. This issue is half as large again as its predecessor; it records the election of twenty-four new members, making ninety in all; meetings and excursions have been more numerous than before; and after publishing two journals the Society has a balance to its credit.

The monthly meetings are made attractive by the exhibition of specimens of which some account is given and we are told something in this number of Singapore rats, Malayan Mouse-deer, the extraordinary Proboscis Monkey of Borneo, burrowing-snakes, House-geckoes and squirrels. The monthly excursions are generally made under the leadership of a member who is familiar with the district visited and appear to be popular.

The transaction are varied. Mr. W. H. H. Allen contributes a paper on "Protective Colouration and Mimicry in Insects": these are said to attain their, presumed, object by being distasteful, by looking distasteful, by looking inconspicuous and by looking terrifying.

Dr. Gilbert Brook in a contribution on "The Natural History of Shakespeare" quotes many passages which are as true as they are beautiful and shows that when writing of Natural History it is not always necessary to use the unattractive nomenclature (though that is desirable at times for the sake of accuracy) that Mr. G. H. Sworder employs in his useful "List of the Snakes of Singapore Island." Ninety-one species are dealt with, of which twenty-four are sea-snakes: of the remainder only three are dangerous—the Hamadryad, the Cobra and the Banded krait—though the bite of five others, the pit-vipers, produces painful and unpleasant symptoms.

Mr. V. C. H. Jarret records the presence in Singapore and Province Wellesley of an East African snail, *Achatina fulica*, which is likely to do considerable damage in vegetable gardens, if unchecked: happily, however, it has its uses as a food for ducks and poultry. A list, with comments, is given by Mr. P. Feddersen of some of the Orchids of Johore and Mr. Alleu has a note on the great Bird-winged butterfly, *Ornithoptera brookeana*.

After butterflies perhaps birds are most popular with the amateur naturalist and the energetic Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. N. Chasen, in his "Introduction to the Birds of Singapore Island" which should interest many readers, has compiled a list of all the species which have been recorded. They make a total of 291, or

nearly half as many as are known from the whole of the Federated Malay States. A number of those formerly met with have disappeared and others have become very rare, for species have been driven away or exterminated by the destruction of the forests necessary for their existance. This paper is a good argument for the preservation as "Nature Reserves" of some of the few patches of woodland still remaining.

Mr. C. J. Saunders writes of the "songs" of several local birds and Mr. H. C. Abraham tells of the capture of a Giant-spider by a wasp one-thirteenth its weight. The frontispiece is an illustration of these two animals.

Two papers as interesting as, perhaps, they seem out of place in a journal of pure Natural History are contributed by Messrs. I. H. Burkill and W. Dunman:—"The Historical Aspect of certain local Industries" and "A History of the Rubber Industry in Malaya."

Altogether a journal as catholic as attractive: the next number should be looked forward to with interest.

C.B.K.

MALAYAN BLATTIDÆ.

PART II.

By R. HANITSCH, PH.D.

(With Plates XII and XIII.)

In a former number of this Society's Journal, I published a paper on "Malayan Blattidæ,"* which was mainly a compilation of the original descriptions of all species found within the Malayan sub-region which had come under my notice at the time, together with the descriptions of a number of new species.

The present pages are intended to be supplementary to the former paper and contain (1) several original descriptions, chiefly by Brunner von Wattenwyl, which had previously escaped me; (2) descriptions of a few new species published during the last eight years; (3) records of new localities when a species is recorded for the first time from one of the four great divisions of the Malayan sub-region, viz. the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java or Borneo; (4) the descriptions of 23 new species chiefly from material which I have received since my retirement from Singapore from Major Moulton, late Director of the Raffles Museum; Mr. C. Boden Kloss, the present Director; Mr. H. C. Robinson, Director, F. M. S. Museums; Dr. Karny, of the Buitenzorg Museum; Dr. Eric Mjöberg, Curator of the Sarawak Museum; Professor C. F. Baker, of Manila, and the Rev. G. Dexter Allen. Finally, the collections of the Hope Department, University Museum, Oxford, where I have carried on this work, contained some unidentified material upon which I have ventured to base the descriptions of several new

* "Malayan Blattidæ" in Journal, Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No. 69, pp. 17-178, pls. I.-VII. (1915).

species. My sincerest thanks are due to the above-named gentlemen, also especially to Professor Poulton, F.R.S., who, as on former occasions, placed the rich collections of his department at my disposal and assisted me in every possible way.

Species which had already been fully dealt with in my former paper, have not been included in this, except in cases of records of new localities. But the appendix contains a list of all Malayan species described up to the present, with their geographical distribution and references both to this and the former paper. The lists of synonyms, given in full before, have not been repeated here.

The illustrations contained in the two coloured plates of this, as of the previous paper, were prepared by Mr. Valentine Knight, whilst he and I were still in Singapore, and I am much indebted to him for his artistic and careful work. Two of the text illustrations (Figs. 18 and 27) were drawn in Buitenzorg under the direction of Dr. Karny and appeared in my paper on the "Blattidæ of the Buitenzorg Museum" (*Treubia*, Vol. III., pp. 197-221 (1923)), and I have to thank Dr. Dammerman, Director of that institution, for kindly allowing me to reproduce them here. The other text illustrations are my own attempts.

The types of all species described here as new are preserved in the Oxford University Museum.

MALAYAN BLATTIDÆ.

Sub-family 1. ECTOBINAE.

Theganopteryx apicigera Walker. (Plate XII, fig. 1.)

Theganopteryx apicigera Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 26 (1915).

Previously recorded from Borneo, Sumatra and Java. Since taken on the Malay Peninsula, viz.: at Ginting Bidei, Selangor (C. B. Kloss, April 1917), at Kota Tinggi, Johore (V. Knight, Aug. 1917), and in Gilstead Road, Singapore (V. Knight, October 1918). Readily recognized by the black tips to its flavo-testaceous tegmina.

The specimen figured is that from Kota Tinggi.

Hemithyrsocera lateralis Walker. (Plate XII, fig. 2.)

Hemithyrsocera lateralis Hanitsch, J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 28 (1915).

To the localities previously recorded can now be added Rawang, Selangor (C. B. Kloss), and Gunong Kledang, Perak, where I took it in November 1916. The latter specimen is the one figured.

Hemithyrsocera palliata Fabricius. (Plate XII, fig. 3.)

Hemithyrsocera palliata Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 28 (1915).

So far recorded from India, China, Indo-China, Lower Siam and Sumatra only.—However, the Oxford Museum contains two specimens from Selangor (H. C. Pratt, 1907), and one from Ceylon (E. E. Green). I took it on Bukit Kutu, Selangor, April 1915, and at Gurun, Kedah, December 1915.

The specimen figured is that from Bukit Kutu.

Hemithysocera ridleyi Shelford.

Hemithysocera ridleyi Shelf. Trans. Ent. Soc., London, 1912, p. 160, pl. LXXX., fig. 15.

Shelford: ♂. Flavo-testaceous. Antennæ setaceous, testaceous; eyes widely separated on vertex of head. Pronotum widely trapezoidal, margins hyaline. Tegmina and wings exceeding the apex of the abdomen. Tegmina with 19 costals, radial vein bifurcate from the middle, anterior ulnar bifurcate, 7 discoidal sectors. Wings hyaline, mediastinal vein 4-ramose, 16 costals slightly incrassated, radial bifurcate from the middle, medio-discal area about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times broader than medio-ulnar, ulnar vein simple, discal area crossed by numerous transverse venules, triangular apical area moderate, distinct. Abdomen above banded with fuscous, no scent-gland visible, supra-anal lamina shortly triangular, apex sub-truncate. Subgenital lamina extremely asymmetrical, on the extreme left a blunt curved process, on the inner side of this another blunt process tufted with stiff brown hairs, the rounded apex of the lamina fimbriate, the left style small, situated to the right of the apex, the right style a large sinuose structure. In addition there appear under the supra-anal lamina a pair of bifurcate denticulate processes which apparently are not connected with the gonapophyses. Cerci 12-jointed, of moderate lengths, apex acuminate. Femora very strongly armed (front femora missing).

Total length 13 mm.; length of body 12 mm.; length of tegmina 12 mm.; pronotum 3×4 mm.

Hab: Singapore, Botanic Gardens (H. N. Ridley, 1908) (Oxford Museum, type).

The complicated nature of the secondary sexual apparatus of this species is highly remarkable.

Hemithysocera soror Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Hemithysocera soror Hanitsch. J. S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 29 (1915).

Previously recorded from Celebes and Java only. Since taken by N. Annandale on Taiping Hill, Perak, December 1915.

Anaplecta vittata n. sp.

♀. Head orange, antennæ black, filiform. Pronotum orange, its lateral margins hyaline. Tegmina black, with a broad white vitta across their middle; mediastinal field hyaline. Wings

with the marginal field and apical area fuscous; apical area two-fifths of the total wing length, its basal margin obtusely

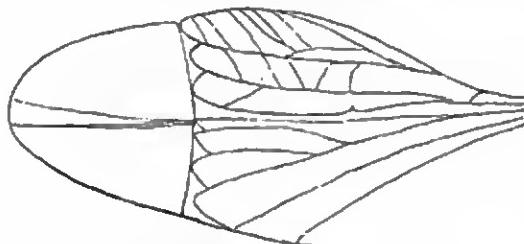


Fig 1. *Anaplecta vittata* n.sp. ♀
Left wing. $\times 10$.

angled; six costal veins; medio-discal area crossed by five roughly equidistant venulae, the distance between the 3rd and 4th being greatest; 1st axillary vein 3-ramose.

♀. Total length 5 mm.; tegmina 4 mm.

Hab: Near Impounding Reservoir, Thomson Road, Singapore. Two examples ♀. (August 7th, 1922 and December 3rd, 1922). Type in the Oxford Museum.

The white vitta across its tegmina readily distinguishes it from the other Malayan species.

Sub-family 2. PHYLLODROMIINAE.

Pseudothysocera scutigera Wa'ker.

Pseudothysocera scutigera Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69,
p. 34 (1915).

The Oxford Museum contains, besides the type, collected by Wallace in Sarawak, two specimens from Kuching, Sarawak, presented by R. Shelford, 1899-1900. I took it at the Semangko Pass, Malay Peninsula, 2,700', March 1912, and on Gunong Kledang, Perak, 2,646', November 1916.

As the abdomen of the type is missing, I give the measurements of one of Shelford's specimens (♂) from Sarawak:

♂: Total length 12 mm.; body 9 mm.; pronotum 2.5 x 3 mm.; tegmina 9 mm.

The black mark on the pronotum is generally roughly hexagonal, the anterior angle being more acute than the posterior.

***Ischnoptera cavernicola* Shelford**

Ischnoptera cavernicola Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 38 (1915).

Shelford's description was based upon a single ♂, from a cave at Bidi, Sarawak. Two ♀♀ examples, from a cave at Jibong, Sarawak (J. C. Moulton, January 26th, 1912), which Dr. Eric Mjöberg has sent me, differ in size and colouring slightly from the type in the Oxford Museum, but these differences are probably merely sexual.

♀: Head black, mouth parts and antennæ testaceous. Pronotum orange, with a black margin all round, widest at the sides, narrowest in front. Tegmina testaceous. Legs proximally testaceous, distally darker.

♂: Total length 15 mm.; body 13·5 mm.; pronotum 3·5 × 4 mm.; tegmina 11·5 mm.

***Ischnoptera indica* Brunner von Wattenwyl.**

Ischnoptera indica Brunner. Nouv. Syst. Blatt. p. 130 (1805).

Ischnoptera indica Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth., Vol. I., p. 81 (1904).

Ischnoptera indica Shelf. Gen. Ins. fasc. 73, p. 7 (1908).

Brunner: Fulvo-ferruginea. Capite magno. Pronoto latere deflexo. Alarum parte anticâ, præcipue campo infra-medio, latâ. Venâ scapu'ari dichotomâ. ♂.

Long. ♂: corporis 15·5 mm.; pronoti 3·5 mm.; pron. transv. 5 mm.; elytrorum 15·5 mm.

Cette espèce tient milieu entre la précédente [i.e. *I. himalayica* Brunner] et la suivante [i.e. *I. brasiliensis* Brunner]. Elle diffère de l'une et de l'autre par la largeur de la partie antérieure de l'aile et par sa nervation. La nervure scapulaire se bifurque au milieu, le rameau inférieur se bifurque encore deux fois, de sorte qu'il atteint le bord par 4 branches. La nervure inframédiane émet 5 rameaux vers le bord apical et 5 vers la nervure divisante. La première nervure axillaire se bifurque une première fois au premier tiers, une seconde fois au milieu, et une troisième fois un peu plus loin. Le second rameau se bifurque de nouveau, de sorte que cette nervure arrive au bord par 5 branches.

Patrie: Malacca (Coll. Fieber).

***Ischnoptera reversa* Walker.**

Ischnoptera reversa Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 37 (1915).

Hitherto known only from the type ♂, in the Oxford

Museum, taken by Wallace at Singapore.* I took a ♂ on Bukit Kutu, Selangor, 3457', April 1915. Its measurements agree closely with those given by Shelford in his revised description (T.E.S., 1906, p. 489), viz :

♂ : Total length 19 mm.; body 13 mm.; pronotum 3.2 × 4.9 mm.; tegmina 15 mm.

Phyllodromia abrupta n. sp.

♀. Head orange; eyes black; antennæ testaceous. Pronotum dull orange, with a broad lateral border of pale

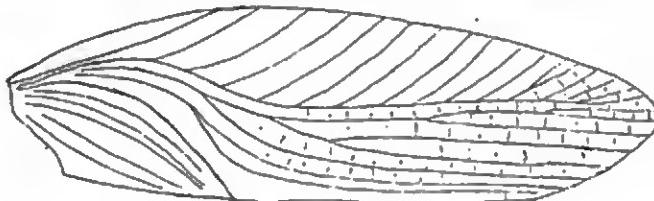


Fig. 2. *Phyllodromia abrupta* n.sp. ♀
Right tegmen. × 7.

straw yellow. Tegmina greatly exceeding the body; medias-tinal arca, and the anterior half, or more, of the marginal area, very pale straw yellow; abruptly succeeded by a light chestnut streak which follows the radial vein and then shades off into a

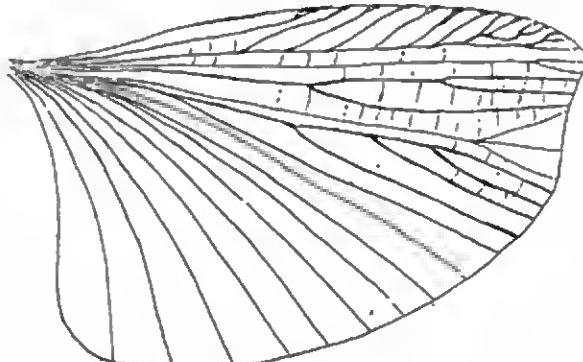


Fig. 3. *Phyllodromia abrupta* n.sp. ♀
Right wing. × 7.

transparent amber colour along the posterior margin; 14 costals. Wings dark fuscous, 13 costals, ulnar vein bifurcate, triangular apical field present. Cerci very long.

* The locality "N.W. Borneo (Oxford Museum)," given in my former paper, was an error.

♀. Total length 14·5 mm.; body 9 mm.; pronotum 2·7 × 4 mm.; tegmina 13 mm.

Hab: Ginting Bidei, Selangor, 2000' (C. Boden Kloss, April 1917).
Three examples (♀♀). Type in the Oxford Museum.

Phyllodromia adversa Saussure and Zehntner.

Blatta adversa, S. and Z., in Grandidier, Hist. Nat. Madagascar., Orth. Vol I., p. 33, pl. I., fig. 9 (1895).

Phyllodromia adversa Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 91 (1904).
Phyllodromia adversa Shelf. Gen. Ins., fasc. 73, p. 14 (1908).

Saussure and Zehntner: Testacea, *Bl. lacrymulae* picturā simillima. Antennæ fuscæ, articulis 1, 2 testaceis. Caput flavo-testaceum vel rufescens, oculis, invicem valde remotis. Pronotum ut in *Bl. lacrymula nigro-bivittatum*, sed marginē postico fuscō, haud luteo-limbato. Elytra castanea, margine costali anguste flavidō. Alæ nebulosæ, venis fuscis, areæ membranaceæ intercalatā elongatā, marginē apicali arcuato, haud sinuato. Campus anterior angustus, venis longitudinalibus ante medium valde retro-curvatis. Campus marginalis rufo-castaneus, margine subtus angustissime flavidō, venis costalibus longioribus, crassiusculis; vena mediastina 3-ramosa. Venula transversæ areæ mediodiscoidalis crassiusculæ; vena ulnaris 4-ramosa. Pedes immaculati, tibiis ad spinas punctis minutis fuscis. Femora anteriora ad typum 2^m pertinentes. Abdomen supra fusco-umbratum, marginibus anguste testaceis; segmentorum posteriorum angulis retro-productis. Cerci testacei. Ultimum segmentum ventrale ♀ rotundatum. Lamina supraanalís ♀ transverse rotundata, ♂ tranverse trigonali-trapezina, truncata vel incisa. Lamina infragenitalis stylis 2 obtusis brevissimis in medio instructa.

Var. Pronoti margo posterior obsolete angustæ testaceus.

Longueur du corps, ♀ 16·25 mm.; ♂ 14·5 mm.

Longueur de l'elytre, ♀ 15 mm.; ♂ 13·75 mm.

Longueur du pronotum, ♀ 4 mm.; ♂ 3·5 mm.

Largeur du pronotum, ♀ 5 mm.; ♂ 4·75 mm.

Hab: Java (Musée de Genève); C. Pictet et M. Bedot.—Resssemblé par sa livrée à l'*Hemithyrsocera lateralis* Serv.

Phyllodromia amplexens Walker.

Blatta amplexens Walker. Cat. Blatt. B. M. p. 223 (1868).

Phyllodromia amplexens Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth., Vol. I., p. 93 (1904).

Phyllodromia amplexens Shelf. Gen. Ins. fasc. 73, p. 14 (1908).

Walker: Pallide lutea, fusiformis; caput prothoracem perpaullo superans; oculi invicem approximati; antennæ piceæ, basi pallide testaceæ; prothorax longiusculus, vittis duabus fasciaque postica nigris connexis, lateribus subrotundatis subreflexis, marginc postico rotundato; pedes robusti; alæ anticae semicoriaceæ, apud costam ferr hyalinæ, abdomen superantes; alæ posticæ nigricantes, apices versus cinereæ.

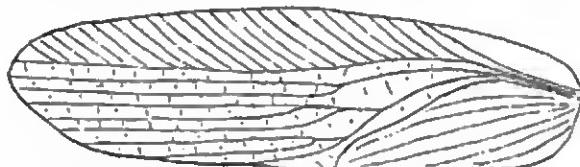


Fig. 4. *Phyllodromia amplectens* Walker. ♂
Left tegmen. $\times 7$.

Pale luteous, fusiform, smooth, shining. Head extending very little beyond the prothorax. Eyes tawny, approximate to each other. Antennæ piceous, pale testaceous at the base. Prothorax very much longer than half its breadth, with two black irregular abbreviated stripes, which slightly diverge from each other hindward, and are connected with an abbreviated black band near the hind border; fore border slightly truncated; sides slightly rounded and reflexed, widening towards the hind border, which is rounded. Legs stout;

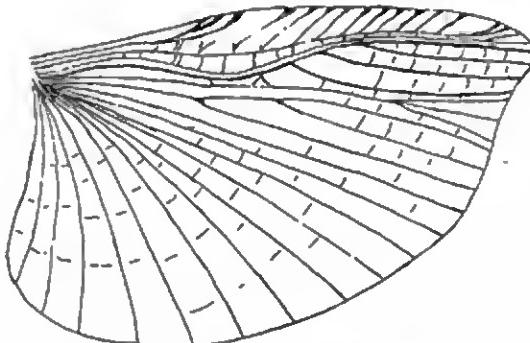


Fig. 5. *Phyllodromia amplectens* Walker. ♂
Right wing. $\times 7$.

spines long. Wings extending beyond the abdomen. Fore wings semicoriaceous, nearly hyaline along the costa; intermediate veins distinct; transverse sectors regular. Hind

wings blackish, cinereous towards the tips. Length of the body 5 lines; of the wings 12 lines.

It has some resemblance to the genus *Epilampra*. Morty. In Mr. Saunders' collection.

The type, collected by Wallace on Morty Island (N.E of Gilolo), is in the Oxford Museum. Its sex cannot be determined, as the abdomen is missing. I took this species on three occasions within the Malayan region, viz :

1♂, Gunong Kledang, Perak, 2646' (November 1916).

1♂, Penang Hill, 1500'-2423' (May 1917).

1♂, Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan, 2000'-2790' (April 1918).

The horse-shoe shaped marking on the pronotum, shining black upon orange, is very distinct in all three specimens, as in the type. Distinct is also the apical triangle of the wings, a fact not mentioned by Walker. The dimensions of the Penang specimen are :

♂ : Total length 13 mm.; body 10·5 mm.; pronotum 3 × 4 mm.; tegmina 11 mm.

A resemblance to *Epilampra*, mentioned by Walker, is not obvious, not even superficially.

Phyllodromia castanea Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Phyllodromia castanea Brunner. Abb. Senck. Ges., Vol. XXIV., p. 204, pl. XVI., fig. 7 (1898).

Phyllodromia castanea Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 93 (1904).

Phyllodromia castanea Shelf. Gen. Ins., fasc. 73, p. 13 (1908).

Brunner: Castanea. Vertex liber, cum fronte ferrugineus. Pronotum elongatum, lateribus pallide marginatis. Elytra campo marginali testaceo. Alæ parum infumatae, vena ulnari 4-ramosa. Pedes cum abdomine ferruginei. ♂.

♂ Long. corp. 11 mm.; long. pron. 3 mm.; lat. pron. 3·3 mm.; long elytr. 10·5 mm.

Patria: Brunei in ins. Borneo (collectio mea).

Phyllodromia contingens Walker.

Phyllodromia contingens Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 45 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 198 (1923).

The Oxford Museum contains Walker's types of his *Blatta contingens*, ♀, from Sarawak, and of the synonymous *Blatta humeralis* ♂, from Singapore, both collected by Wallace; also specimens from Kuching, Sarawak, taken by Shelford.

I have recorded this species from Java and Krakatau (Dammerman, 1919 and 1920). See "Treubia" (l.c.).

Phyllodromia curvinervis Saussure and Zehntner.

Blatta curvinervis S. and Z., in Grandidier, Hist. Nat. Madag., Orth. Vol. I., p. 32 (1895).

Phyllodromia curvinervis Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth., Vol. I., p. 91 (1904).

Phyllodromia curvinervis Shelf. Gen. Ins. fasc. 73, p. 13 (1908).

Saussure and Zehntner: *Bl. lacrymulæ* simillima, subtus testacea. Antennæ brunneæ. Frons inter oculos nigra. Pronotum nigrum, marginibus lateralibus latius, anterio-anguste, flavis; posteriore angustissime rufescente; vitta media flava disci totâ longitudine perducta, biconstricta, antice angustata. Elytra rufo-castanea, apice pallida, margine costali fere toto pellucenti-testacco, lincâ humerali fusciore. Alæ subhyalinæ, venis brunneis; campo anteriore angustissimo, venis rufis, apice coarctato; campo marginali fulvo-brunneo, subtus lutescente, haud opaco, venis costalibus crassis 13. Vena discoidalis ante medium furcata; *venæ media et ulnaris arcuatae*, hæc angustissime biramosa; area intercalata sat longa, margine apicali arcuato, leviter prominulo, quâ de causâ sinus apicalis nullus. Rami venæ axillaris invicem propinqui; omnes anguste radiati. Coxæ basi, femora basi et apice, fusco-notata; tibiæ ad spinas fusco-punctatae. Femora anteriores subtus margine anteriore totâ longitudine spinosa (spinis 12-13). Abdomen supra piceum, fusco-varium, subtus apice fusco-marmoratum. Cerci testacei, vel fusci. Lamina supranaudis grandis, plana, ♀ apice trapezino-rotundata, ♂ major, trigonalis; apice rotundata vel obtusa, laminam infragenitalem haud superans. Lamina infragenitalis rotundata, irregularis; stylo sinistro crasso vel crassissimo, dextro longo, gracillimo, acuto. Ultimum segmentum ventrale ♀ apice foveolatum, subincisum.

Longueur du corps ♂ 10 mm.; longeur du pronotum ♂ 3 mm.

Longueur de l'elytre 12.75 mm.; largeur du pronotum 3.5 mm.

Hab: Java.—Birmania.

Suivant M. Brunner de Wattenwyl, la veine ulnaire de l'aile serait seulement bifurquée; cela peut varier.

Cette espèce est remarquable par l'étroitesse du champ antérieur de ses ailes, rétréci au bout par le champ intercalé; et par les nervures longitudinales de ce champ, qui sont courbées en avant, à connexion tournée en arrière, avec l'extrémité et la base légèrement infléchies en sens inverse."

***Phyllodromia diagrammatica* Hanitsch.**

Phyllodromia diagrammatica Hanitsch. Treubia, Vol. III., part 2, pp. 198-200, fig. I (1923).

♂. Head free. Vertex red; eyes, clypeus, labrum and mouth parts generally, black. Antennæ setaceous. Pronotum black, with a narrow white border all round; near its centre two white comma-like markings, each of which is enclosed in front by a white hook-like line. Tegmina black at the base, turning greyish-brown towards the tips, with all the veins chalk-white, clearly standing out against the dark background. Radial vein with 12 costal veins, the first eight simple, the 9th bifurcated, the 10th trifurcated, the 11th and 12th simple. Ulnar vein sending 7 branches towards the sutural margin, of which the 4th and 5th are bifurcated, the others simple. Anal area with 5 axillary veins. Wings transparent, with the anterior margin infuscated. Mediastinal vein simple, proximally fused with the radial vein. Radial vein bifurcated, with 3 or 4 anastomoses between the two branches; outer branch with 4 or 5 costals; inner branch with 10 to 12 costals which may arise singly, or multi-ramose, i.e. 3 to 5 branches from

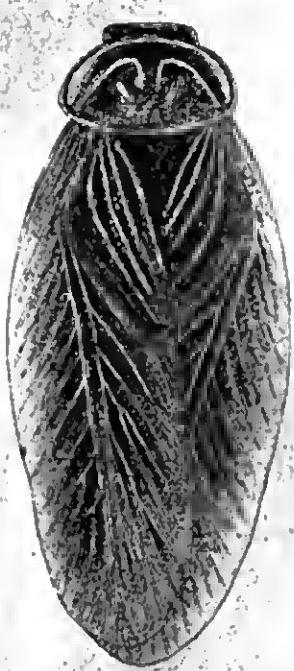


Fig. 6. *Phyllodromia diagrammatica*
Hanitsch. ♂ × 7.

a common trunk. Costals all inerassated. Median vein simple or bifurcated. Ulnar vein sending 3 or 4 branches to the apex only, of which the last branch is bifurcated, the others simple; apex of ulnar vein bifurcated. Small apical field. First axillary vein 4-ramose. Front femora armed with about 3 stout spines, succeeded distally by a close-set row of minute piliform spines, the proximal portion of the front femora being almost free of spines.

Total length 12 mm.; body 8·5 mm.; pronotum 2·5 × 3·7 mm.; tegmina 10 mm.

Hab: Two examples ♂♂ Kuala Lumpur, Selangor (C. Boden Kloss, January and February, 1918). Type in the Oxford Museum.—One example, ♂, Sclitar, Singapore (F. Monteiro, February 1918).—One example, ♀, without locality label (Buitenzorg Museum).

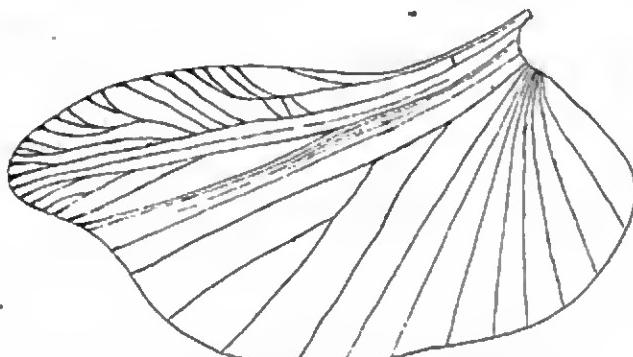


Fig. 7. *Phyllodromia diagrammatica* Hanitsch. ♂
Left wing. $\times 7$.

In the specimen examined and figured, right and left wing differ in their venation. The first 4 costals of the left wing spring from the outer branch of the radial; these are followed by 3 costals arising singly from the inner branch of

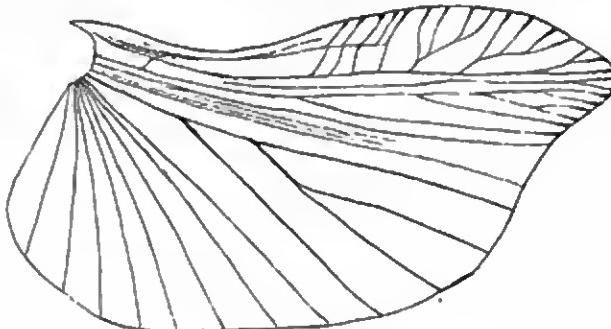


Fig. 8. *Phyllodromia diagrammatica* Hanitsch. ♂
Right wing. $\times 7$.

the radial, then by 5 costals from a common trunk, and finally by 3 costals, also from one trunk. In the right wing we find 5 costals arising from the outer radial, followed by three groups of 4, again 4, and 2 costals respectively, springing in common trunks from the inner radial. Still more curious is that the median vein of the left wing is simple, that of the right wing

bifurcated. Considering that e.g. a forked median vein is one of the characters of *Ellipsidion* Saussure (= *Apolyta* Brunner) to distinguish it from allied genera with simple veins, it shows with what caution such-like differences must be employed for generic distinction. Finally the ulnar vein of the left wing gives off 5 branches, of which the fourth is bifurcated, the others simple; the right ulnar has 4 branches of which the third is bifurcated, the others simple.

The armature of the front femora conforms with Shelford's type "B," in his "Preliminary Diagnoses of some new genera of Blattidæ" * where he proposes to split up *Phyllodromia* Serville into six genera. This, together with the ramoso character of the ulnar vein of the wings and the only slight development of the apical triangle, would bring this species under the genus *Eoblatta* Shelford, of which *Blatta notulata* Stal is the type.

Phyllodromia hamifera Walker.

Phyllodromia hamifera Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 43, pl. III., fig. 14 (1915).

Originally recorded from Sarawak. Since taken by myself on Pulo Rawi, Lower Siam, April 1911, and on Penang Hill, May 1917.

Phyllodromia laterifera Walker.

Phyllodromia laterifera Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 48 (1915).

Hitherto only known from Sarawak. The Oxford Museum contains, besides the type ♀, collected by Wallace, also a ♂ from Kuching (1900), presented by the Sarawak Museum.

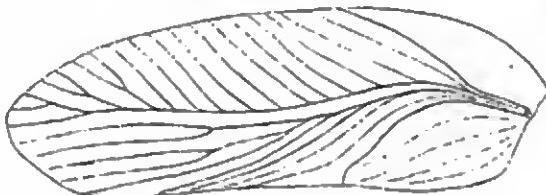


Fig. 9. *Phyllodromia laterifera* Walker. ♂
Left tegmen. $\times 5$.

Since taken by Professor C. F. Baker on Singapore island, 1♂, and at Penang, 1♀, both in 1917.

Re-description of the species from the Singapore specimen :

* Entom. Month. Mag. (2), Vol. XXII., pp. 154-156 (1911).

♂. Head testaceous, not covered by the pronotum. (Antennæ missing.) Pronotum circular to elliptical, its greatest width behind the middle; whitish transparent, with a few green markings; disk testaceous. Tegmina large and broad, not overlapping considerably, much exceeding the apex of the abdomen; whitish transparent, with some of the costals green; about 15 costal veins; ulnar vein sending 8 branches to the dividing vein. Wings without apical triangle ulnar vein sending 5 branches to the apex. Femora, especially the hind ones, weakly armed beneath. Aroia present. Supra-anal lamina (♂) narrow, transverse. Cerci long, 10-jointed, the apical joint green, the rest light testaceous. Two styles, both shifted to the left side, reddish.

♂: Total length 18.5 mm.; body 13 mm.; pronotum 4 × 5 mm.; tegmina 15 mm.

Hab: Sarawak (Wallace); Singapore (C. F. Baker); Penang (C. F. Baker.)

This species has a curious superficial resemblance to *Panchlora nivea* L., from South America, due to its transparent white tegmina and the green infiltrations along some of the costals. Traces of green are also found along the border of the pronotum, on the distal end of the femora, in the last tarsal joints of the middle and hind legs, and in the apical joints of the cerci. -

Phyllodromia latius vittata Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Phyllodromia latius vittata Hanitsch, J. S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 42 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 198 (1923).

This species had first been recorded from Buitenzorg, Java, where Dr. Karny found it again in 1920. Prof. C. F. Baker took it on Singapore island in 1917, and the Oxford Museum contains a specimen from Macassar, presented by Dr. Malcolm Burr.

Pronotum orange, with a large U-shaped mark, restricting the orange coloration to a narrow border in front and at the sides of the pronotum and to the space between the two limbs of the U. Tegmina dark fuscous to black, with a light outer border.

Phyllodromia luteo-marginata n.sp.

♂. Broad, somewhat convex. Head not covered by the pronotum, testaceous, vertex darker, eyes testaceous, close together, separated by only the thickness of the antennæ; antennæ filiform, testaceous, darker distally. Pronotum dark

chestnut to black, laterally with a yellowish border, broader behind than in front. Tegmina transparent chestnut, with a yellowish border comprising the entire mediastinal area and

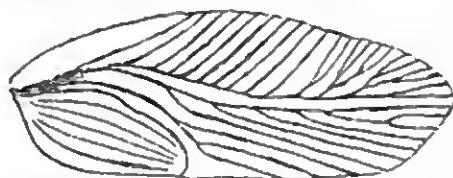


Fig. 10. *Phyllodromia luteo-marginata* n.sp. ♂
Right tegmen. $\times 4$.

yellowish, 10 costal veins, the 7th to 10th bifurcated; ulnar veins with 6 branches; no apieal area.

♂: Total length 18.5 mm.; body 14 mm.; pronotum 4.5 \times 6 mm.; tegmina 15 mm.

Hab: Botanic Gardens, Singapore. One example, ♂. (H. N. Ridley, April-September 1906). Type in the Oxford Museum.

A ♀ example which I took at Gurun, Kedah, Malay Peninsula (December 1915) and which apparently belongs to the same species, measures:

♀: Total length 17 mm.; body 13.5 mm.; pronotum 4 \times 5.5 mm.; tegmina 13.5 mm.

It agrees with the ♂ in all respects, except that its eyes are further apart, being separated by twice to three times the thickness of the antennæ.

Phyllodromia molesta Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Phyllodromia molesta Brunner. Abh. Senck. Ges. Vol. XXIV, p. 203, pl. XVI., fig 5 (1898).

Phyllodromia molesta Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 92 (1904).

Phyllodromia molesta Shelf. Gen. Ins. fasc. 73, p. 14 (1908).

Brunner: Picea. Vertex liber, eum fronte niger, linea transversa testacea inter oculos ornatus. Pronotum rotundatum, nigrum, utrinque late testaceo-marginatum, disco rotundato deluiteato. Elytra pieca, campo marginali testaceo. Alae valde infumatae, venae ulnari triramosa. Femora nigra. Tibiae eum tarsis ferruginea. Abdomen nigrum. ♂ ♀.

	♂	♀
long. corp.	9.5 mm.	10.5 mm.
long. pron.	2.8 "	3.2 "
lat. pron.	4.0 "	4.5 "
long. elytr.	10.2 "	8.0 "

Patria: Palabuan in ins. Java (collectio mea).

Phyllodromia nigrocincta Chopard.

Phyllodromia nigrocincta Chopard. Mem. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Vol. VI., p. 343, pl. XII., figs. 1-3 (1910).

Chopard : [Much abbreviated] " Espèce de taille moyenne, très allongée de forme, jaune testacé, à pronotum plus foncé bordé tout autour d'une assez large bande noire ; pattes et antennes concolores. Pubescence presque nulle.

Pronotum large, de couleur testacé roussâtre avec une bordure presque noire, irrégulière, très large sur les côtés, étroite en avant et en arrière ; surface déprimée, marquée d'une ponctuation très écartée, à pubescence rare ; bords finement rebordés, le bord antérieur très largement arrondi, bord postérieur sinué ; angles postérieurs arrondis.—Elytres très étroits, plus longs que l'abdomen, jaune testacé dans la moitié antérieure, transparents vers le bord interne ; bord antérieur convexe près de la base, presque droit, ensuite jusqu'à l'extrémité ; bord interne presque droit, apex arrondi. Veine discoïdale plus marquée que les autres, située presque au milieu de l'élytre, divisée vers sa moitié, le rameau inférieur deux fois redoublé, le tronçon basal et le rameau supérieur portant environ 18 branches assez régulières et un peu sinuées ; veine médiane bifurquée très près de la base et portant 5 à 6 rameaux parallèles entre eux, très allongés. . . . Champ anal étroit et allongé, présentant 6 nervures parallèles, à intervalles lisses.—Ailes très larges, transparentes sauf vers l'extrémité du bord antérieur qui est jaunâtre ; champ antérieur étroit, échancreur anal peu marqué. Veine médiastine à 2 ou 3 rameaux ; médiane à 9-10 rameaux dont quelques-uns divisés ; ulnaire antérieure simple ; ulnaire postérieure bifurquée vers le tiers apical et portant, dans la partie basale, 4 rameaux incurvés, le dernier atteignant le bord externe ; champ apical très faiblement mais visiblement marqué ; champ postérieur présentant une dizaine de nervures dont la 1^{re} quatre fois divisée. Nervules assez peu marquées et espacées.

Total length 17·5 mm. ; pronotum 3·5 mm. ; tegmina 13·5 mm.

Hab : Goah Glap, Bukit Tapang, Biserat, Jalor. (N. Annandale, February 1910) ; on the walls of the inner cavern of cave. 3♀. —Annandale (loc. cit. p. 343) adds in a footnote : " This is the cavern I described, in Ent. Records, XII., p. 75 (1900). Its walls were covered in places with *Phyllodromia nigrocincta*, *Periplaneta cavernicola* and *Chelisoches morio* [Dermoptera].

the *Periplaneta* being particularly abundant, while the floor, chiefly composed of bat's guano, literally heaved with *Leucophaea striata*."

Phyllodromia nimbata Shelford.

Phyllodromia nimbata Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 57 (1915).

To the previous record from Sarawak can now be added Singapore where the Hon. C. J. Saunders took a ♂ specimen in June 1922.

Phyllodromia nitens Brunner von Wattenwy.

Phyllodromia nitens Brunner. Abh. Senck. Ges., Vol. XXIV, p. 204, pl. XVI., fig. 6 (1898).

Phyllodromia nitens Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 93 (1904).

Phyllodromia nitens Shelf. Gen. Ins. fasc. 73, p. 13 (1908).

Brunner: Staturā minor. Vertex liber, niger. Frons fusco-ferruginea. Pronotum valde transversum, nigrum, margine toto flavo—albido, disco nigro, utrinque posticè emarginato-delineato. Elytra picea, basi in campo marginali pallide maculata. Alæ infumatæ, venâ ulnari 5-ramosâ. Femora nigra. Tibiæ ferrugineaæ. Abdomen totum nigrum. ♀."

♀. Long. corp. 9 mm.; long. pron. 2·8 mm.; lat. pron. 4 mm.; long. elytr. 10 mm.

Patria: Brunei in ins. Borneo (collectio mea).

Phyllodromia nodosa Fritze.

Blatta nodosa Fritze. Rev. Suisse Zool. Vol. VIII., p. 335 (1899).

Phyllodromia nodosa Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 91 (1904).

Phyllodromia nodosa Shelford. Gen. Ins. fasc. 73, p. 18 (1908).

Fritze: ♂. Majuscula, pallide testacea. Caput nigrum, ore, vittâ transversâ supra-antennali et occipite flavo-testaceis. Antennæ testaceaæ vel brunneo-annulatae, articulis 3-13 infuscatis. Oculi remoti. Pronotum ellipticum, disco fulvo, marginibus late hyalinis. Elytra leviter fulvescentia, elongata, subhyalina, basi lineâ humerali brevi fuscâ; dimidiâ parte apicali in venis punctis nodosis fuscis, saltem in clytro sinistro conspersa. Alæ angustæ vitreae, venis testaceis; campo anteriore mediocri, posteriore valde superante, valde reticulato; venâ discoidali apice furcatâ, venis costalibus vix incrassatis; venâ ulnari 5-6 ramosâ. Pedes testacci; tibiis supra ad spinas fusco-maculatis; femoribus anterioribus

margine postico ultra medium spinis 3. Abdomen fusco-testaceum. Lamina supra-analis transversa, brevissima, nonnunquam in medio rotundato-producta. Cerci longissimi, articulis valde sejunctis, articulis 7 et sequentibus elongatis. Ultimum segmentum ventrale valde sinuatum. Lamina infragenitalis profunde fissa et incisa, bilobata, stylis brevibus 2 apicalibus.

Long. corp. 13; pronot. 3; latit. 4·8; elytr. 16 mm.

Hab: Java.

Phyllodromia notulata Stal.

Phyllodromia notulata Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69 (1915), p. 49, pl. I., fig. 2; Treubia, Vol. III., p. 198 (1923).

Eoblatta notulata Hebard. Occ. Papers, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Vol. VII., p. 329, pl. XXVI., fig. 11 (1922).

To the previous localities can now be added Penang Hill where I took it in May 1917, Cocos Keeling Island, recorded by Kirby* (P. Z. S., 1909, p. 156), and Hawaii (Hebard, l.c.).

Phyllodromia polygrapha Walker.

Phyllodromia polygrapha Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 49 (1915).

Represented in the Oxford Museum by the type (♀), from Chantibon, Siam (Mouhot), and by another ♀ example from Kuching, Sarawak (July 1900). A ♂ specimen, which I took at Gurun, Kedah, Malay Peninsula (December 1915), is somewhat larger than the ♀, viz.:

	Total length.	Body.	Pronotum.	Tegmina.
♀ (Siam)	14 mm.	(missing)	3·5 × 4·5 mm.	11 mm.
♀ (Sarawak)	15·5,,	12·8 mm.	4 × 5·2,,	12·5,,
♂ (Kedah)	18,,	13,,	3·8 × 5,,	15,,

The specimens from Sarawak and Kedah both show a broad vertical, castaneous streak on the front of the head, from between the eyes to the base of the labrum. This is absent in the type.

Phyllodromia rectangulariter-vittata Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Phyllodromia rectangulariter-vittata Brunner. Abh. Senck. Ges. Vol. XXIV., p. 203, pl. XVI, fig. 3 (1898).

Phyllodromia rectangulariter-vittata Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 91 (1904).

Phyllodromia rectangulariter-vittata Shelf. Gen. Ins. fasc. 73, p. 13 (1908).

* Under the name of *Allacta noctulata*, an obvious misprint.

Brunner : " Statura minore. Vertex liber, piceus, nitidus. Frons castanea. Pronotum nigrum, marginibus antico et latercalibus luteis, vitta mediana lutea rectangulari, a margine antico et margine postico remota. Elytra picea, campo marginali testacco. Alæ infumatae, vena ulnari biramosa. Pedes cum abdomine testacci. ♀.

♀ Long. corporis 10 mm.; pron. 3·8 mm.; lat. pron. 4 mm.; long. elytr. 10·5 mm.

Patria : Borneo (collectio mea).

The Oxford Museum has four examples (♂♂) of this species, from Kuching, Sarawak, presented by R. Shelford in 1899 and 1900.

Phyllodromia rubro-nigra n. sp.

♂ and ♀. Shape long and narrow. Head orange red, shining; antennæ (♂) orange, base and tip black; (antennæ ♀ missing).

Pronotum orange red, of the ♂ small, almost rectangular, of the ♀ large, parabolic. Tegmina much exceeding the body, dark chestnut, with a light anterior border. Wings fuscous; mediastinal area darker; costals incrassated; ulnar vein of the ♂ bifurcate, of the ♀ trifurcate.

Legs : ♂ : coxae and femora orange, tibiae and tarsi black; ♀ : entirely orange.

♂: Total length 12 mm.; pronotum 2·5 × 2·5 mm.; tegmina 10 mm.

♀: Total length 14 mm.; pronotum

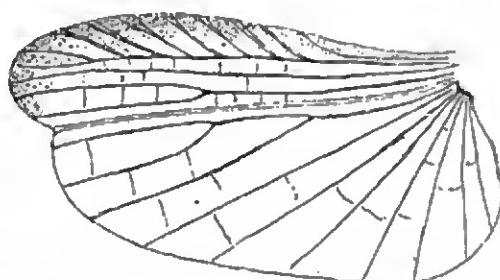


Fig. 11. *Phyllodromia rubro-nigra* n.sp. ♂
Left wing. $\times 7$.

darker; costals incrassated; ulnar vein of the ♂ bifurcate, of the ♀ trifurcate.

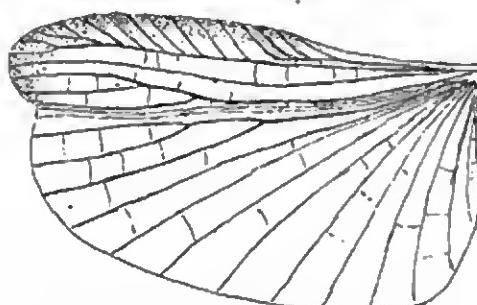


Fig. 12. *Phyllodromia rubro-nigra* n.sp. ♀
Left wing. $\times 7$.

4 × 4 mm.; tegmina 11 mm.,

Hab: Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan, 2000'-2790'. (R. Hanitsch, April 1918). 1♂ and 1♀ example. Type in the Oxford Museum.

Notwithstanding the difference both in the shape and in the size of the pronotum, I regard the two specimens, ♂ and ♀, respectively, as belonging to the same species.

Phyllodromia stellata n.sp.

♀. Generally pale testaceous. Head and antennæ of the same colour, eyes dark brown. Pronotum almost circular, except for its posterior border which is straight; pale testaceous, disk darker, with black vermiculations. Tegmina semi-transparent, pale testaceous, with a large number of spots, just visible to the naked eye, but very distinct under low magnification, round and of brown colour, giving to the tegmina a quite characteristic appearance. Wings hyaline, eight costals, their apices clavately incrassated. (Remaining portion of wings missing).



Fig. 13. *Phyllodromia stellata* n.sp. ♀
Left tegmen. $\times 5$

♀. Total length 13 mm.; body 9 mm.; pronotum 3·6 \times 3·1 mm.; tegmina 11 mm.

Hab: Gunong Kledang, Perak, 2646' (R. Hanitsch, November 1916). One example ♀. Type in the Oxford Museum.

Phyllodromia subgenitalis Fritze.

Blatta subgenitalis Fritze. Rev. Suisse Zool. Vol. VII., p. 336 (1899).

Phyllodromia subgenitalis Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth., Vol. I, p. 92 (1904).

Phyllodromia subgenitalis Shelsford. Gen. Ins. fasc. 73, p. 13 (1908).

Fritze: ♂ ♀. Sat minuta, gracilis, fulvo-testacea, subtus flavo-testacea. Frons maculâ transversâ fusco-rufâ. Pronotum marginibus lateralis deflexis, testaceis, opacis, disco rufescente, obsoletissime rufo-maculoso. Elytra modice elongata. Alæ nubulosæ, venis fuscis, apice rotundatæ, margine costali fulvescente. Campus anterior angustus, fusiformis, apicē valde attenuatus, venis costalibus crassiusculis; venâ discoidali ante medium furcatâ, venâ ulnari arcuatâ,

ultra medium furcatâ. Campus apicalis intercalatus distinctissimus, acute trigonalis, venis longitudinalibus 2, margine apicali arcuato, leviter prominulo. Abdomen supra in medio infuscatum vel segmentis nigris, margine pallido. Lamina supra-analis ♂ ♀ trigonalis, carinata, apice minime incisa; cerci flavi. Ultimum segmentum ventrale ♀ rotundatum; ♂ septimum segmentum dorsale in medio carinulâ arcuatâ et sulco notatum. Lamina supra-analis prominula; ultimum segmentum ventrale arcuato-excisum. Lamina infragenitalis subtrigonalis, in medio processu brevi rotundato; extus ad illum stylo sinistro; angulò dextro in processum longiore, truncatum, apice posterius denticulatum, producto, ad basin illius sulcato-incisa. Titillatores 2 spiniformes.

Var. ♂. Lamina infragenitalis si mavis oblique late truncata, subsinuata, angulo apicali itaque ad latus sinistrum dejecta.

Var. Alæ vitreæ.

♂: Long. corpor. 9·5; elytr. 10·5 mm.

♀: Long. corpor. 10; elytr. 10 mm.

Hab: Deli (Sumatra).

Phyllodromia terminalis Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Phyllodromia terminalis Brunner. Abh. Senck. Ges., Vol. XXIV., p. 200, pl. XVI., fig. 11 (1898).

Phyllodromia terminalis Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 93 (1904).

Phyllodromia terminalis Shelf. Gen. Ins. fasc. 73, p. 13 (1908).

Brunner: Picea. Vertex obtectus. Pronotum magnum, transversum, postice truncatum, unicolor piceum. Elytra picea, apice pellucida. Alæ vix infumatae, vena ulnari 4-ramosa. Pedes cum abdomine nigri. ♀.

♀ Long. corp. 13 mm.; long. pron. 3·8 mm.; lat. pron. 5·5 mm.; long. elytr. 14 mm.

Patria: Borneo.

Phyllodromia vilis Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Phyllodromia vilis Brunner. Nouv. Syst. Blatt. p. 103 (1865).

Phyllodromia vilis Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 92 (1904).

Phyllodromia vilis Shelf. Gen. Ins., fasc. 73, p. 13 (1908).

Blattella vilis Karny. Suppl. Ent. No. 4, p. 100 (1915).

Brunner: Parva, ferruginea. Pronoto semiorbiculari Alarum venâ inframediatâ ramis principalibus duobus bifurcatis ♀.

Long. : ♀ : corporis 10 mm. ; pronoti 3·2 mm. ; pron. transv. 4·7 mm. ; elytrorum 10 mm.

Cette espèce diffère de la précédente [i.e. *P. ferruginea* Brunner] par sa taille, par la nervation des ailes et par la couleur uniforme de l'abdomen.

Les ailes sont un peu grisâtres, avec les nervures foncées. La nervure inframédiane émet un rameau à-peu-près de son milieu et un autre du second tiers. Ces deux rameaux sont les seuls qui partent de la nervure, mais l'un et l'autre se bifurquent avant atteindre le bord. La première nervure axillaire joint le bord par 4 branches.

L'unique individu, que j'ai devant moi et qui provient de la collection de M. Fieber, est mutilé.

Patrie : Malacea (Coll. Fieber).

Reccorded by Karny from Formosa, viz. Teraso (1909), Taihanroku, Taihorin (1911), and Kankau (Koshun) (1912).

Phyllodromia virescens Walker.

Phyllodromia virescens Hanitsch. J. S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 47 (1915).

So far described from Sarawak only. Since taken by V. Knight at Tebing Tinggi, Kelantan, July 1920, the specimen (sex ? abdomen missing) measuring :

Total length .9 mm. ; pronotum 2 × 3 mm. ; tegmina 7 mm.

Genus LIOSILPHA Stal.

Stål, Bih. Svensk. Akad. Vol. II (18), p. 10 (1874).

Shelford, Gen. Ins. fasc. 73, p. 16 (1908).

Shelford : " Broad, convex insects. Tegmina short, scarcely exceeding apex of abdomen, their venation often obsolete in the anal and discoidal fields, marginal field broad. Wings with a minute apical triangle or none, ulnar vein multi-ramose. Femora strongly armed. Subgenital lamina of male with large, asymmetrical and strongly chitinised styles."

So far recorded from Brazil, Africa (Congo, Gaboon and Madagascar) and Japan only, but apparently represented by several species in the Malayan region and in Ceylon.

Liosilpha lata n.sp.

♂ and ♀. Broad, convex, pale straw-coloured, shining. Head testaceous, vertex reddish; antennæ filiform, testaceous, the distal portion of each joint black. Disk of the pronotum clouded orange and brown, with a number of black dots; sides of the pronotum semi-transparent, testaceous. Tegmina

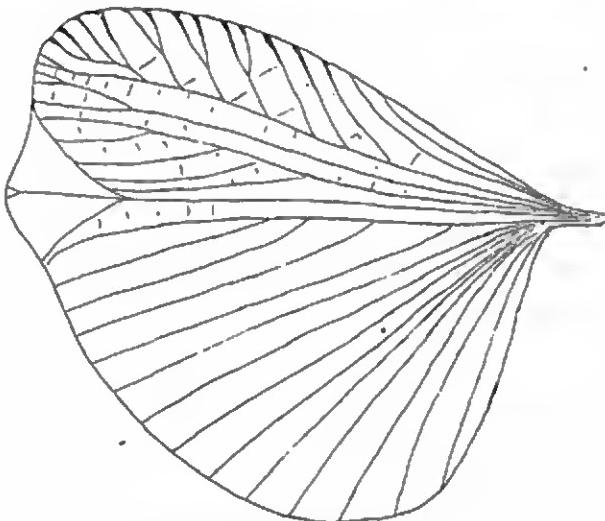


Fig. 14. *Liosilpha lata* n.sp. ♂
Left wing. × 8.

exceeding the abdomen and reaching to about three-quarters of the cerci; semi-transparent, testaceous; 15 costals. Wings fuscous, 13 costals, their ends swollen; anterior ulnar unbranched or bifurcate; posterior ulnar with 4 branches; apical triangle well developed. Cerci long, 4mm. Styles reddish brown, pointed, about one quarter the length of the cerci.

	♂	♀
Total length	14·5 mm.	15 mm.
Body	11·5 "	13 "
Pronotum	4·5 × 6 "	4 × 6 "
Tegmina	11·0 "	11 "

Hab: ♀ Kuching, Sarawak (R. Shelford, July 1900), and ♂ Botanic Gardens, Singapore (H. N. Ridley, April–June 1908), both in the Oxford Museum; ♀ Kedah Peak, Malay Peninsula, 4000' (R. Hanitsch, November 1915); ♀ Gunong Angsi, Negri

Sembilan, 2000'-2790' (R. Hanitsch, April 1918). A specimen (♀) from Pundaluoya, Ceylon (E. E. Green, October 1898), in the Oxford Museum, apparently belongs to the same species.

Liosilpha longe-alata n.sp.

♀. Head testaceous; vertex and three indistinet bars across the face chestnut; (antennæ missing). Disk of pronotum reddish brown, sides semi-transparent, testaceous. Tegmina considerably exceeding the abdomen, semi-transparent, testaceous, 15 costals. Wings (in poor condition) fuscous; 13(?) costals, their ends swollen; posterior ulnar with 5 branches. Cerci long, 4 mm.

♀: Total length 16 mm.; body 11·5 mm.; pronotum 4 × 5·2 mm.; tegmina 13 mm.

Hab: Java. One example ♀. Type in the Oxford Museum.

Differs from *L. lata* by its slightly larger size, the tegmina considerably exceeding the abdomen, and the disk of the pronotum not showing any black dots. The specimen in question carries a large egg-case, suture uppermost.

Liosilpha picea n.sp.

♂. Very convex, shining, dark castaneous. Head covered by the pronotum, mahogany coloured, antennæ long, filiform, slightly lighter. Pronotum and tegmina shining dark castaneous, the latter only barely exceeding the abdomen, venation obsolete. First four abdominal sternites shining black, sides testaceous to orange; remaining abdominal sternites castaneous. Legs (femora and tibiae) strongly armed, mahogany; arolia present.

♂: Total length 17 mm.; body 16 mm.; pronotum 5·2 × 8 mm.; tegmina 13·5 mm.

Hab: Matang, Sarawak (John Hewitt, May 1907). One example.,

♂. Type in the Oxford Museum.

Pseudophyllodromia laticeps Walker.

Pseudophyllodromia laticeps Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 60, pl. I, fig. 3 (1915); J., F.M.S. Museums, Vol. VIII, part 3, p. 67 (1919).

Originally described from Singapore and Sarawak only. To judge by the long series in the Oxford Museum, presented by R. Shelford, this species seems to be common in Sarawak. I collected it in several places on the Malay Peninsula, viz.

on Maxwell's Hill, Perak, August 1908; the Semangko Pass, 2700', March 1912; Bukit Kutu, Selangor, 3400', April 1915, and on Penang Hill, 2000', May 1917; Mr. V. Knight, at Kota Tinggi, Johore, August 1917, and Messrs. Robinson and Kloss at Sandaran Agong, Korinchi Valley, Sumatra, 2500', June 1914.

Pseudophyllodromia sex-punctata n.sp.

♂ and ♀. Shining, piceous. Head not covered by the pronotum, shining black, with a narrow golden line between the eyes. Pronotum trapezoidal, shining black, bordered all round with a narrow golden line which is interrupted in the middle of the posterior edge, and is marginal anteriorly and posteriorly, but sub-marginal laterally. Tegmina reaching to

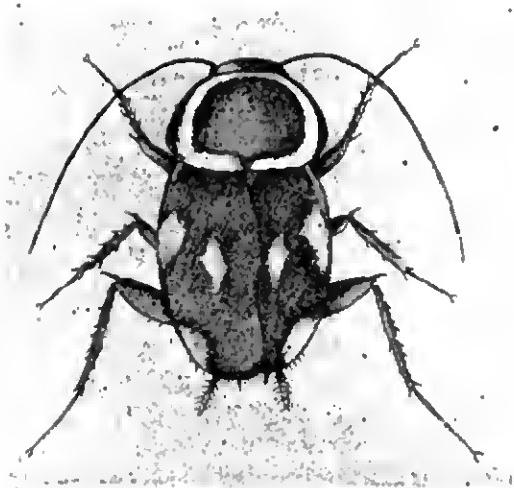


Fig. 15. *Pseudophyllodromia sex-punctata* n.sp. ♂
x 5.

the end of the abdomen, piceous, with 3 golden, elongated marks each, viz. one in the centre of the marginal field, a second in its apical part, and a third in the middle of the tegmen. Distal portion of the mediastinal area also golden. Legs piceous, tarsi rufous.

♂ and ♀. Total length 8 mm.; pronotum $2\cdot4 \frac{1}{2} \times 3\cdot5$ mm.; tegmina 5·3 mm.

Hab: Selangor (H. C. Pratt, 1907), one example, ♂. Type in the Oxford Museum. The same collection contains another ♂

from Selangor (G. Meade-Waldo, 1908), and a specimen, in poor condition, from Prince of Wales's Island (i.e. Penang). I took several specimens, ♂♂ and ♀♀, on Bukit Kutu, Selangor (April 1915), Gunong Kledang, Perak (November 1916), and Penang Hill (May 1917).

This species seems to be restricted to Penang and the Malay Peninsula. It is closely allied to *P. pulcherrima* Shelford, from Sarawak. Shelford (T.E.S., 1906, p. 267), in describing the latter, remarks : "An allied species occurs in Penang, but the unique example before me is in such bad condition that I prefer to await additional material before describing it." This is, no doubt, the specimen still now in the Oxford Museum, and the material collected by Pratt and Meade-Waldo, had apparently not come under his notice.

P. sex-punctata differs from *P. pulcherrima* in the following points :

- (1) The golden line on the pronotum is interrupted in the centre of the posterior margin ;
- (2) the mediastinal area of the tegmina is piceous, not golden ;
- (3) The horse-shoe shaped golden vitta on the tegmina of *P. pulcherrima* is here broken up into two elongated spots ;
- (4) The elongated spot in the apical part of the marginal field is placed close to the margin of the tegmen.

Ceratinoptera klossi Hanitsch.

Ceratinoptera klossi Hanitsch. J., F.M.S. Museums, Vol. VIII, part 3, p. 68 (1919).

One example, ♂, adult, tegmina and wings fully developed. Pronotum chestnut, with pale margins in front and at the sides. Tegmina slightly projecting beyond the abdomen, chestnut, lighter at the outer margin and behind. Body and legs yellowish brown. Femora less strongly armed than the tibiæ. Supra-anal lamina triangular. Cerci 7-jointed, pale yellowish, hirsute.

♂: Length of body 10 mm.; pronotum 3×3 mm.; tegmina 9 mm.

Hab: Sungai Kring, Korinchi Peak, 7300' (H. C. Robinson and C. B. Kloss, May 1914). One example, ♂. Type in the F. M. S. Museums.

The genus *Ceratinoptera* includes about 46 species from all parts of the world, except the Palaearctic region, viz. from Africa, Madagascar, India, Java, Australia, Central and South America. The two other Malayan species, both from Java, are *C. sundaica* Fritze, which differs from *C. klossi* by its short, transverse supra-anal lamina, and *C. fulva* Brunner, which has hirsute legs.

Allacta similis Saussure.

Blatta similis Saussure. Mém. Soc. Phys. Nat. Genève, Vol. XX, p. 243 (1809).

Blatta putula Walker. Cat. Blatt. B. M., Suppl., p. 143 (1869).

Apolyta pallida Tepper. Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr., Vol. XVII, p. 46 (1893).

[*Phyllodromia obtusata* Brunner. P.Z.S. p. 892 (1895).

Allacta obtusata Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 100 (1904); P.Z.S., p. 156 (1909).

Phyllodromia obtusata Shelford. Gen. Ins., fasc. 73, p. 14 (1908).

Allacta similis Shelford. Gen. Ins., fasc. 73, p. 18 (1908).

Allacta similis Hebard. Occ. Papers, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Vol. VII, p. 327 (1922).

Saussure: ♂. Testacco-ferruginea; pronoto trapezino, pellucido, disci circuitu testaceo-ferrugineo, in medio pellucido; elytris testaceis, ferrugineo-punctulatis; alis hyalinis, venâ discoidali 3-ramosâ; abdominè ferruginescente; laminâ supra-anali ♂ trigonali-truncatâ; infragenitali latâ, profunde fissâ, bilobatâ, margine utrinque dentem minutum basalem effidente; stylis rudimentariis.

♂: longueur du corps 9 mm.; longueur de l'elytre 9·2 mm.; longueur du prothorax 2·5 mm.; largeur du prothorax 3·9 mm.

Hab: La Nouvelle-Hollande?

Brunner recorded this species from Kona, Hawaii, and Hebard from Hawaii, West Maui, Oahu and Kauai (Sandwich Is.). The only record from the Malayan region is Cocos Keeling Island (Kirby, l.c.).

Sub-family 4. EPILAMPRINAE.

Morphne dotata Walker.

Epilampra dotata Walker. Cat. Blatt. B. M., Suppl. p. 130 (1869).

Shelford, in Gen. Ins. fasc. 101, p. 7 (1910) regarded *Epilampra dotata* Walker, and *E. ramifera* Walker, as synonyms of *Morphna badia* Brunner. A re-examination of Walker's

types in the Oxford Museum and additional material from the Raffles Museum, has convinced me that they are distinct, though closely allied species, and that whilst *E. ramisera* Walker is a synonym of *Morphna badia* Brunner, *Epilampra dotata* Walker has to stand.

Walker's description of his *E. dotata* is as follows :

♀. Pieea, fusiformis, subtilissime striata, subtus testacea; caput testaceum, prothoracem non superans, vertice pieeo; oculi invicem sat remoti; antennæ testacea, nigro late fasciatae; prothorax testaceo marginatus, margine antie subeueullato, margine postico subproducto; venter nigro vittatus et eoupersus; cerei testacei, pieeo vittati; pedes robusti, tibiis tarsisque postieis supra piecis; alæ anticæ coriacea, abdomen longe superantes; alæ posticae semieoriaeae, postice cineræ.

♀. Pieous, fusiform, very minutely striated, testaceous beneath. Head testaceous, not extending beyond the prothorax; vertex pieous. Eyes testaceous, moderately wide apart. Antennæ testaceous, shorter than the body; a broad black band near the base composed of about twenty joints. Prothorax longer than half its breadth, bordered very narrowly with pale testaceous; fore border slightly hooded; sides hardly angular; hind border slightly elongated. Abdomen beneath thinly speckled with black and having a black stripe which is abbreviated at each end; supra-anal lamina bilobed, testaceous, except towards the base. Cerei testaceous, lanceolate, with a pieous stripe above. Legs testaceous, stout; spines black at each end; hind tibiae and hind tarsi pieous above; arolia large. Wings extending much beyond the abdomen, rounded at the tips. Fore wings coriaceous, corneous towards the base. Hind wings einereous, semi-coriaceous; discoidal area, except toward the tip and costal area, dark brown. Length of the body 21-23 lines; of the wings 48-50 lines.

Of the two specimens here described, one has the prothorax more widened than the other.

Singapore. Sarawak. In Mr. Saunders' collection.

It may be useful to give a revised description of the type in the Oxford Museum.

♀. Head light testaceous, the vertex somewhat darker. Stalk of the antennæ light testaceous, the next 20 joints black, remainder light testaceous. Pronotum with the anterior margin parabolic, posterior margin rounded and produced in

the middle; dark castaneous, shining, with an exceedingly narrow testaceous border all round; smooth, not punctured, but with slight transverse corrugations, especially in front and behind. Tegmina castaneous, somewhat lighter than the pronotum, closely punctured. Wings transparent ferruginous. Mesonotum, metanotum and abdominal tergites ashy black. Abdominal sternites light testaceous, with a dark median line from the 2nd to the 5th segment and with numerous dark spots which are large and fairly regularly arranged along the posterior margin of the sternites, but small and irregularly scattered elsewhere. Legs with the upper side black, underside light testaceous.

♀: Total length 56 mm.; body 46 mm.; pronotum 12.3 × 17 mm.; tegmina 46 mm.

Hab: Singapore (Wallace). Type (♀) in the Oxford Museum. The same Museum also contains a ♂, from "Borneo," and a ♀ from Sarawak, both collected by Wallace. This ♀ specimen, mounted with its tegmina expanded, is exceptionally large: body 50 mm.; pronotum 13 × 18.5 mm.; tegmina 47 mm.; tip to tip of the tegmina 104 mm.

The Raffles Museum contains a ♂ from Pulo Ubin, near Singapore (August 1921), and a ♀ from Khao Ram, Peninsular Siam, 750'-1200' (February 1922).

Morphna badia Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Epilampra badia Brunner. Syst. Blatt. p. 189 (1865).

Epilampra ramifera Walker. Cat. Blatt. B. M., Suppl. p. 132 (1869).

Morphna badia Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 66, pl. IV, fig. 20 (1915).

As Brunner's description of this species is somewhat meagre, it may be supplemented as follows from a ♂ example from Singapore (August 1921):

♂: Head testaceous, with the vertex fuscous; antennæ throughout light testaceous. Pronotum dark castaneous, shining, a narrow testaceous border in front and at the sides only faintly indicated; with a few very slight transverse corrugations, otherwise smooth, not punctured. Tegmina castaneous, deeply punctured. Wings ferruginous, transparent. Mesonotum, metanotum and abdominal tergites amber coloured. Abdominal sternites of the same colour, with some indefinite darker patches. Legs light chestnut, upper

and under sides of the same colour; tips of the spines slightly darker.

♂. Total length 50 mm.; body 38 mm.; pronotum 10×14 mm.; tegmina 40 mm.

Hab: The Oxford Museum possesses the type ♂ of *M. ramifera* Walker, from Sumatra (Wallace); ♂, ♀ and larvæ from the Botanic Gardens, Singapore (H. N. Ridley, 1908); and ♂ and ♀ from Kalim Bungo, Nias (R. Mitschke, 1896).—The Raffles Museum also has ♂ and ♀ from the Botanic Gardens, Singapore (1921–3), and a ♀ example from Khao Raïr, Peninsular Siam, 750'–1200' (February, 1922).

The differences in colour between *M. badia* Brunner and *M. dotata* Walker may thus be tabulated:

	<i>M. badia.</i>	<i>M. dotata.</i>
antennæ :	unicolorous	bicolorous.
abd. tergites :	amber	ashy black.
abd. sternites :	dark amber	light testaceous.
legs :	unicolorous: castaneous.	bicolorous: above black, below testa- ceous.

***Homalopteryx adusta* Walker.**

Homalopteryx adusta Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69,
p. 67 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 201 (1923).

Originally described from Sarawak. The Oxford Museum contains both the type (♀), collected by Wallace, and another (♀), from Kuching (Shelford, May 1900). In the "Treubia" (l.c.) I recorded this species (♂) for the first time from Java (Edam, Bay of Batavia). Two ♀ specimens, taken by Mr. V. Knight on Pulo Jarak, E. Coast, Malay Peninsula (April 1921), are probably referable to the same species, though their tegmina are shorter than those of the type, not covering the last two abdominal segments.

The specimens from these three different localities measure:

		Total length.	Pronotum.	Tegmina.
Sarawak :	♀:	23 mm.	8·5 \times 12 mm.	17 mm.
Java :	♂:	26 "	8·5 \times 12 "	19 "
Pulo Jarak :	♀:	27 "	7 \times 10 "	16·5 "

***Apsidopis oxyptera* Walker.**

Apsidopis oxyptera Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 70 (1915).

This species seems to be known by three specimens only, viz. by the type, ♂, collected by Wallace in Sarawak and now in the British Museum; by a ♀ example from Kuching, Sarawak, presented by R. Shelford to the Oxford Museum in 1900; and by a ♀ which I took on Bukit Timah, Singapore, July 1911. This last specimen measures:

♀: Total length 34 mm.; body 23 mm.; pronotum 8 × 11 mm.; tegmina 27 mm.

***Apsidopis cyclops* Saussure.**

Apsidopis cyclops Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 71 (1915).

So far apparently only known by a single specimen, ♂, from Southern Borneo (type in the Museum at Genève). I refer to this species a ♂ from Baram, Sarawak (October 1910) presented by the Sarawak Museum to the Raffles Museum. It agrees with Saussure's description by its depressed shape, its curious golden yellow sheen, and by the eyes being sub-contiguous, practically touching each other. The dividing vein of the tegmina is strongly marked, almost black against the pale testaceous background. Its dimensions somewhat exceed those of the type, viz.:

♂: Total length 30 mm.; body 21 mm.; pronotum 7 × 9 mm.; tegmina 24 mm.

***Pseudophoraspis emarginata* n.sp.**

Fig. 16. *Pseudophoraspis emarginata* n.sp. ♂
Apex of left tegmen.

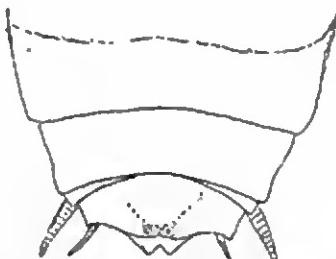


Fig. 17. *Pseudophoraspis emarginata* n.sp. ♂
End of abdomen. Ventral view. × 3.

♂. Large, flat, testaceous. Head entirely covered by the pronotum, testaceous, a broad castaneous band between the

eyes. Width between the eyes one-third the distance between the bases of the antennæ. (Antennæ missing.) Pronotum large, anterior margin parabolical, posterior margin obtusely angled, disk fusco—testaceous, margin much lighter, entire surface deeply punctured, the obtuse median posterior angle transversely corrugated, middle portion of posterior margin with longitudinal black lines. Tegmina large, much exceeding the abdomen, apex emarginate, dull testaceous, mediastinal vein with 6 branches, radial vein with a black blotch at its base, anal area impresso-punctate. Supra-anal lamina bilobate, extending beyond the sub-genital lamina, which is transverse, its latero-posterior angles bluntly produced. Anterior margin of anterior femora with 5 spines, mid-femora 4 spines, posterior femora 3 spines. Posterior metatarsus entirely spined. Arolia present.

♂: Total length 46 mm.; body 35·5 mm.; pronotum 10 × 13 mm.; tegmina 38·5 mm.

Hab: Long Akar, Baram River, Sarawak (J. C. Moulton, October 1st, 1920). One example, ♂. Type in the Oxford Museum.

Near *P. fruhstorferi* Shelford, from Tonkin (see Genera Insectorum, Epilamprinæ, p. 12) of which the types, ♂ and ♀, are also in the Oxford Museum, but differing from it in the following points: apex both of its tegmina and of the supra-anal lamina emarginate; pronotum and tegmina paler and less nitid; mediastinal vein of tegmina much less luteous at the base; pronotum impresso-punctate; eyes closer together, resembling thus *P. nebulosa* Burm.

Pseudophoraspis nebulosa Burmeister (Plate XII, fig. 4).

Pseudophoraspis nebulosa Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 72, pl. I, fig. 4 (1915); Treubia, Vol III., p. 203 (1923).

As I have pointed out in the "Treubia" (i.e.), this species shows a remarkable variation both in size and colouring, especially amongst the ♀♀. A series of about fifty specimens in the Oxford Museum shows that the ♀♀ vary from 26·5 to 45 mm. in total length, and the ♂♂ from 33 to 41 mm. The ♀♀ which are always much more convex than the ♂♂, may be ashy grey, amber-coloured, or testaceous, with or without dark brown or black spots and vermiculations, whilst amber colour predominates amongst the ♂♂. The smallest ♀ in the Oxford

Museum, 26·5 mm. in total length, came from Pengalengan, W. Java, 4000' (1893).

This is a common Malayan species and has been recorded from the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Sumatra, Java and Borneo. The Oxford Museum has a long series from Kalim Bungo, Nias (R. Mitschke, 1896). A single example, ♀, taken by Meade Waldo in Colombo, 1908, would almost seem to have been an accidental importation.

The illustration, of a specimen from Bukit Kutu, Selangor (April 1915), is intended to take the place of the one given in my former paper (l.c., pl. I., fig. 4), being of a much more typical appearance.

Rhabdoblatta obtecta Hanitsch.

Rhabdoblatta obtecta Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 77; pl. III., fig. 17 (1915).

I described this species first from one ♂, from the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, but took it since on Gunong Kledang, Perak, 2046', November 1916.

Rhabdoblatta pfeifferae Brunner von Wattenwyl. (Plate XII, fig. 5.)

Rhabdoblatta pfeifferae Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 75 (1915). J., P.M.S. Museums, Vol. VIII., part 3, p. 68 (1919).

This species was first recorded from Borneo (Brunner) and subsequently from Sumatra (Rehn). I took an example on Mt. Poe, Sarawak, 4000' (April 1913) and Mr. Kloss at Rawang, Selangor (July 1914). The specimen figured came from the Korinchi Valley, Sumatra (H. C. Robinson and C. B. Kloss, June 1914).

Rhabdoblatta procera Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Rhabdoblatta procera Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 77 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 203 (1923).

Originally described from Java. As recorded, in the "Treubia" (l.c.), the Oxford Museum contains specimens from Pontianak, Dutch Borneo (Andre), Balabac, off Borneo (Staudinger and Bang-Haas, 1908), Kalim Bungo, Nias (Mitschke 1896), and Fort de Kock, Sumatra (A. de Bormans).

Epilampra angusta Hanitsch.

Epilampra angusta Hanitsch. Treubia, Vol. III., pp. 204-5, fig 5 (1923).

♀. Head exposed, testaceous, finely spotted with black. Pronotum small, rounded, produced posteriorly, testaceous, with large and small black spots intermixed. Tegmina clouded testaceous and chestnut; an interrupted black line along the radial vein, fading away posteriorly. Supra-anal lamina bilobed.

♀: Total length 48 mm.; body 36 mm.; pronotum 8×10 mm.; tegmina 40 mm.

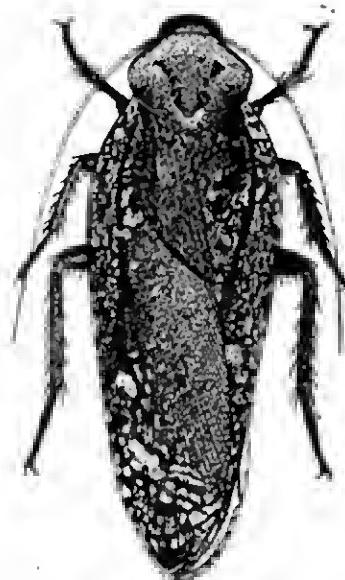
Hab: Tjibodas, Java, one example, ♀. (January 1900).

This species approaches *E. inclarata* Walker, from Sarawak, in size*; it is, however, of a much narrower build. Resembling by its small pronotum *Rhabdoblatta parvicollis* Walker, from Fig. 18. *Epilampra angusta* Hanitsch. ♀ $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$. Sarawak, it differs from it by its mottled tegmina, and still more, by the tegmina and wings being rounded, not truncated. The tegmina of *R. parvicollis*, the type of which is also in the Oxford Museum, are light chestnut, with a few large pale blotches. A second specimen in the same collection, also from Sarawak (Mount Matang, June 1907), has the tegmina uniform light chestnut.

Espilampra funebris, n.sp.

♀ Head not covered by the pronotum; vertex dark testaceous, with 3 longitudinal black lines; front of head deep

* The measurements of the type ♀ of *E. inclarata* Walker in the Oxford Museum are: total length 50 mm.; body 35 mm.; pronotum 10×13 mm.; tegmina 40 mm.



castaneous, labrum and antennæ testaceous to pale orange. Pronotum with the posterior margin broadly angled, ashy-grey, deeply punctured, with a series of 9 round black spots along the middle of the anterior margin, and about 13 elongated black spots along its posterior margin. Tegmina much exceeding the abdomen, ashy-grey, mottled with black, and with numerous indistinct lighter ocelliform spots; 17 discoidal sectors, deeply punctured.

♀. Total length 41 mm.; body 32 mm.; pronotum 7×10 mm.; tegmina 33 mm.

Hab: Long Ayap, Baram River, Borneo (J. C. Moulton, October 26th, 1920). One example, ♀. Type in the Oxford Museum.

Distinguished from most other species of *Epilampra* by its ashy-grey dull colour.

***Epilampra doleschali* Brunner von Wattenwyl.**

Epilampra doleschali Brunner. Syst. Blatt. p. 194 (1865).

Epilampra doleschali Shelf. Gen. Ins. fasc. 101, p. 15 (1910).

Brunner: Fusca, nebulosa. Capite a pronoto obtecto convexiusculo. Pronoto latere depresso, postice valde producto. Elytris latissimis, apiee eum alis truncatis. ♀.

♀: Long. corp. 30 mm.; pronot. 10×13 mm.; clytr. 37.5 mm.

Hab: Amboina (Vienna Museum).

The Oxford Museum contains a ♂ specimen, from Kuching, Sarawak (November 1895), which Shelford had compared with the named collection of the Paris Museum, and which he had doubtfully identified with this species.

It may be described as follows:

♂: Broad, depressed. Head covered by the pronotum, pale, testaceous, darker on the vertex. Pronotum ovoid, anterior margin thickened and raised, posterior margin obtusely angled; disk pale orange, sides yellowish testaceous, deeply punctured. Tegmina broad, yellowish testaceous, slightly mottled with rufous, semi-transparent; mediastinal and anal areas with shallow punctures, rest not punctured. Abdomen ventrally pale testaceous, with small scattered orange spots.

♂: Total length 44 mm.; body 35.5 mm.; pronotum 10×14 mm.; tegmina 37 mm.

***Epilampra inclarata* Walker.**

Epilampra inclarata Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 85 (1915).

The type (♀) of this species, from Sarawak, is in the Oxford Museum and measures: ♀: Total length 50 mm.; body 35 mm.; pronotum 10 × 13 mm.; tegmina 40 mm.

Walker's figures are somewhat misleading, as he gives the length of the "wings" as 42 lines (i.e. 88 mm.), by which, no doubt, he meant the entire spread of the tegmina from tip to tip.

***Epilampra lurida* Burmeister. (Plate XII, fig. 7.)**

Epilampra lurida Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 85 (1915); J., F.M.S. Museums, Vol. VIII., part 3, p. 68 (1919).

This species has so far been recorded from India, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Celebes, but not yet from the Malay Peninsula. The specimen figured came from Lebong Tandai, Benkoelen, Sumatra, where Mr. C. J. Brooks had taken it at lamp light (November 1916).

***Epilampra moultoni* n.sp.**

Head testaceous, with three longitudinal black lines between the eyes. Pronotum not covering the vertex, oval,

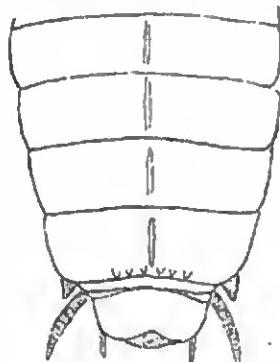


Fig. 19. *Epilampra moultoni* n.sp. ♂
End of abdomen.
Dorsal view. × 4.

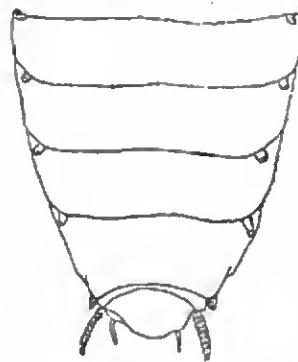


Fig. 20. *Epilampra moultoni* n.sp. ♂
End of abdomen.
Ventral view. × 4.

posterior margin distinctly angulate. Colour of pronotum testaceous, darker towards the middle, with deeply impressed points. Tegmina testaceous to rufous, faintly mottled;

humeral stripe well marked with pale straw yellow and black. Anal area with deeply impressed dots, mediastinal area less so; remainder of the tegmina smooth. Sub-genital lamina asymmetrical.

♂: Total length 34-35 mm.; body 28 mm.; pronotum 7×9 mm.; tegmina 28 mm.

Hab: Long Ayap, Baram River, Borneo (J. C. Moulton, October 26th, 1920). Two examples ♂♂. Type in the Oxford Museum.

The retractile spiracular tubes are unusually distinct in this species. (See illustration.)

Epilampra lyrata n.sp.

♀. Head not covered by the pronotum, testaceous, vertex with two longitudinal, somewhat diffused black stripes, uniting in front of the face to a large black patch, spreading out on either side below the insertion of the antennæ. Antennæ testaceous. Pronotum parabolic in front, obtusely angled behind; ground colour dark orange, densely mottled with small and large black dots, the largest of these along the posterior margin, and with a lyre-shaped design along the middle line, no punctures. Tegmina exceeding the body, testaceous, heavily mottled with black, with five more or less distinct light ocelliform spots along the radial vein.

♀. Total length 28 mm.; body 25 mm.; pronotum 6.5×8 mm.; tegmina 23 mm.

Hab: Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan, 2000'-2790' (R. Hanitsch, April 1918). Type (♀) in the Oxford Museum. A second specimen, of the same place and date, without abdomen.

Epilampra plena Walker.

Epilampra plena Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 79 (1915).

Hitherto known from Borneo, Celebes and New Guinea only. I refer to this species a ♀ example which I took on Penang Hill, 2000', May 1917. Its dimensions are :

♀: Total length 22.5 mm.; body 18.5 mm.; pronotum 6×7 mm.; tegmina 18.5 mm.

Shelford regarded *E. servida* Walker and *E. plena* Walker as synonymous. The two types are in the Oxford Museum. *E. servida* is considerably the lighter and the more uniform in colour of the two. *E. plena* is darker and heavily mottled with

brown and black both on pronotum and tegmina. The specimen from Penang closely agrees both in size and colouring with the type of *E. plena*, the latter measuring:

♀: Total length 23 mm.; body 19 mm.; pronotum $5\cdot5 \times 6\cdot5$ mm.; tegmina 19 mm.

Walker gives the dimensions of the type as follows: "Length of body 9 lines" [i.e. 19 mm.]; "of the wings 18½ lines" [i.e. 39 mm.]. It is evident that here, as in other cases, he referred to the measurements of the expanded tegmina, from tip to tip.

Epilampra puncticollis Walker. (Plate XII, fig. 6.)

Epilampra puncticollis Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 80 (1915).

Hitherto known from Sarawak only, viz. by the type, ♂, collected by Wallace, which is now in the British Museum, and by a series in the Oxford Museum, taken by Shelford at Kuching. I took a specimen, ♀, on Kedah Peak, Malay Peninsula, December 1915, and Mr. V. Knight another at Kota Tinggi, Johore, August 1917. The former measures:

♂: Total length 21·5 mm.; body 17 mm.; pronotum $5 \times 5\cdot2$ mm.; tegmina 17 mm.

This is one of the smallest species of *Epilampra* known. Typical specimens of Shelford's collection, from Sarawak, measure:

	♂	♀
Total length	20 mm.	29 mm.
Body	16 "	20·5 "
Pronotum	4×5 "	5×6 "
Tegmina	17 "	20·5 "

The specimen figured came from Kota Tinggi.

Epilampra saravacensis Shelford.

Epilampra saravacensis Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 83 (1915).

This species is represented by three specimens in the Oxford Museum collection, viz. the type, ♀, from Lingga, Batang Lupar River, Sarawak, another ♀ from Pontianak, Dutch Borneo (André van der Poll, 1909), and a third ♀ from Kuantan, Pahang (Vernon G. Bell, September 1913). The last of these specimens somewhat exceeds the type in size, viz.:

	Type (♀). (Sarawak).	♀ (Pahang).
Total length	56 mm.	61 mm.
Body	43 „	49·5 „
Pronotum	10·5 × 15 mm.	12 × 16 mm.
Tegmina	48 „	51 „

Calolampra limbata n.sp.

♀. General outline oval. Dark chestnut, with a luteous margin all round. Entirely smooth, strongly shining, no punctures or corrugations. Apterous.

Head slightly exposed, dark chestnut, either eye on its inner margin bordered by a light line. Antennæ fuscous. Pronotum parabolic, dark chestnut to black, like the rest of the body, but with a luteous border, this border being continued to the posterior end of the body, in the abdominal segments, however, partly obliterated by large black blotches and scattered smaller dots. Cerci lanceolate, luteous, each dorsally with an elongated dark mark. Legs luteous. Posterior femora with 7 spines, viz. 4 along the superior, and 3 along the inferior margin.

♀: Total length 24 mm.; pronotum 6·5 × 9·3 mm.; greatest width of the abdomen 12 mm.

Hab.: Impounding Reservoir, Thomson Road, Singapore, January 27th, 1923. One ♀ example. Type in the Oxford Museum.

This species is closely allied to *Epilampra marginata* Brunner, from Pegu (Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. XXXIII., p. 28, pl. I., fig. 9 (1893)), and to *E. laevis* Brunner, from Tenasserim (*ibid.*, p. 28), which two species should both be placed under *Calolampra*. It differs from the former by being entirely smooth (*E. marginata* shows longitudinal corrugations along the posterior margins of mesonotum, metanotum and the abdominal tergites), and from the latter by the luteous margins to the abdomen (the abdomen of *E. laevis* being unicolorous).

Calolampra nitida n.sp.

♀. General outline sub-conical, widest in the region of the 4th abdominal segment. Dark piceous, shining, smooth, with a few scattered minute punctures. Apterous.

Head exposed, black; antennæ fuscous. Pronotum parabolic. Width of body gradually increasing up to the 4th

abdominal segment, then suddenly tapering. 6th and 7th abdominal tergites with minute teeth along their posterior margin. Cerci very short, conical. Posterior femora with 3 spines only, viz. 2 on the superior, and 1 on the inferior margin.

♀: Total length 24 mm.; pronotum 7×10 mm.; greatest width of the abdomen 13 mm.

Hab: Saribas, Sarawak (August 1922). Two examples, ♀♀. Type in the Oxford Museum.

Calolampra pedisequa Rehn.

Calolampra pedisequa Rehn. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXVII., p. 547 (1904).

Calolampra pedisequa Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 96 (1915).

This species was described by Rehn from a ♂ specimen taken by Dr. W. L. Abbott at Trang, Lower Siam. A specimen, also ♂, from the Impounding Reservoir, Thomson Road, Singapore (January 1923), which I have received from the Raffles Museum, agrees in all particulars with the description of the type. It is apterous and of a dull wood brown colour. Head much exposed, vertex bright luteous to ferruginous, face intensely black, shining, finely punctured. Eyes light grey. Antennæ only about one-third of the length of the body, black, terminal joints white. Thorax and abdomen above very closely and finely punctured, the posterior margins of mesonotum, metanotum and abdominal tergites all with minute corrugations (Rehn's "scars") which increase both in number and size towards the posterior end of the body.

♂. Total length 26 mm.; pronotum 6.2×9.5 mm.; greatest width of the abdomen 12.5 mm.

Sub-family 5. BLATTINAE.

Cutilia nitida Brunner von Wattenwyl. (Plate XIII, fig. 8.)

Cutilia nitida Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 99 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 207 (1923).

This is a widely distributed species. It was originally described from Amboina, by Brunner, and has since been recorded by Kirby from Ternate and the Philippines, by Sheldford from Formosa, the Malay Archipelago and N.S. Wales, and by myself from Ceram and New Guinea. The Oxford

Museum has an example from the Shortland Islands, Solomon Archipelago.

The specimen (δ) figured came from Pulo Tioman, East Coast of Johore (V. Knight, June 1915).

Methana dacrydii n.sp. (Plate XIII, fig. 9.)

δ and φ . Head orange, a broad black band between the eyes, another black band across the middle of the face, just below the insertion of the antennæ; base of labrum black; antennæ much exceeding the abdomen, castaneous. Pronotum not quite covering the vertex, anteriorly parabolic, posteriorly straight, testaceous to orange, with curious black markings resembling an anchor enclosed by a horse-shoe; edge of pronotum narrowly margined with black. Tegmina (δ and φ) exceeding the abdomen, shining castaneous, an orange stripe occupying the greater part of the mediastinal area. Wings dull castaneous, lighter towards the base. Legs testaceous, distal portion of tibiae and the entire tarsi castaneous; spines castaneous. Anterior abdominal tergites light castaneous, posterior tergites deep dull black. Abdominal sternites castaneous in the middle, orange towards the sides.

	δ	φ
Total length	25 mm.	26 mm.
Body	22 „	23·5 „
Pronotum	7×10 „	7×10 „
Tegmina	19·5 „	20 „

Hab: Penang Hill, 2400'. Several $\delta\delta$ and $\varphi\varphi$ examples. (R. Hanitsch, May 1917), taken under the loose bark of *Dacrydium* trees. Type in the Oxford Museum.

Methana pallipalpis Serville.

Methana pallipalpis Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 100 (1915).

Previously recorded from Java (Serville), Sumatra (De Haan), and Australia (Brunner). I took a φ example on Bukit Kutu, Selangor, 3000' (April 1915), which I refer to this species, as it agrees in all respects with Serville's description. It is practically of an uniform dark chestnut colour, strongly shining with the exception of the clypeus which is rufous. Antennæ (mutilated in the type) about 30 mm. in length, greatly exceeding the body. Tegmina exceeding the body, as in the type.

♀. Total length 24 mm.; body 20.5 mm.; pronotum 7.5 × 9.5 mm.; tegmina 15.5 mm.

The Oxford Museum contains three Blattids, labelled respectively "Periplaneta pallipalpis Serville?", "Periplaneta affinis Saussure," and "Dorylæa unicolor Shelford," which all three I consider to come under this species. The first of these (sex? abdomen missing) is from Ceram, collected by Wallace. The second, ♂, labelled *Periplaneta affinis* Sss., is from Pulo Burong, 60 miles N.E. of Kuching, Sarawak (April 1889). Its total length is 27 mm.; body 25 mm.; pronotum 8 × 9.5 mm.; tegmina 19 mm. The third, ♀, is the type of *Dorylæa unicolor* Shelford (Gen. Ins., fasc. 109, p. 14), from Talaut I., presented by Staudinger and Bang Haas (1908). I can see in it no difference from *M. pallipalpis*, except that its tegmina are very slightly shorter than the abdomen. However, there must remain some doubt as to its exact systematic position, as its posterior tarsi are missing.

The genus *Methana* Stal, is defined as having the posterior metatarsus spined beneath and shorter, or not longer, than the remaining joints which are unarmed beneath, whilst in *Dorylæa* the posterior metatarsus, also spined, exceeds the succeeding joints in length, of which the second is armed, and the third unarmed. According to this definition *M. pallipalpis* should really be placed under the genus *Dorylæa*, but in the absence of sufficient material in perfect condition I do not propose to make any change for the present.

Hab: If my identifications are correct, we get the following distribution for this species: Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Talaut, Ceram, Australia.

Methana saundersi n.sp. (Plate XIII, fig. 10.)

♂ and ♀. Head not covered by the pronotum; vertex dark castaneous to black, face testaceous to orange; antennæ exceeding the body, light brown. Pronotum anteriorly parabolic, posterior border straight, not angled; shining black, with an orange border all round which, however, is very narrow behind or almost obsolescent. Tegmina exceeding the body, dark castaneous. Coxæ of front legs entirely testaceous, those of mid and hind legs with castaneous lines at their outer edges; femora light castaneous, tibiæ and tarsi castaneous. Cerci large, castaneous.

	♂	♀
Total length	24 mm.	25 mm.
Body	20·5 "	21·5 "
Pronotum	7×9 "	7×10 "
Tegmina	18 "	19 "

Hab.: ♂ and ♀. Tanglin, Singapore; taken by the Hon. C. J. Saunders, June 1917 and February 1918, after whom I have much pleasure in naming this species. Subsequently taken by Mr. V. Knight in Gilstead Road, Singapore, January and April, 1918. Type in the Oxford Museum.

Closely allied to *M. semi-marginalis* mihi, from Kuching, Sarawak, in which, however, the orange border of the pronotum is restricted to the front and the sides, widening out at the postero-lateral angles. There are three examples of a *Methana*, unnamed, from Ceylon, in the British Museum collection, in which the yellow margin of the pronotum is, especially behind, much wider than in *M. saundersi*.

Methana semimarginalis Hanitsch.

Methana semimarginalis Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 101, pl. V., fig. 28 (1915).

I described this species from a ♀ example, from Kuching, Sarawak, the type being now in the Oxford Museum. The same collection also contains two ♂♂ specimens, the one also from Kuching, December 1898, and the other from Banting, Sarawak, May 1909. The ♂ example from Kuching is slightly smaller than the type ♀.

	♂	♀
Total length	22 mm.	23 mm.
Body	20 "	21 "
Pronotum	$6\cdot5 \times 9$ "	$7\cdot2 \times 9\cdot5$ "
Tegmina	16 "	17 "

Stylopyga picea Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Stylopyga picea Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 100 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 209 (1923).

Originally recorded by Brunner from the Nicobars, subsequently by the same author from Baram, Borneo (Abh. Senck. Nat. Ges., Vol. XXIV., p. 195 and p. 209), by Rehn from Trang, Lower Siam, and by myself from Verlaten I.

(Sunda Straits) and Krakatau. I also took it on Bukit Kutu, Selangor, 3400' (April 1915), and found it common under logs, Botanic Gardens, Singapore (January 1915).—The Oxford Museum contains specimens from Kuching, Sarawak, presented by R. Shelford.

As Brunner gives the measurements of the ♀ only, I add those of a ♂ example, from Singapore.

	♂	♀
	(Singapore).	(Brunner's type).
Total length	23.5 mm.	25 mm.
Pronotum	7.5×9 "	7.5×9 "
Tegmina	4 "	3.5 "

Hab: Nicobars; Lower Siam; Malay Peninsula; Singapore; Borneo; Verlaten I.; Krakatau.

Dorylaea flavigincta De Haan.

Dorylaea flavigincta Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 02 (1915).

Dorylaea flavigincta Karny. Suppl. Entom. No. 4, p. 97 (1915).

This widely distributed species, known from Java, Borneo, Sumatra and Madagascar, and, according to Karny (l.c.) common in Formosa, has now also been taken on the Malay Peninsula, viz. at Tebing Tinggi, Kelantan, by Mr. V. Knight (July 1920), and by Mrs. Bell (November 1920).

Periplaneta cavernicola Chopard.

Periplaneta cavernicola Chopard. Mem. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Vol. VI., p. 347, pl. XII., figs. 4-9 (1919).

Chopard [much abbreviated]: Grande espèce de couleur brun roux foncé, uniforme, un peu plus claire en dessous. Pubescence nulle en dessus, rare et courte en dessous; ponctuation assez fine, nulle sur le thorax. Pattes et antennes concolores.

Pronotum large, déprimé, à surface presque lisse, présentant seulement quelques ponctuations éparses et quelques rides près de bords antérieur et postérieur, ligne médiane très faiblement et obtusément carénée. Bord antérieur légèrement échancré au milieu, très largement arrondi latéralement; angles latéraux très arrondis; bord postérieur presque droit; les bords antérieur et postérieur très finement rebordés.—Organes du vol dépassant, dans les deux sexes, l'extrémité de

l'abdomen. Elytres larges, brun roussâtre éclaireci vers l'apex, à bord antérieur très faiblement convexe, bord interne presque droit, apex arrondi. Veine discoïdale un peu sinuée, à 8-10 rameaux presque tous divisés vers le milieu; veine médiane bifurquée peu après le milieu de l'élytre, portant 8 à 10 rameaux subdivisés, parallèles entre eux et un peu sinués. . . . Champ anal allongé, à bord interne droit, présentant une quinzaine de nervures peu nettes, à intervalles ponctués-aréolés.—Ailes larges, à échancrure anale peu marquée, champ antérieur très large, brunâtre, champ postérieur jaunâtre, presque transparent. Veine médiastine peu marquée, à 3 ou 4 rameaux; veine médiane portant 6 rameaux très subdivisés; ulnaire postérieure à 7 rameaux bifurqués pour la plupart; champ postérieur occupé par une douzaine de nervures droites dont la 1^{re} quatre fois divisée. . . .

♂, ♀: Length of body 34-36 mm.; pronotum 9 mm.; tegmina 28 mm.

Cette espèce ressemble beaucoup à *P. americana* L., mais s'en distingue aisément par sa coloration plus uniforme et les organes du vol beaucoup moins allongés. Chez le ♂ les pièces génitales sont très différentes, ainsi que la plaque suranale, et les styles sont plus courts et plus épais. Les jeunes individus sont vivement pigmentés.

Hab: Goah Glap, Bukit Tapang, Biserat, Jalor (N. Annandale, February 4th, 1916). On walls of inner caverns. Twenty-seven specimens (♂, ♀ and immature). As to its occurrence, see remarks under *Phyllodromia nigrocincta* Chopard, from the same locality. See page 409.

Periplaneta lata Herbst.

Periplaneta lata Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 109 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 208 (1923).

The Oxford Museum contains a long series from Kuching, Sarawak, viz. 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ and 3 larvae, presented by R. Shelford, 1899-1901. The largest specimens measure.

	♂	♀
Total length	35 mm.	35 mm.
Body	28.5 „	28 „
Pronotum	9×11 „	8.3×12 „
Tegmina	27 „	27 „

Hab : So far known from Borneo only.

This species is readily distinguished from *P. americana* and *P. australasiae* by the shape of the sub-genital lamina of the

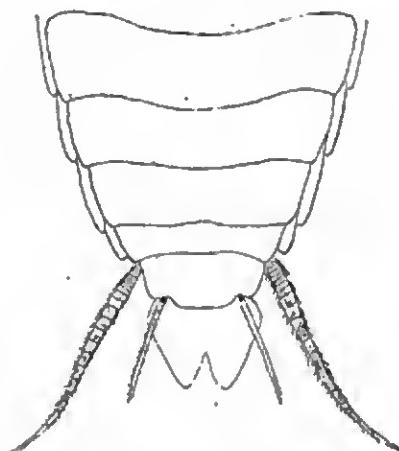


Fig. 21. *Periplaneta americana* L. ♂
End of abdomen. Ventral view. $\times 4$.

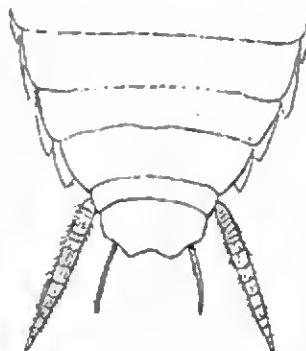


Fig. 22. *Periplaneta australasiae*
Fab. ♂
End of abdomen.
Ventral view. $\times 4$.

♂. In *P. americana* the lamina is rectangular, with the posterior margin more or less straight, except for an indentation on either

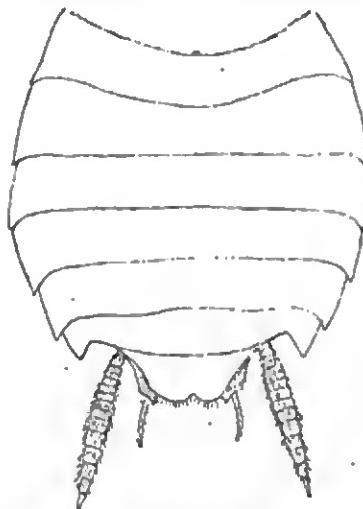


Fig. 23. *Periplaneta lata* Herbst. ♂
End of abdomen. Dorsal view. $\times 4$.

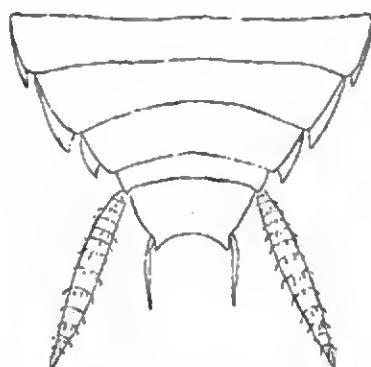


Fig. 24. *Periplaneta lata* Herbst. ♂
End of abdomen. Ventral view. $\times 4$.

side to receive the styles, and it is in that species much exceeded by the supra-anal lamina. In *P. australasiae* the sub-genital

lamina has a shallow indentation in the middle of its posterior margin. In *P. lata* the lamina is bulkier, with a deeper, crescent-like excavation, and with its postero-lateral angles drawn out into short horns. The cerci are longest in *P. americana*, and stoutest in *P. lata*.

Periplaneta montana n.sp.

♂. Small, slender, elongate. Entirely castaneous, nitid, with the exception of the antennæ which are rufous. Tegmina greatly exceeding the abdomen. Sub-genital lamina transverse, posteriorly with a semi-lunar indentation beyond which the

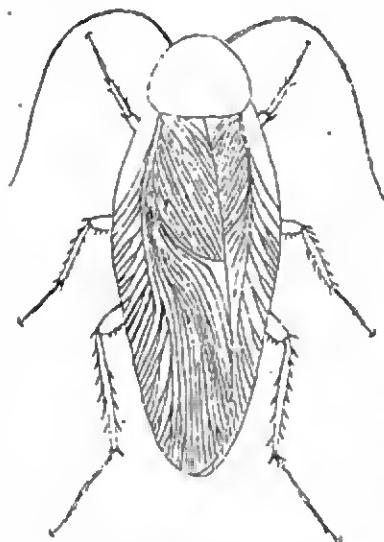


Fig. 25. *Periplaneta montana* n.sp. ♂
x 2½.

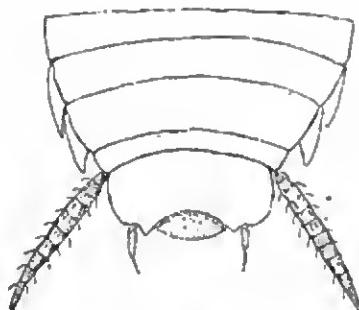


Fig. 26. *Periplaneta montana* n.sp. ♂
End of abdomen. Ventral view. x 7.

supra-anal lamina is seen slightly to project. Styles much shorter than in *P. americana*, *P. australasiae*, and *P. lata*.

Two other specimens (damaged, abdomen missing) seem both to be ♀♀ and to belong to the same species.

	♂	♀ (?)
Total length	23 mm.	19 mm.
Body	15 "	?
Pronotum	5 x 7 "	4.5 x 6.5 "
Tegmina	19 "	15 "
Antennæ	25 "	21 "

Hab. Gunong Kledang, Perak, 2646' (R. Hanitsch, November 1916), 1 ♂ example. Type in Oxford Museum.—Bukit Kutu, Selangor, 3457' (R. Hanitsch, April 1915). Two ♀♀ examples.

Scabina horrida Hanitsch.

Scabina horrida Hanitsch. Treubia, Vol. III., part 2, pp. 207-8, fig. 8 (1923).

♂. Body dark castaneous to black, shining. Antennæ, anterior and median tarsi rufous (Posterior tarsi missing). Head covered. Antennæ longer than the body. Pronotum parabolic, posteriorly truncated, very shining. Scutellum not exposed. Tegmina quadrate, corneous, laterally reaching to the hinder margin of the metanotum, centrally receding. Wings rudimentary, squamiform, very slightly projecting

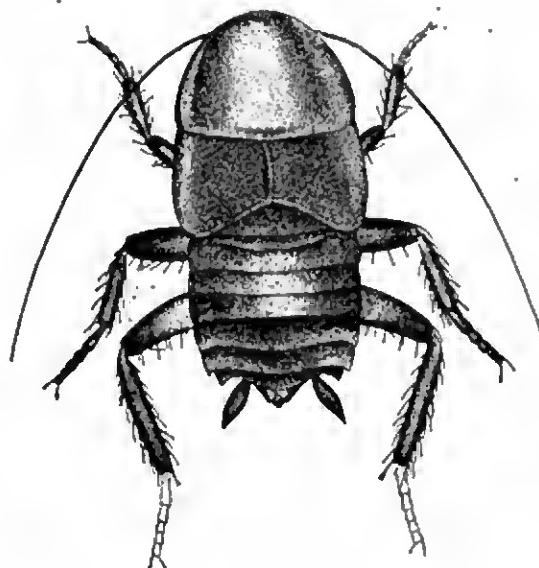


Fig. 27. *Scabina horrida* Hanitsch. ♂
x 2.

beyond the tegmina. Posterior angles of the abdominal tergites produced backwards, slightly so in the anterior, strongly in the posterior tergites. Cerci long, broad, flattened. Styles long, stout, pointed. Legs heavily spined. Femoral spines in two rows; lower row of front femora with about 15 spines;

spines of mid femora longer, but less closely set; those of the hind femora longest.

δ : Total length 25 mm.; pronotum $7\cdot5 \times 11$ mm.; tegmina 7 mm.; cerci 5 mm.

Hab: North Borneo (Mohari, 1912). One δ example. Type in the Buitenzorg Museum.

The genus *Scabina* was established by Shelford* for *Peltatosilpha* (?) *antipoda* Kirby† from Queensland. The Oxford Museum has two specimens (δ and φ) of that species, from Tambourine Mt., S. Queensland, 2000', presented by Dr. Eland Shaw. The present species differs from *S. antipoda* by the edges of the pronotum not being turned up, by the scutellum not being exposed, by the femora being much more heavily spined, and by the cerci being considerably longer.

This genus had not before been recorded from the Malayan sub-region.

Catara rugosicollis Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Catara rugosicollis Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 117, pl. V., figs. 26 and 27 (1915); J., F.M.S. Museums, Vol. VIII., part 3, p. 79 (1919); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 210 (1923).

This species is found throughout the Malay Archipelago and has been recorded from the Malay Peninsula, including Singapore, from Sumatra, Java and Borneo. I reproduce my remarks on it from the "Treubia" (l.c.):

The place of origin of the type (δ) was given by Brunner doubtfully as "Java?" Both $\delta\delta$ and $\varphi\varphi$ have since repeatedly been recorded from Java, and also from the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Sumatra and Borneo. The Oxford Museum has a long series from Sarawak.

Brunner gave the following dimensions: δ : body 15 mm.; tegmina 22 mm.; pronotum $3\cdot7 \times 5$ mm. This is exceeded by the largest δ in the Oxford Museum, from Sarawak: body 19 mm.; tegmina 27 mm.; pronotum $7\cdot5 \times 8$ mm.

The φ shows similar variation in size. Saussure‡ who described this species under the name of *Archiblatta valvularia*, from Java, gave the following dimensions: body 20 mm.; pronotum $4\cdot7 \times 7\cdot3$ mm. The largest φ in the Oxford Museum,

* T.E.S., London, 1909, p. 305.

† A.M.N.H.(7), Vol. XII., p. 376 (1903).

‡ Mém. Soc. Genève, Vol. XXIII., p. 118, pl. X., fig. 40 (1873).

from Sarawak, measures : body 23.5 mm. ; pronotum 8 x 12 mm. ; and this is exceeded by the largest ♀, from Borneo, in the present collection, viz. body 25.5 mm., pronotum 9 x 12 mm.

The two sexes show a striking difference, the ♂ being slender, delicate and long-winged, the ♀ short, stout and entirely apterous. The ♂ was sufficiently described by Brunner. The ♀ may be characterised as follows :

♀. Entirely apterous. Dull black, with the exception of the eyes which are light brown. Head covered. Pronotum parabolic, lateral margins raised and posteriorly produced into heavy spines, its surface corrugated, deeply pitted with dots. Mesonotum and metanotum also deeply pitted, but less corrugated. Abdominal tergites uneven, not pitted, their posterior margins granulated. All femora entirely unarmed. Anterior tibiæ along their inner aspect covered with a dense brush-like mass of russet-coloured hair ; beyond this brush, towards the upper aspect of the tibiæ, a few (about 5) spines ; median and posterior tibiæ with two rows of about 4 spines each.

In smaller, i.e. probably younger, specimens we find distinct spines instead of the granulation along the posterior margins of the abdominal tergites. They are specially pronounced in a specimen, 20 mm. in length, in the Oxford Museum, from Sarawak (Wallace). The burrowing habit of this species probably causes the spines to be worn away in older specimens.

The brush on the anterior tibiæ of the ♀ seems to have escaped the notice of former observers. It is not found in the ♂, or only represented by a few scattered fluff-like hairs. Mr. Hamm has suggested to me that the brush may be of use to the ♀ for cleaning itself, and this seems a likely explanation. The insect is of a burrowing habit, but the work of burrowing is probably entirely done by the ♀ which, being apterous and having a stout body and a thick chitinous skin, appears much better adapted to it than the long-winged, slender-legged and altogether frail-looking ♂. A brush would thus not be required by the ♂, but would be very necessary to the ♀.

Genus PROTAGONISTA Shelford.

A.M.N.H. (8), Vol. I., p. 158 (1908) ; Genera Insectorum, fasc. 109, p. 22 (1910).

Shelford : Antennæ slightly incrassated. Eyes further apart than antennal sockets. True ocelli present. Pronotum

almost rectangular, as long as broad, sides not deflexed, not covering vertex of head. Pronotum and tegmina with a fine erect pubescence. Tegmina and wings fully developed in the male (female unknown), exceeding the apex of the abdomen. Genital styles present. Cerci moderate. Legs slender; front femora with a complete row of spines on anterior margin beneath, none on posterior margin; mid and hind femora with only one spine on each margin. Spines on posterior tibiæ on outer aspect biseriately arranged. Posterior metatarsi very long, considerably exceeding the remaining joints in length; all the pulvilli apical; arolia minute.

Protagonista pertristis n.sp.

♀. Probably immature. Head black, very finely punctate; labrum, clypeus, and palpi testaceous; eyes testaceous, very slightly nearer than the antennal sockets. Antennæ black (terminal joints missing), pubescent. Pronotum quad-

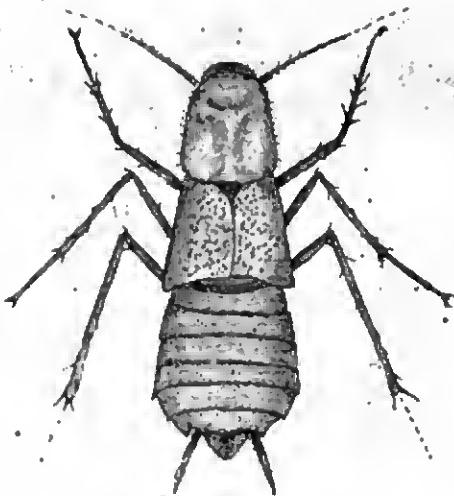


Fig. 28. *Protagonista pertristis* n.sp. ♀
x 2½.

rangular, somewhat longer than broad, not covering vertex of head, black, finely punctate, strongly pubescent at the anterior and lateral margins; margins all round thickened and raised, a deep semi-lunar depression across the anterior third,

slightly continued towards the posterior angles, another depression just behind the anterior margin. Tegmina dark chestnut, deeply pitted, short, truncated, reaching to the second abdominal segment only, with their postero-lateral angles produced. Wings absent. Abdomen black, slightly shining, smooth, broadest at the fourth segment, suddenly narrowing from the fifth. Vulva strongly haired. Cerci long, orange-yellow, haired. Legs long and slender. Front femora with a comb-like series of about 11 spines on anterior margin; mid femora with 2 spines on anterior, and 1 spine on posterior margin; hind femora with 2 spines on anterior, and 1 or 2 spines on posterior margin (the specimen in question has 2 spines on the right, and one on the left femur). Hind tibiae with the spines on outer aspect biserately arranged. Hind tarsi missing. Front and mid tarsi long, about as long as the tibiae, the metatarsus occupying nearly one-half of the entire length; metatarsus spined, the remaining joints not armed.

♀. Total length 18 mm.; pronotum $5\cdot5 \times 5$ mm.; tegmina 5 mm.

Hab: Semangko Pass, Malay Peninsula, 2700' (R. Hanitsch, March 1912). One ♀ example. Type in Oxford Museum.

The only other known species of this genus is *Protagonista lugubris* Shelford, from Tonkin (A.M.N.H. (8), Vol. I., p. 158, pl. IX., fig. 1 (1908)), the type of which is also in the Oxford Museum.

Sub-family 6. PANCHLORINAE.

Leucophaea striata Kirby.

Leucophaea striata Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 122 (1915).
Leucophaea striata Chopard. Mem. As. Soc. Bengal, Vol. VI. (1919), pp. 358-383, pls. XII.-XIII., figs. 15-20.

Chopard gives a detailed re-description of this species from material collected by Annandale at the Batu Caves, Kuala Lumpur (January 2nd, 1916) and at Goah Glap, Bukit Tapang, Biserat, Jalor (February 4th, 1916). In the former locality Annandale found numerous specimens burrowing in bat's guano at the entrance to the caves, or crawling under sodden logs on the ground, whilst at Goah Glap the floor, chiefly composed of bat's guano, literally heaved with this species. (See also Annandale, Entom. Records, Vol XII, p. 75 (1900), and Mem. As. Soc. Bengal, Vol. VI. (1919), p. 343, footnote).

Sub-family 8. CORYDINAE.

Miroblatta petrophila Shelford.

Miroblatta petrophila Shelford. T.E.S. 1906, p. 272, pl. XIV., figs 4, 4a; Gen. Ins., fasc. 109, p. 21 (1910).

Miroblatta petrophila Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 115 (1915).

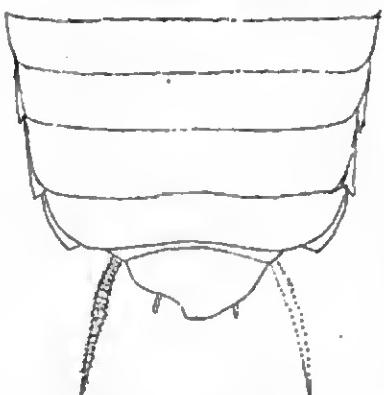


Fig. 29. *Miroblatta petrophila* Shelford. ♂

End of abdomen. Ventral view. $\times 3$.

out its close relationship to *M. petrophila* Shelford. As he found its sub-genital lamina not to be valve-like, he removed

Shelford established the genus *Miroblatta* for this remarkable Blattid, from Mt. Santubong, Sarawak, and placed it amongst the Blattinæ, though the ♀ was unknown to him, and though the single ♂ obtained differed by its unarmed posterior femora from the typical members of that subfamily. Chopard (Mem. Asiatic Soc., Bengal, Vol. VI., p. 353 (1919)) described a few years ago a curious ♀ Blattid (*Miroblatta silphoides*) from the Batu Caves, Selangor, and pointed

Miroblatta from the Blattinæ to the Corydinæ and placed it near to *Homæogamia* Burmeister, from America.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Eric Mjöberg, Curator of the Sarawak Museum, I have been able to examine a ♀ specimen of *M. petrophila* from Mt. Santubong, Sarawak, (August 1900), and this entirely confirms M. Chopard's opinion. The sub-genital

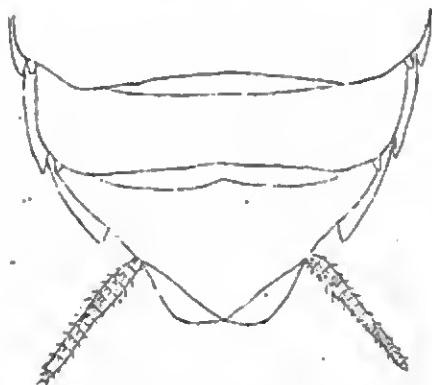


Fig. 30. *Miroblatta petrophila* Shelford. ♀

End of abdomen. Ventral view. $\times 3$.

lamina of the ♀ is not valve-like, but of the typical character of the Corydinæ, and the asymmetrical rounded

subgenital lamina of the ♂ also recalls that of a *Homæogamia*. I therefore agree with Chopard in removing this genus from the Blattinæ to the Corydinæ. The ♀ specimen from Santubong is slightly larger than the ♂ type from the same locality, whilst another ♂, from Lio Matu, Ulu Baram (October–November 1914), also sent to me by Dr. Mjöberg, is smaller than the type

	♂ type	♂	♀
	Mt. Santubong.	Lio Matu	Mt. Santubong.
Total length	40 mm.	38 mm.	43 mm.
Tegmina	26 "	25 "	28 "
Pronotum	14 × 17 "	13.5 × 15 "	14.5 × 17.5 "

The tegmina of the ♂ type are of the length of the body, those of the other ♂ slightly exceed the abdomen, whilst those of the ♀ reach only to the base of the supra-anal lamina.

Dyscologamia chopardi n.n.

Miroblatta silphoides Chopard (nec Walker). Mem. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Vol. VI., p. 353, pl. XII., figs. 10–14 (1919).

Chopard [much abbreviated]: ♀: Assez grande espèce, noirâtre, à facies de Coléoptère; pattes, antennes et pièces buccales brun foncé, un peu roussâtre; clypéus présentant une bande blanchâtre très nette. Toute la surface du corps couverte d'une assez fine ponctuation et d'une pubescence rousse, très courte et serrée; sur le pronotum cette pubescence est portée par de petits tubercules arrondis, luisants.

Tête entièrement cachée sous le bord antérieur du pronotum, assez étroite, brun noirâtre avec les pièces buccales rousses et une bande blanche divisant le clypéus en deux parties presque égales. . . . Pronotum très grand, large, à surface très bombée, avec deux profondes impressions longeant le bord antérieur sur presque toute sa longueur; bord antérieur très convexe, bord postérieur presque droit, angles postérieurs subaigus; toute la surface est couverte de petits tubercules arrondis, luisants, plus volumineux et plus épars au fond des impressions latérales; pubescence rousse, couchée et assez rare sur le disque, dressée, un peu plus longue et plus abondante le long du bord antérieur.—Elytres un peu plus courts que l'abdomen, à surface assez bombée, couverte d'une fine ponctuation et d'une courte pubescence rousse, couchée; la côte est très saillante et, en dessous, près de la base, un repli vient couvrir en partie les épisternes et épimères métathoraciques, formant

une sorte d'épipleure rudimentaire. Bord antérieur presque droit à la base, convexe ensuite ; bord interne presque droit, apex arrondi ; à l'elytre droit, la partie du bord interne recouverte par l'autre élytre est lisse, amincie, présentant une faible réticulation irrégulière vers l'apex. La nervation est réduite à une forte nervure située vers le tiers antérieur de l'elytre et se perdant rapidement, les nervures habituelles sont simplement indiquées par les stries formées par la ponctuation et sont surtout visibles vers l'apex de l'elytre. Ailes peu développées, presque réduites à leur partie antérieure ; ecclie-ci est assez grande, à bords convexes, apex arrondi, de couleur jaunâtre, rembrunie le long des bords antérieur et interne ; les nervures sont très marquées, épaisses à la base, mais arrivant à se perdre vers l'apex dans une réticulation large et irrégulière. Veine médastinale simple ; huméral trifurquée ; veine discoïdale sinuée à la base, portant 3 rameaux dont l'antérieur trifurqué et le median bifurqué. Champ postérieur très petit, atrophié, occupé par 4 nervures dont la 1^{re} bifurquée.

Length of body 25.5 mm.; pronotum 9.5 × 14 mm.; tegmina 16.5 mm.

Hab: Batu Caves, Kuala Lumpur (N. Annandale, January 2nd, 1916); burrowing in bat's guano among stones, at entrance to caves. One ♀. Type in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.—A second example of this species, also ♀, in the Collection Finot (Paris Museum), from Borneo.

Dr. Chopard (in lit.) agrees with me that this species is to be removed from *Miroblatta* Shelford, to *Dyscologamia* Saussure, and as the specific name, given by Chopard, is preoccupied by *D.* (= *Polyphaga*) *silphoides* Walker, from Cambodia (Mouhot), the type (♀) of which is in the Oxford Museum, I propose the name of *D. chopardi* for it.

A specimen, ♀, also from the Batu Caves, Selangor, collected by Dr. E. Mjöberg and kindly sent to me for examination, apparently belongs to the same species. The chief difference from the other species of this genus seems to be the shortness of the tegmina of the ♀ which reach only to the base of the supra-anal lamina. The ♂ is unknown.

Corydia forceps Hanitsch.

Corydia forceps Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 125, pl. VII., fig. 41 (1915).

The type of this species, a single ♂, came from Bukit Kutu, Selangor, where I took it in April 1915. An unnamed

example, also ♂, in the Oxford Museum collection, taken by Mr. Ridley in the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, August-September 1906, belongs to the same species.

Holocompsa debilis Walker.

Holocompsa debilis Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 128 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 211 (1923).

The Oxford Museum contains specimens from Sarawak, including Walker's type, from Prince of Wales' Island (i.e. Penang), and from Kandy, Ceylon (Dr. G. B. Longstaff, 1908). I have recorded this species from Buitenzorg, Java (Karny and Siebers, 1920).

Sub-Family 9. OXYHALOINAE.

Diploptera dytiscoides Serville.

Diploptera dytiscoides Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 133, pl. VI., fig. 31 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 212 (1923).

As I pointed out in the "Treubia" (l.c.), this species seems to be more widely distributed than I supposed in my former paper. Serville's type came from Australia, and Brunner recorded it from Burma and Tahiti. The Oxford Museum has specimens from Honolulu (Blackburn), Buru (Mouhot), Sarawak (Wallace), Manila,* and Ceylon (Thwaites, 1872). I took it on Fort Canning, Singapore (February 1915) and on Gunong Kledang, Perak (November 1916).

Distribution: Ceylon; Burma; Malay Peninsula; Singapore; Sarawak; Philippines; Buru; Australia; Honolulu; Tahiti. According to Morgan Hebard† common and injurious on Hawaii, doing particular damage by gnawing away the bark of certain Cypress trees.

Chorisoneura lativitrea Walker.

Chorisoneura lativitrea Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 134 (1915).

This species had so far been known from Cambodia and Sarawak only, but the Hon. C. J. Saunders took recently a ♀ example at Singapore (June 1922). This specimen shows well

* Not Madras, as I erroneously stated in J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 133.

† Dermaptera and Orthoptera of Hawaii. In "Occ. Papers, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum," Vol. VII., p. 336 (1922).

the "deep ochraceous band on the fore part of the vertex," mentioned by Walker. The band extends from eye to eye.

♀. Total length 10 mm.

Areolaria sieberi Brunner von Wattenwyl..

Areolaria sieberi Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 138 (1915).

Brunner's somewhat meagre description may be amplified as follows :

Head castaneous, shining. Eyes black, far apart. Antennæ slightly plumose; their basal half, or less, black; distal half testaceous, except for the last few joints which are black. Pronotum sub-quadrata to round, punctate, castaneous, laterally with a pale border, with yellowish pubescence. Tegmina castaneous, mediastinal area yellowish, seriato-punctate, with yellowish pubescence.

Total length 9 mm.

Readily distinguished from *A. signata* Shelford, by the absence of a light central vitta on the pronotum, and by the absence of a fuscous stripe across the tegmina.

Hab : Previously recorded from Java (Brunner) and Penang (Kirby). Since taken again on Penang Hill by myself (May 1917), and by Prof. C. J. Baker at Singapore, 1917.

Genus **PROSOPLECTA** Saussure.

Saussure, Revue de Zoologie (2), Vol. XVI., p. 325 (1864); Mém. Hist. Nat. Mexique, Vol. I., p. 169 (1864).
Shelford, P.Z.S., pp. 358-378, pl. XLVIII. (1912).

Saussure : "Corps ovoide ou globuleux, très bombé. Prothorax elliptique, ayant son bord antérieur subexcisé, offrant de chaque côté un lobe relevé; tête débordante.

Elytres cornés, dénudés de sillon anal, très-bombés et luisants, sans nervures distinctes, mais occupés par des lignes de ponctuations; le champ anal presque carré ou subcirculaire.

Ailes amples, ayant seulement leur extrémité repliée en dessus, et suivant un pli transversal oblique; la portion réfléchie antérieure, plissée en outre de manière à former un pli longitudinal rentrant. La portion basilaire occupée par des nervures nombreuses infléchies symétriquement à l'extrémité vers les marges; pas de nervures transversales bordant la harnière. La portion réfléchie, en forme de coin triangulaire, demi-coriacée, dénudée de nervures, le pli longitudinal seul

marqué par une ligne cornée. La portion basilaire de la zone renversée formant une partie du bord postérieur de l'aile ; l'échancrure anale peu prononcée, tombant à la limite des deux portions de la zone renversée et non à la limite de la zone renversée et de la zone rayonnée.

Façies des Coléoptères de la famille des Chrysomélings (*Coccinella*).

Prosoplecta dexter-alleni n.sp. (Plate XIII, fig. II.)

♂. Head not covered by the pronotum, testaceous, lower part of face reddish; antennæ filiform, equalling the body in length, light brown, darker distally. Pronotum elliptical, disc reddish-brown, margin sulphur-yellow. Tegmina castaneous, not shining, with the mediastinal area, three round maculae and seven longitudinal striae on either tegmen sulphur-yellow, one of the maculae being placed in the humeral angle, a second close to the inner margin of the mediastinal vein, and a third at the same level, but closer to the middle line of the body; the seven striae which enclose a few less distinct ones, being confined to the distal half of the tegmina. A minute flattened tubercle just behind the humeral macula. Abdomen and legs reddish brown.

♂: Total length 7 mm.; length of tegmina 4 mm.; pronotum 2×2.5 mm.

Hab: Seremban, Malay Peninsula (Rcv. G. Dexter Allen, October 25th, 1917). One example, ♂. Type in the Oxford Museum.

This is the first species of *Prosoplecta* recorded from the Malay Peninsula, the genus having so far been known only from the Philippines, Celebes, Batchian and Ceram. Shelford (P.Z.S., 1912, p. 368) points out the wonderful examples of mimicry of the species of this genus with Coccinellid and Chrysomelid beetles.

Sub-family 10. PERISPHAERINAE.

Perisphaeria armadillo Serville.

Perisphaeria armadillo Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 142, pl. VII., fig. 39 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 213 (1923).

The type of this species came from Java. There are in the Oxford Museum specimens from Singapore, Amboina, Aru and New Guinea, all collected by Wallace, and in the Buitenzorg Museum specimens from Hoorn and Edam, Bay of Batavia,

and Klein Kombuis, Java Sea, taken by Dammerman, 1919 and 1920. I took it on Bukit Kutu, Selangor, April 1915, and on Gunong Kledang, Perak, November 1916.

This species, with its yellowish head, is readily distinguished from the closely allied *P. glomeriformis*, Lucas, in which the head is black.

Perisphaeria lucasiana Saussure and Zehntner.

Perisphaeria lucasiana Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 143 (1915).

Originally recorded from Java. The Oxford Museum contains three specimens, all ♀, two of which were collected by Wallace on Mt. Ophir, Malay Peninsula. The third specimen is without locality label. The ♂ seems to be unknown.

Pseudogloemeris aterrima Herbst.

Blatta aterrima Herbst. Füssly Arch. Insekt. p. 185, pl. XLIX., fig. 9 (1786).

Derocalymma atra Brunner. Nouv. Syst. Blatt. p. 321, pl. IX., fig. 41 (1865).

Pseudogloemeris aterrima Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I. p. 190 (1904).

Brunner: "Tota atra. Pronoto supra caput cucullato, disco gibbo, dense impresso-punctato. ♂.

♂. Long. corp. 16 mm.; long. pronoti: 4·8 mm.; pron. transv. 7·5 mm.; elytr.: 16 mm.

Java (Musée de la Novara).

Pseudogloemeris flavicornis Burmeister.

Pseudogloemeris flavicornis Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 143 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III., p. 213 (192).

This species, originally described from Java, has been recorded by Kirby from Tenasserim and Cambodia, by Annandale from Rámanád, S. India, and by Bolívar doubtfully from Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency. The Oxford Museum has specimens from Bombay, Madras, Sylhet, Mouhot and Assam, and the Buitenzorg Museum, besides specimens from Java, also an unusually large ♀ from Borneo (1912). It measures: body 24 mm.; pronotum 8·5 × 12 mm., against the average of 16 mm. for the body, and 5 × 7·5 mm. for the pronotum. Its colour, however, is normal, viz. body black; antennæ,

palps, tarsi and cerci orange. Burmeister's description of "tibiis . . . testaceis" is evidently an error for "tarsis . . . testaceis."

Hab : India; Assam; Tenasserim; Cambodia; Java; Borneo.

Pseudoglomeris flexicollis Walker.

Pseudoglomeris flexicollis Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 144 (1916).

This species is known by a single specimen, ♂, the type, which was collected by Wallace at Singapore and is now in the Oxford Museum.

The "♀" in Walker's description (Cat. Blatt. Brit. Mus. p. 187) is an obvious misprint for "♂," which error I had unfortunately copied in my former paper.

The measurements are :

♂: Total length 24 mm.; body 22 mm.; pronotum 7 × 9 mm.; tegmina 17 mm.

Pseudoglomeris planiuscula Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Pseudoglomeris planiuscula Brunner. Révision Syst. Orth., p. 44 (1893).

Pseudoglomeris planiuscula Sauss. and Zehnt. Rev. Suisse Zool. Vol. III., p. 41, pl. I., fig. 14 (1805).

Pseudoglomeris planiuscula Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 190 (1904).

Brunner: ♀. Atra opaca, dense punctulata. Caput totum atrum, punctatum. Antennæ, palpi et labrum lâte ferruginei. Pronotum minus fornicatum, margine non reflexo sed limbato. Pedes nigri. Cerci ferruginei.

♂ differt a specie præcedenti [i.e. *P. fornicata* Brunner] pronoto planiore, alarum ramis venæ ulnaris obliquioribus.

	♂	♀
Long. corporis	15 mm.	19 mm.
Long. pronoti	4 "	5·5 "
Lat. pronoti	6 "	10 "
Long. elytrorum	16 "	—

Patra: Carin Chebà; Bhamo; Catcin Cauri; M^t Mooleyit, 1000-1300 metres.

Saussure and Zehntner reported it from Burma too, and Kirby from Tonkin.—The Oxford Museum has a ♀ specimen from Malacca (Castelnau, 1862), which Shelford had compared with the type.

Genus **DOLICHOSPHAERIA** n.g.

♀. Body elongated, with parallel sides. Anterior femora spined. Claws without arolium. Apterous.

♂. Unknown.

This genus is closely allied to *Gynopeltis* Gerstaecker, from East Africa, which, however, is of a broad elliptical or sub-ovate shape; but these two genera agree by their anterior femora being spined and by the absence of an arolium.

Glyptopeltis Saussure, from Java, whilst resembling it by its spined femora, differs from it by the presence of an arolium and by its sub-ovate shape. Other genera of this sub-family distinguished by the absence of an arolium are *Paranauphaea* Brunner and *Gymnonyx* Saussure and Zehntner.

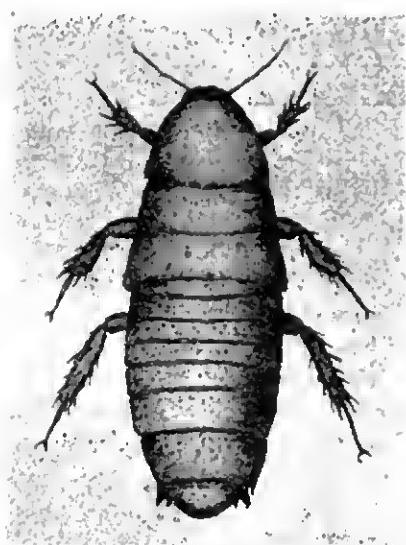
Dolichosphaeria arcuata n.sp.

Fig. 31. *Dolichosphaeria arcuata* n.sp.
and sp. ♀
x 2.

shining. Legs castaneous. Closely placed spines near the middle of the inferior border, and a third spine on the outer aspect of the distal end. Median and posterior femora not armed. A few scattered

♀ Black, shining. Head partly free, light castaneous, with a darker triangular blotch between the bases of the antennæ. Antennæ fawn coloured, somewhat exceeding the pronotum in length. Pronotum parabolic, faintly punctured; meso- and metanotum distinctly punctured, abdomen still more so. Abdominal tergites with transverse sulcus. The latero-posterior angles of the 6th and 7th tergites with spines. Supra-anal lamina large, with a spine immediately behind each cercus, its posterior margin thickened and raised. Cerci very short, triangular, Anterior femora with two

setæ on the inferior border of the anterior and median femora, none on the posterior femora. Tibiæ strongly armed, spines in 3 rows. Metatarsus slightly longer than the remaining joints. Claws without arolium. Entirely apterous.

Total length 28 mm.; greatest width 10.5 mm.

Hab: Bukit Timah, Singapore, 300'. One ♀ example (R. Hanitsch, August 1912). Type in the Oxford Museum.

Dolichosphaeria deplanata n.sp.

♀. Black, shining. Head partly free, light castaneous, with a darker band between the bases of the antennæ. (Antennæ missing). Pronotum parabolic, slightly punctured, with a median depression, the posterior border of which is raised into two closely placed tubercles. Meso- and metanotum slightly punctured, abdomen distinctly so. Abdominal tergites with transverse sulcus, the latero-posterior angles of the 6th and 7th tergites drawn out into sharp spines. Supra-anal lamina large, its latero-anterior margin on either side drawn out into a spine, posterior margin thickened and raised. Cerci very short, triangular, shining. Legs castaneous. Anterior femora on the inferior border with a dense row of setæ and with two closely placed spines near the middle of the inferior border, and a third spine on the outer aspect of the distal end. Median femora with a similar row of setæ, but without spines. Posterior femora with neither setæ or spines. Tibiæ strongly armed, spines in 3 rows. Metatarsus slightly longer than the remaining joints. Claws without arolium. Entirely apterous.

♀. Total length 30 mm.; greatest width 13 mm.

Hab: Gunong Kledang, Perak, 2646'. One example ♀. (R. Hanitsch, November 1916). Type in the Oxford Museum.

Differs from *D. arcuata* by the depression on the pronotum, by the greater development of the setæ on the anterior and median femora, and by its larger size.

Sub-family 11. PANESTHINAE.

Salganea morio Burmeister. (Plate XIII, fig. 12).

Salganea morio Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 145 (1915); Treubia, Vol. III. p. 213 (1923).

The specimen (♀) figured is the one referred to in my former paper and was taken by Mr. J. A. le Doux at Kota Tinggi, Johore, May 1915.

***Salganea rugulata* Saussure.**

Salganea rugulata Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 146 (1915); J., F.M.S. Museums, Vol. VIII., part 3, p. 70 (1919).

Originally recorded from Java. Since taken by Messrs. Robinson and Kloss at Sungai Kumbang, Korinchi Peak, Sumatra, 4600', April 1914, and by myself on the Malay Peninsula, viz. on Bukit Kutu, 3400', April 1915, and on Kedah Peak, 3000', December 1915.

***Panesthia hilaris* Kirby. (Plate XLIII, fig. 13.)**

Panesthia hilaris Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 153 (1915).

The specimen (δ) figured is the one referred to in my former paper. I took it at Changi, Singapore, August 1896.

***Panesthia nicobarensis* Saussure.**

Panesthia nicobarensis Sauss. Rev. Suisse Zool., Vol. III., p. 310 (1895).

Panesthia nicobarensis Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 203 (1904).

Saussure: Sat magna, nigra. Antennæ basi nigræ, dehinc ferruginea. Vertex δ foveolatus. Pronotum valde excavatum, lœvigatum, utrinque sparse punctatum, disco valde bituberculato, area antica granulosa: Margo anterior δ quadrato-excisis, angulis rotundatis, productis, reflexis; φ transverse excisis, angulis rotundatis, parum productis; margine pone incisuram carinato, δ leviter angulato. Elytra truncata, primum abdominis segmentum tegentia; angulo costali rotundato; sulco anali nullo margine costali recto, haud exciso. Abdomen remote parum profunde, modice grosse punctatum. Lamina supra-analis brevissime crenata, dentibus 6 remotis ac utrinque dente majore. Femora antica 2-3 spinosa.

Long. φ 42, δ 48; pronot. φ 12-12.5, δ 9.5-10; lat. φ 17.5, δ 14.5; elytr. φ 16, δ 13 mm.

Insulæ Nicobarenses.

Pourrait être une variété à élytres tronqués de la *P. javanica* Serv.; cependant les cornes du pronotum ne sont pas arquées en dedans ni pointues comme chez cette espèce, mais arrondies et réfléchies. Chez la femelle l'échancrure du bord antérieur est bien plus prononcée; les tubercules du disque aussi sont beaucoup plus forts."

Panesthia saussurii Stal.

Panesthia saussurii Stål. Öfver. K. Vet. Akad. Förh., Vol. XXXIV. (No. 10) p. 37 (1877).

Panesthia saussurei Saussure. Rev. Suisse Zool. Vol. III., p. 312 (1895).

Panesthia saussurei Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 202 (1904).

Panesthia saussurei Karny. Suppl. Entom. No. IV., p. 90 (1915).

Panesthia saussurii Hanitsch. Tretia, Vol. III., p. 214 (1923).

I had accidentally omitted this widely distributed species in my former paper on "Malayan Blattidæ." Stål's description is as follows :

P. javanicae simillima, sed minor, lateribus pronoti fortius punctatis, elytris anterius punctis subtilibus raris conspersis, abdomine minus dense punctato, angulis apicalibus laminæ supraanalis obtusioribus; femora antica variant inermes, vel spinis duabus vel una armata. ♂ ♀. Long. corp. 26-32 mm.

Philippines.

Saussure : Sat minuta. *P. javanicae* Serv. simillima. Vertex ♂ foveolatus. Pronotum ♂ cornigerum, utrinque crasse punctatum, tuberculis disci minimis, granuliformibus. Elytra polita. Abdomen crasse remote punctatum; 7th segmenti dentes acuti. Lamina supraanalis crenulis 5, angulis plus minus acutis. Femora antica spinis 1-3. Long. 29; pronot. 6; latit. 8.5; elytr. 24 mm. India orientalis; Sink.

Karny (l.c.) records this species from Formosa, and I have shown (l.c.) that it has a wide distribution, similar to that of *P. javanica*. The Oxford Museum has specimens from Selangor (H. C. Pratt), Borneo (Burr, Shelford), Java, the Philippines, Dutch New Guinea (H. C. Pratt), and New South Wales (J. J. Walker), whilst in the Buitenzorg Museum there are examples from Korintji, Sumatra; Mt. Gedeh, W. Java; Tengger, E. Java; North Borneo; Ceram, and New Guinea. In the same paper I drew attention to the great variation in the number of spines of the anterior femora of this species, viz. from nil to 5, and to these variations occurring not only between different individuals, but, to a less degree, even between the two sides of the same individual.

Panesthia shelfordi n.sp.

♂. Head, antennæ, body and legs entirely black. Tegmina slightly exceeding the abdomen; their proximal half pale testaceous; distal half piceous, with a pale testaceous spot near the anterior border, at about two-thirds of the entire distance from the base of the tegmen. Wings: proximal half of the anterior part transparent pale testaceous, distal half piceous; anal portion of wings almost uniform infuscated, but lighter near the base. Anterior femora without spines. Pronotum anteriorly on either side drawn out into horns which bend inwards and embrace in front the head to about one-quarter of its width on either side. Anterior half of the pronotum with a deep depression, divided by a longitudinal ridge into a left and a right portion; posterior half of the pronotum deeply punctured. Mesonotum, metanotum, and abdomen both above and below, deeply punctured. Supra-anal lamina slightly crenulated.



Fig. 32. *Panesthia shelfordi* n.sp. ♂
x 2.

Total length: ♂: 26 mm.; body 25 mm.; pronotum 6.5 × 9 mm.; tegmina 21 mm.

Hab.: Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak (R. Shelford, May 1899). One example, ♂. Type in the Oxford Museum.

Nearest to *P. regalis*, Walker, from Assam, but smaller, and differing by the pale testaceous spot in the dark distal half of the tegmina.

***Miopanesthia discoidalis* Saussure.**

Miopanesthia discoidalis Hanitsch. J., S.B., R.A.S., No. 69, p. 157 (1915).

I provisionally place under this species three specimens, all ♀♀ and all approximately from the same altitude, though from different localities, viz., one ♀ from Kedah Peak, Malay Peninsula, 3000' (December 1915), one ♀ from Bukit Kutu, Selangor, 3000' (April 1915), both collected by myself, and one ♀ from Masarang Mt., North Celebes, 3000'-4000', taken by Charles Hose (October 1895) and now in the Oxford Museum.

The specimen from Kedah Peak may be described as follows : General colour dark castaneous to piceous. Head castaneous, labrum testaceous, antennæ light castaneous. Anterior margin of the pronotum slightly reflexed, behind it a triangular depression reaching to the middle of the pronotum, then a protuberance which is smooth and only slightly punctured, whilst the rest of the pronotum is densely punctured. Mesonotum and metanotum smooth, with numerous punctures. First five abdominal segments each with two somewhat irregular transverse rows of punctures, one of which is closely applied to the anterior margin, whilst the other runs across the middle ; each segment posteriorly with a sulcus which is perfectly smooth. Sixth abdominal segment with more numerous, coarser and less regularly arranged punctures, its latero-posterior angle drawn out in very short and blunt teeth ; seventh abdominal segment darker, almost piceous, about twice as broad as the anterior segments, densely and coarsely punctured, its posterior angles drawn out into sharp teeth, its sides with a slight protuberance just in front of the tooth. Supra-anal lamina almost as broad as the 7th segment, piceous, densely and coarsely punctured, with a large tooth on either side, and between them, occupying the whole posterior margin, a row of 16 small teeth, symmetrically arranged. Legs reddish castaneous, anterior femora unarmed. Legs and underside of the abdomen with a few scattered hairs. Tegmina short, sub-quadrangular, reaching only just beyond the metanotum.

Total length 19.5 mm.

The specimen from Bukit Kutu differs from the one just described by the following characters : Less dark in colour, especially the first five abdominal tergites light castaneous ;

a slight pubescence at the sides of the first five abdominal tergites, which is much more marked over the whole surface of the 6th and 7th tergites and on the supra-anal lamina. Supra-anal lamina asymmetrical : the large lateral teeth are present, but whilst the left half of the posterior margin bears 10 small teeth, the right half is smooth, possibly a deformity. Otherwise the specimen agrees with the one from Kedah Peak, especially by its unarmed anterior femora and its short tegmina reaching only to the posterior border of the metanotum.

Total length 20 mm.

The Celebes specimen agrees with the one from Kedah in its general colour, though the legs are somewhat darker, and in the almost entire absence of pubescence. It differs from it by the lateral angles of the 6th segment not being drawn out into spines, and by the posterior margin of the supra-anal lamina bearing, in addition to the two large ones, only 10 small teeth which are symmetrical. Its tegmina reach to the end of the 1st abdominal segment. Anterior femora not spined.

Total length 22 mm.

Dicellonotus monstruosus Wood-Mason.

Panesthia monstruosa W.M., J. As. Soc. Bengal, Vol. XLV. (2), p. 189 (1876) ; A.M.N.H. (4), Vol. XIX., p. 117 (1877).

Panesthia monstruosa Sauss. Rev. Suisse Zool., Vol. III., p. 311 (1895).

Dicellonotus monstruosus Kirby. Syn. Cat. Orth. Vol. I., p. 201 (1904).

Wood-Mason : Ingens, aptera, aterrima, nitida. Corpore erassissimo. Tegumento valde indurato. Pronoto in mari bus valdissime, in foeminis modicee, inaequali et impresso ; bituberculato ; incisura profunda, lata, medio recta et linea elevata marginata, lateribus cornigera, cornibus in mare magnis, in femina modicis, reflexis, apiee plicatis. Abdominis segmentis basalibus infraque supraque sparsim minute punetatis, ultimo laminaque supraanali punctis crebrioribus necnon grandioribus conspersis haec postice 5-dentata. Pedibus validis, spinis tibialibus fortibus armatis ; femoribus antieis trispinosis. Long. corporis maris 58 mm. ; pronoti 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, pronoti lat. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, incisuræ lat. 6 ; mesonoti long. 9, mesonoti lat. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; metanoti

long. 8, metanoti lat. 23; abdom. long. 30, abd. lat. (ad medium) 23. Long. corp. fem. 52.

Hab: A male and a female from Southern India (R. C. Beddome).

Wood-Mason adds: "This fine insect offers a curious resemblance to the *Gromphadorhina portentosa* Schaum, from Madagascar." However, the resemblance is only a superficial one, as the latter species belongs to the Perisphaerinae.

Saussure (loc. cit.), in re-describing *D. monstruosus*, gives as additional locality "Singapore" (Geneva Museum). He adds that the tubercles of the disk much resemble those of *Salganea morio*, whilst the rugosities of the abdomen recall those of *P. stellata* Sauss., from Sikkim.

Geographical Distribution of the Malayan Species of Blattidæ.

The following table is a list of the Blattidae so far described from the Malayan sub-region, a total of 234 species, representing an increase of 50 species as compared with my former list. Of these, 116 species have been recorded from the Malay Peninsula, 115 from Borneo, 76 from Java and only 38 from Sumatra, whilst not less than 170 species seem to be peculiar to this sub-region. Extensive material which reached me from the Raffles Museum, from the F. M. S. Museums, from Sarawak and Buitenzorg whilst this paper was nearing completion and which could not be incorporated, will, no doubt, add considerably to the number of species, and equalize somewhat the proportion of the forms known from the four great divisions of this sub-region.

The first two columns of the table give the references to the pages in this and the former paper in which the descriptions are found.

I.	II.		Malay Peninsula.	Sumatra.	Java.	Borneo.	Other localities.
Sub-family 1. ECTOBINAE.							
26	395	<i>Theganopteryx apicigera</i> Walker	x	x	x	x	Celebes.
27		<i>Hemithyrsocera histrio</i> Burm.	x	x	x	x	India; Burma; Siam.
28	395	" <i>lateralis</i> Walker	x				Ceylon; India; Indo-China; China.
28	395	" <i>pallidula</i> Fab.	x	x			
396	"	<i>ridleyi</i> Shelf.	x				
29	396	" <i>soror</i> Brunner	x		x		Celebes.
29		" <i>tessellata</i> Rehn	x				
32		<i>Anaplecta borneensis</i> Shelf.					
32	"	<i>javanica</i> Sauss.	x		x	x	
31	"	<i>malayensis</i> Shelf.	x				
31	"	<i>obscura</i> Shelf.	x				
396	"	<i>vittata</i> n. sp.	x				

I.	II.		Malay Peninsula.	Sumatra.	Java.	Borneo.	Other localities.
Sub-family 2. PHYLLODROMIINAE.							
36		<i>Pseudothysocera bicolor</i> Shelf.				X	
35	"	<i>montana</i> Shelf.				XX	
36	"	<i>moultoni</i> Hanitsch.				XX	
34	"	<i>pica</i> Walker					
35	"	<i>ruficollis</i> Shelf.				XX	
34	307	<i>scutigera</i> Walker				XX	
38	398	<i>Ischnoptera cavernicola</i> Shelf.				XX	
38	"	<i>excavata</i> Shelf.				XX	
	398	" <i>indica</i> Brunner					
39	"	<i>montis</i> Shelf.					
37	398	" <i>reversa</i> Walker				X	
30	"	<i>ridleyi</i> Shelf.					
	399	<i>Phyllodromia abrupta</i> n. sp.					
400	"	<i>adversa</i> S. and Z.			X		
44	"	<i>aliena</i> Brunner					Burma.
400	"	<i>amplectens</i> Walker					Morty.
50	"	<i>anceps</i> Krauss					
40	"	<i>bivittata</i> Serville	?	?	?	X	Cosmopolitan.
402	"	<i>castanea</i> Brunner					
45	402	" <i>contingens</i> Walker					
403	"	<i>curvinervis</i> S. and Z.					Burma.
404	"	<i>diagrammatica</i> Hanitsch.					
55	"	<i>elegans</i> Walker					
43	"	<i>funebris</i> Walker					
45	"	<i>germanica</i> L.					
43	406	" <i>hamifera</i> Walker					Cosmopolitan.
54	"	<i>hewitti</i> Shelford					
46	"	<i>irregulariter-vittata</i> Brunner.					
47	406	" <i>laterifera</i> Walker					
42	407	" <i>latius-vittata</i> Brunner					Celebes.
42	"	<i>longe-data</i> Brunner					
	407	" <i>luteo-marginata</i> n. sp.					
53	"	<i>marmorata</i> Walker					
52	"	<i>megaspila</i> Walker					
408	"	<i>molesta</i> Brunner					
51	409	" <i>nebulosa</i> Shelford					
57	410	" <i>nigrorcincta</i> Chopard					
	410	" <i>nimbata</i> Shelford					
	410	" <i>nitens</i> Brunner					
49	413	" <i>nodosa</i> Fritze					
	413	" <i>notodata</i> Stål					Cocos Keeling I.; Tahiti.
51	"	<i>obtusifrons</i> Walker					
55	"	<i>picteti</i> Fritze					
54	"	<i>picturata</i> Shelford					
49	411	" <i>polygrapha</i> Walker					
49	"	<i>puncticollis</i> Brunner					Siam.
57	411	" <i>quadri-punctata</i> Hanitsch					
	411	" <i>rectangulariter-vittata</i> Brunner					
412	"	<i>rubro-nigra</i> n. sp.					

I.	II.		Malay Peninsula.	Sumatra	Java.	Borneo.	Other localities.
44		<i>Phyllodromia ruficeps</i> Kirby	x				S. Africa.
46		<i>secura</i> Krauss			x		
	413	" <i>stellata</i> n. sp.	x				
	413	" <i>subgenitalis</i> Fritze.		x			
56	"	" <i>supelleictilium</i> Serville	?	?	?	?	Christmas I.; Cosmo- politan.
	414	" <i>terminalis</i> Brunner				x	
41	"	" <i>triangulariter-vittata</i> Brunner			x		
48	"	" <i>variegata</i> Brunner			x		
	414	" <i>vilis</i> Brunner	x				Formosa.
47	415	" <i>virescens</i> Walker	x			x	
	416	<i>Liosilpha lata</i> n. sp.	x			x	Ceylon.
	417	" <i>longe-alata</i> n. sp.	x		x		
	417	" <i>picea</i> n. sp.				x	
58		<i>Duryodana palpalis</i> Walker				x	
66	417	<i>Pseudophyllodromia laticeps</i> Walk.	x	x		x	
59	"	" <i>pulcherrima</i> Shelf				x	
	418	" <i>sex-punctata</i> n. sp.	x			x	
62		<i>Ceratinoptera fulva</i> Brunner			x		
	419	" <i>klossi</i> Hanitsch		x			
62	"	" <i>sundaica</i> Fritze			x		
63		<i>Allacta parva</i> Shelf.				x	
	420	" <i>similis</i> Saussure]					Cocos Keeling I.; Hawaii.

Sub-family 3. NYCTIBORINAE.

None.

Sub-family 4. EPILAMPRINAE.

64		<i>Phlebonotus pallens</i> Serville			x		Ceylon; Bengal; Assam.
66	422	<i>Morphna badia</i> Brunner	x	x			Nias; Peninsular- Siam.
	426	" <i>dotata</i> Walker	x			x	Peninsular Siam.
65	"	" <i>maculata</i> Brunner	x		?	x	
67	423	<i>Homalopteryx adusta</i> Walker	x		x	x	
67		" <i>major</i> Saussure			x		
68		<i>Compsolampra liturata</i> Serville			x		
71	424	<i>Apsidopis cyclops</i> Saussure			x		
70	424	" <i>oxyptera</i> Walker	x			x	
69	"	" <i>wallacei</i> Shelford				x	
	424	<i>Pseudophoraspis emarginata</i> n. sp.				x	
73	"	" <i>miranda</i> Shelford				x	
72	425	" <i>nebulosa</i> Burm.	x	x	x	x	
73		<i>Rhabdoblatta buquetii</i> Serville			x		
74	"	" <i>javanica</i> Saussure			x		
77	426	" <i>obtecta</i> Hanitsch	x			x	
76	"	" <i>paricollis</i> Walker				x	
75	426	" <i>pfeifferi</i> Brunner	x	x	x	x	
77	426	" <i>procera</i> Brunner	x	x	x	x	
75	"	" <i>structilis</i> Rehn.	x				Nias.

I.	II.		Malay Peninsula.	Sumatra.	Java.	Borneo.	Other localities.
88		<i>Epilampra albina</i> Saussure.			X		
427	"	<i>angusta</i> Hanitsch.		X	X		
84	"	<i>circumdata</i> Hanitsch	X		X		
86	"	<i>deflexa</i> Saussure					
428	"	<i>doleeschali</i> Brunner	X			X	
82	"	<i>dytiscoides</i> Hanitsch					
84	"	<i>flavomarginata</i> Shelf.	X			X	
427	"	<i>funebris</i> n. sp.				X	
87	"	<i>geminata</i> Brunner				X	
83	"	<i>goliath</i> Shelford				X	
82	"	<i>imitans</i> Brunner	?			X	
85	"	<i>inclavata</i> Walker				X	
89	"	<i>lavicollis</i> Saussure					
85	429	<i>lurida</i> Burm.			X	X	
430	"	<i>lyrata</i> n. sp.	X	X	X	X	India; Celebes.
91	"	<i>moloch</i> Rehn	X				
420	"	<i>moultoni</i> n. sp.				X	
79	430	<i>plena</i> Walker	X			X	
80	431	<i>puncticollis</i> Walker	X			X	Celebes; N. Guinea
78	"	<i>quadrinotata</i> Walker				X	
86	"	<i>ridleyi</i> Kirby					
83	431	<i>saravacensis</i> Shelford	X			X	
89	"	<i>trengana</i> Rehn	X			X	
81	"	<i>varia</i> Walker				X	
04		<i>Rhincnoda desidiosa</i> Rehn	X			X	
93	"	<i>natatrix</i> Shelford				X	
93	"	<i>rugosa</i> Brunner	X	X	X	X	Pegu; Tenasserim; Halmahera.
04		<i>spinulosa</i> Brunner			X		
432		<i>Calolampra limbata</i> n. sp.	X				
433	"	<i>nitida</i> n. sp.				X	
96	433	" <i>pedisequa</i> Rehn.	X				
Sub-family 5. BLATTINAE.							
98		<i>Platyrosteria soror</i> Brunner	X			X	Formosa; Amboina etc.
09	433	<i>Cutilia nitida</i> Brunner	X		X	X	Formosa; Philippines; Amboina; Ternate; Ceram; N. Guinea; Solomon I., N. S. Wales.
101		<i>Methana dacrydii</i> n. sp.					
101	"	<i>hosei</i> Shelford	X			X	
100		<i>magna</i> Shelford				X	
100	434	" <i>pallipalpis</i> Serville	X	X	X	X	Ceram; Talaut; Australia.
101		<i>saundersi</i> n. sp.	X				
101	436	" <i>semimarginalis</i> Hanitsch				X	
102	437	<i>Dorylaea flavicincta</i> De Haan	X	X	X	X	Madagascar; Formosa.
104		<i>Platta concinna</i> De Haan	X		X		Honkong; Japan; Australia.
103	"	<i>orientalis</i> L.	X	X	X	X	Cosmopolitan.

I.	II.		Malay Peninsula.	Sumatra.	Java.	Borneo.	Other localities.
106	441	<i>Scabina horrida</i> Hanitsch.					
106	436	<i>Stylopyga picea</i> Brunner	x		x	x	Nicobars; Lower Siam.
107	"	<i>proposita</i> Shelford			x		
105	"	<i>rhombifolia</i> Stoll	x		x	x	Cosmopolitan.
106	"	<i>semoni</i> Krauss			x		
108		<i>Periplaneta americana</i> L.	x	x	x	x	Cosmopolitan.
108		<i>australasiae</i> Fab.	x	x	x	x	Cosmopolitan.
	437	<i>cavernicola</i> Chopard	x				
100	"	<i>crassa</i> Karny				x	
100	438	" <i>lata</i> Herbst				x	
110	"	<i>malaica</i> Karny				x	
	440	<i>montana</i> n. sp.	x				
110	"	<i>regina</i> Saussure	x				
111	"	<i>robinsoni</i> Hanitsch		x			
100	"	<i>spinosostylata</i> Krauss			x		
111	"	<i>truncata</i> Krauss	x				
112		<i>Homalosilpha decorata</i> Serville				x	
		<i>ustulata</i> Burm.	x	?	x	?	
113		<i>Eroblatta borneensis</i> Shelford				x	
114		<i>Thysocera speciosum</i> Walker	?	?	?	?	" Eastern Archipelago."
114		<i>spectabilis</i> Burm.	x				Ceylon; Nepal.
110		<i>Archiblatta hævenii</i> Vollenhoven	x	x	?	?	
118		<i>Calara minor</i> Krauss					
117	442	" <i>rugosicollis</i> Brunner	x	x	x	x	
	444	<i>Protagonista pertristis</i> n. sp.	x				
Sub-family 6. PANCHLORINAE.							
120		<i>Rhyparobia maderæ</i> Fab.	?	?	x	?	
122		<i>Leucophæa nigra</i> Brunner		x	x		Cosmopolitan.
122	445	" <i>striata</i> Kirby	x				Burma.
121		" <i>surinamensis</i> L.	x	x	x	x	Cosmopolitan.
123		<i>Nauphoëta cinerea</i> Olivier	x	x	?	?	Cosmopolitan.
Sub-family 7. BLABERINAE.							
None.							
Sub-family 8. CORYDINAE.							
125		<i>Corydia caerulea</i> Shelford				x	
125	448	" <i>forceps</i> Hanitsch	x				
126	"	<i>maxwelli</i> Hanitsch	x			x	
124	"	<i>petiveriana</i> L.	?	?	?	?	Ceylon; India; "East Indies."
127		<i>Homopteroidea nigra</i> Shelford				x	
128	449	<i>Holocompsa debilis</i> Walker	x		x	x	Ceylon.
128		<i>Polyphaga sumatrensis</i> Shelf.		x			
120		<i>Dyscogamia capucina</i> Brunner				x	Tenasserim.
130	"	<i>cesticulata</i> Sauss.	x			x	

I.	II.		Malay Peninsula.	Sumatra.	Java.	Borneo.	Other localities.
131	447	<i>Dyscologamia chopardi</i> n. n. <i>pilosa</i> Walker	×		×	×	
115	446	<i>Miroblatta petrophila</i> Shelf.			×	×	
		Sub-family 9. OXYHALOINAE.					
133	449	<i>Diploptera dytiscoides</i> Serville	×			×	Ceylon; Burma; Philippines; Australia., etc. Cambodia.
134	449	<i>Chorisoneura lativitrea</i> Walker	×			×	
136		<i>Areolaria consocia</i> Walker	×			×	
136	450	" <i>fieberi</i> Brunner	×		×	×	
135		" <i>signata</i> Shelford					
135		" <i>sumatrana</i> Shelford					
	451	<i>Prosoplecta dexter-alleni</i> n. sp.	×	×			
		Sub-family 10. PERISPHAERINAE.					
140		<i>Paranauphaeta atra</i> Shelford					
138		" <i>basalis</i> Serville	×	×		×	
140		" <i>bilunata</i> De Haan	×	×	×	×	
139		" <i>brunneri</i> Shelford.				×	
138		" <i>circumdata</i> De Haan.		×		×	
140		" <i>javanica</i> Saussure			×		
139		" <i>lyrata</i> Burm.	×	×	×	×	India; Philippines; Celebes.
141		<i>Glyptopeltis biguttata</i> Saussure			×		
141		" <i>couloniana</i> Saussure			?		
142	451	<i>Perisphearia armadillo</i> Serville	×		×		Amboina; Aru; N. Guinea.
452		" <i>aterrima</i> Herbst					
142		" <i>glomeriformis</i> Lucas	×		×		Cochin China; Phil- ippines.
143		" <i>lucasiana</i> S. and Z.	×		×		
143	452	<i>Pseudoglomeris flavicornis</i> Burm.			×	×	S. India; Assam; Tenasserim; Cam- bodia.
144	453	" <i>flexicollis</i> Walker	×				
453		" <i>planiuscula</i> Brunner	×				
454		<i>Dolichosphaeria arcuata</i> n. sp.	×				
455		" <i>deplanata</i> n. sp.	×				Burma; Tonkin.
		Sub-family 11. PANESTHINAE.					
145	455	<i>Salganea morio</i> Burm.	×	×	×	×	Ceylon; Formosa; Amboina.
146	456	" <i>rugulata</i> Saussure	×	×	×	×	
149		<i>Panesthia angustipennis</i> Illiger		×		×	Philippines; Am- boina.

MALAYAN BLATTIDÆ.

I. II.		Malay Peninsula.	Sumatra.	Java.	Borneo.	Other localities.
150	<i>Panesthia biglumis</i> Saussure			?		India; Sikkim.
156	" <i>bramina</i> Saussure	×				India.
152	" <i>ferruginipes</i> Brunner			×		
153	456 " <i>hilaris</i> Kirby	×		×	×	Burma; Cambodia; Philippines.
147	" <i>javanica</i> Serville	×	×	×	×	China.
149	" <i>mandarinea</i> Saussure	×			×	Nicobars.
456	" <i>nicobarensis</i> Saussure			×		China?
154	" <i>ornata</i> Saussure			×		
151	" <i>polita</i> Krauss			×	×	
148	" <i>ruficeps</i> Kirby			×	×	Christmas I.
457	" <i>saussurii</i> Stål	×	×	×	×	Formosa; Philip- pines; Ceram; N. Guinea, N.S. Wales.
458	" <i>shelfordi</i> n. sp.				×	
155	" <i>sinuata</i> Saussure	×				Burma.
154	" <i>transversa</i> Burm.			×		
152	" <i>wallacei</i> Wood-Mason	×				
157	459 <i>Miopanesthia discoidalis</i> Saussure	×		×		India; Celebes.
157	" <i>stenolarsis</i> Saussure			×		
158	<i>Mylacrina wrayi</i> Kirby	×				
460	<i>Dicellonotus monstruosus</i> W.-M.	×				India.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(Supplementary to the list published in Journal No. 69, pp. 169-172).

- BRUNNER, C. von WATTENWYL, On the Orthoptera of the Sandwich Islands. P.Z.S., London, pp. 891-897 (1895).
- BURMEISTER, H., Handbuch der Entomologie, Vol. II. Berlin, 1839.
- CHOPARD, L., Les Orthoptères cavernicoles de Birmanie et de la Péninsule Malaise. Mem. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, Vol. III., pp. 339-396, pls. XII.-XIV. (1919).
- FRITZE, A., Orthoptères de l'Archipel malais. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, Vol. VII, pp. 335-340, pl. XVI (1899).
- HANITSCH, R., Malayan Blattidæ. Journal, Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No. 69, pp. 17-178, pls. I-VII (1915).
- HANITSCH, R., Blattidæ collected in Korinchi, West Sumatra, by Messrs. H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss. Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums, Vol. VIII, part 3, pp. 67-72 (1919).
- HANITSCH, R., On a Collection of Blattidæ from the Buitenzorg Museum. Treubia, Vol. III, pp. 197-221 (1923).
- HEBARD, MORGAN, Dermaptera and Orthoptera of Hawai'i. Occasional Papers, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Vol. VII, pp. 305-378, pls. XXVI and XXVII (1922).
- KARNY, H., H. Sauter's Formosa-Ausbeute. Orthoptera et Oothecaria. Supplementa Entomologica, No. 4, pp. 56-108. (1915).
- KIRBY, W. F., Orthoptera, in "A Monograph of Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)," by Charles W. Andrews, pp. 141-153. London, 1900.
- KIRBY, W. F., A Synonymic Catalogue of Orthoptera. 3 Vols. London, 1904-1910.
- KIRBY, W. F., Blattidæ, in "Fauna of the Cocos-Keeling Atoll," by F. Wood Jones. P.Z.S., p. 156 (1909).

SAUSSURE, H. DE, and LEO ZEHNTNER, *Histoire naturelle des Orthoptères. I^{re} partie. Blattides et Mantides.* In "Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar," by A. Grandidier, Vol. XXIII.—XVI and 244 pp., IV and 10 pls. Paris, 1895.

SHELFORD, R., *Studies of the Blattidæ.* T. E. S., London, pp. 643–661, pls. LXXIX-LXXX (1912).

STAL, C., *Recherches sur le Système de Blattaires.* Bihang till K. Svenska Vet. Akad. Handl., Vol. II, No. 13, pp. 3–18 (1874).

ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT.

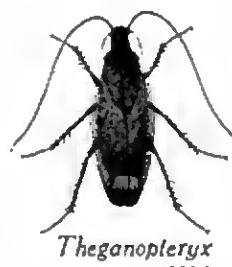
Fig. 1.	<i>Anaplecta vittata</i> n.sp. ♀	...	...	Page	397
	Left wing. $\times 10$.				
Fig. 2.	<i>Phyllodromia abrupta</i> n.sp. ♀	...	...	"	399
	Right tegmen. $\times 7$.				
Fig. 3.	<i>Phyllodromia abrupta</i> n.sp. ♀	...	...	"	399
	Right wing. $\times 7$.				
Fig. 4.	<i>Phyllodromia amplectens</i> Walker. ♂	...	...	"	401
	Left tegmen. $\times 7$.				
Fig. 5.	<i>Phyllodromia amplectens</i> Walker. ♂	...	...	"	401
	Right wing. $\times 7$.				
Fig. 6.	<i>Phyllodromia diagrammatica</i> Hanitsch. ♂	...	...	"	404
	$\times 7$.				
Fig. 7.	<i>Phyllodromia diagrammatica</i> Hanitsch. ♂	...	...	"	405
	Left wing. $\times 7$.				
Fig. 8.	<i>Phyllodromia diagrammatica</i> Hanitsch. ♂	...	...	"	405
	Right wing. $\times 7$.				
Fig. 9.	<i>Phyllodromia laterisera</i> Walker. ♂	...	...	"	406
	Left tegmen. $\times 5$.				
Fig. 10.	<i>Phyllodromia luteomarginata</i> n.sp. ♂	...	...	"	408
	Right tegmen. $\times 4$.				
Fig. 11.	<i>Phyllodromia rubro-nigra</i> n.sp. ♂	...	...	"	412
	Left wing. $\times 7$.				
Fig. 12.	<i>Phyllodromia rubro-nigra</i> n.sp. ♀	...	...	"	412
	Left wing. $\times 7$.				
Fig. 13.	<i>Phyllodromia stellata</i> n.sp. ♀	...	...	"	413
	Left tegmen. $\times 5$.				
Fig. 14.	<i>Liosilpha lata</i> n.sp. ♂	...	...	"	416
	Left wing. $\times 8$.				
Fig. 15.	<i>Pseudophyllodromia sex-punctata</i> n.sp. ♂	...	...	"	418
	$\times 5$.				
Fig. 16.	<i>Pseudophoraspis emarginata</i> n.sp. ♂	...	...	"	424
	Apex of left tegmen.				
Fig. 17.	<i>Pseudophoraspis emarginata</i> n.sp. ♂	...	...	"	424
	End of abdomen. Ventral view. $\times 3\frac{1}{2}$.				

Fig. 18.	<i>Epilampra angusta</i> Hanitsch.	♀	...	...	Page	427
			× 1½.			
Fig. 19.	<i>Epilampra moultoni</i> n.sp.	♂	...	...	"	429
			End of abdomen. Dorsal view.	×	4.	
Fig. 20.	<i>Epilampra moultoni</i> n.sp.	♂	...	...	"	429
			End of abdomen. Ventral view.	×	4.	
Fig. 21.	<i>Periplaneta americana</i> L.	♂	...	...	"	439
			End of abdomen. Ventral view.	×	4.	
Fig. 22.	<i>Periplaneta australasiae</i> Fab.	♂	...	...	"	439
			End of abdomen. Ventral view.	×	4.	
Fig. 23.	<i>Periplaneta lata</i> Herbst.	♂	...	...	"	439
			End of abdomen. Dorsal view.	×	4.	
Fig. 24.	<i>Periplaneta lata</i> Herbst.	♂	...	...	"	439
			End of abdomen. Ventral view.	×	4.	
Fig. 25.	<i>Periplaneta montana</i> n.sp.	♂	...	...	"	440
			× 2½.			
Fig. 26.	<i>Periplaneta montana</i> n.sp.	♂	...	...	"	440
			End of abdomen. Ventral view.	×	7.	
Fig. 27.	<i>Scabina horrida</i> Hanitsch.	♂	...	...	"	441
			× 2.			
Fig. 28.	<i>Protagonista pertristris</i> n.sp.	♀	...	...	"	444
			× 2½.			
Fig. 29.	<i>Miroblatta petrophila</i> Shelford.	♂	...	...	"	446
			End of abdomen. Ventral view.	×	3.	
Fig. 30.	<i>Miroblatta petrophila</i> Shelford	♀	...	...	"	448
			End of abdomen. Ventral view.	×	3.	
Fig. 31.	<i>Dolichosphæria arcuata</i> n.g. and sp.	♀	...	...	"	454
			× 2.			
Fig. 32.	<i>Panesthia shelfordi</i> n.sp.	♂	...	...	"	458
			× 2.			

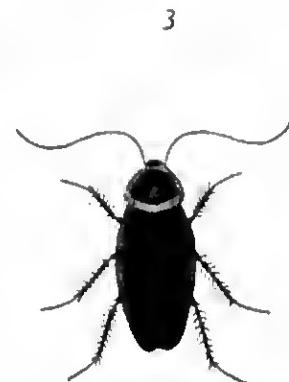




*Hemithyrsocera
lateralis, Wlk.*



*Theganopteryx
apicigera, Wlk.*



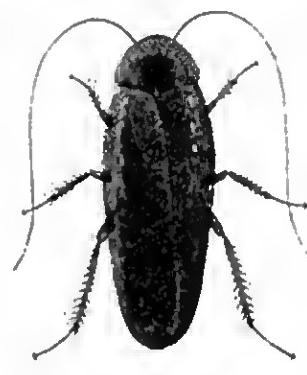
*Hemithyrsocera
palliata, Fab.*



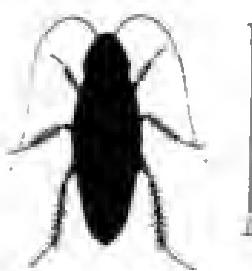
*Pseudophoraspis
nebulosa, Burm.*



*Rhabdoblatta
pfeifferae, Brunner*



*Epilampra
lurida, Burm.*



*Epilampra
puncticollis, Wlk.*

PLATES.

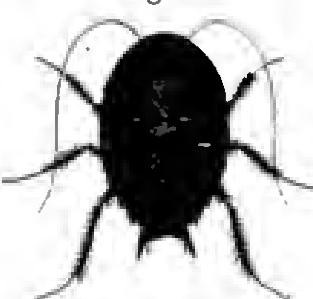
PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1. *Theganopteryx apicigera* Walker.—Kota Tinggi, Johore (V. Knight, Aug. 1917).
- Fig. 2. *Hemithrysocera lateralis* Walker.—Gunong Kledang, Perak (R. Hanitsch, Nov. 1916).
- Fig. 3. *Hemithrysocera palliata* Fab.—Bukit Kutu, Selangor (R. Hanitsch, April 1915).
- Fig. 4. *Pseudophoraspis nebulosa* Burm. ♂. Bukit Kutu, Selangor (R. Hanitsch, April 1915).
- Fig. 5. *Rhabdoblatta pfeiferæ* Brunner.—Korinchi Valley, Sumatra (H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss, June 1914).
- Fig. 6. *Epilampra puncticollis* Walker. ♀. Kota Tinggi, Johore. (V. Knight, Aug. 1917).
- Fig. 7. *Epilampra lurida* Burm. ♀. Benkoelen, Sumatra. (C. J. Brooks, Nov. 1916).

PLATE XIII.

- Fig. 8. *Cutilia nitida* Brunner. ♂. Pulo Tioman, E. coast, Malay Peninsula. (V. Knight, June, 1915).
- Fig. 9. *Methana dacrydii* n. sp. ♀. Penang Hill (R. Hanitsch, May 1917).
- Fig. 10. *Methana saundersi* n. sp. ♀. Singapore (C. J. Saunders, June 1917).
- Fig. 11. *Prosoplecta dexter-alleni* n. sp. ♂. Seremban, Malay Peninsula (Rev. G. Dexter Allen, Oct. 1917).
- Fig. 12. *Salganea morio* Burm. ♀. Kota Tinggi, Johore (J. A. le Doux, May 1915).
- Fig. 13. *Panesthia hilaris* Kirby. ♂. Changi, Singapore (R. Hanitsch, Aug. 1896).

8



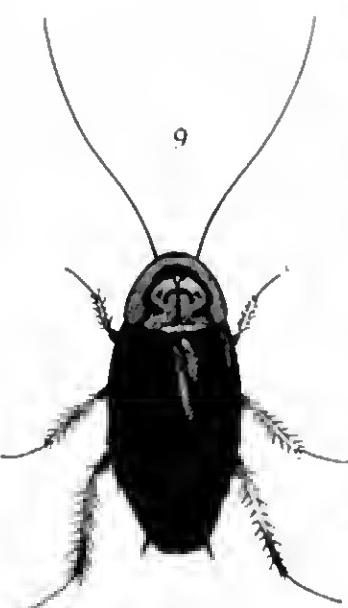
Cutilia nitida,
Brunner

12



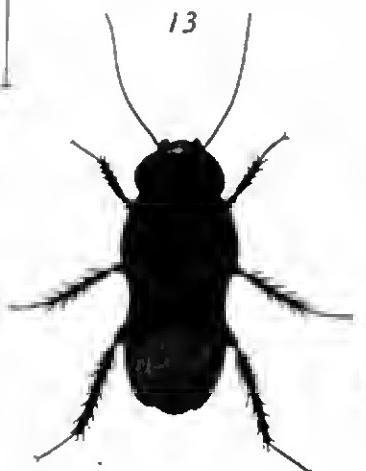
Prosopiecla
dexter-alleni, n. sp.

9



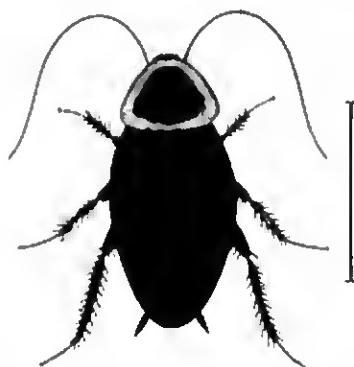
Methana
dacrydii, n. sp.

13



Panesthia hilaris,
Kirby.

10



Methana saundersi,
n. sp.



INDEX

INDEX TO VOL. I (1923).

I. AUTHORS' NAMES.

	Page
ABRAHAM, H. C., A new Spider of the genus <i>Liphistius</i> (Pl. I) ...	13
ANON., The Singapore Naturalist	262
BLAGDEN, C. O., The Teaching of Malay at the School of Oriental Studies, London	223
BROOKS, C. J., Early stages of a Danaine Butterfly	260
BUCKNILL, SIR J. A. S., Coins obtained in Malaya, and particularly from Trengganu, Kelantan and Southern Siam (pls. III and IV)	194
BURKILL, I. H., A record of the occurrence of some Ferns in Northern Sumatra, being additions to Mr. Ridley's list	114
BURKILL, I. H., Notes on Dipterocarps. No. 9 on the differences in the seedlings between <i>Balanocarpus maximus</i> and <i>B. Helmii</i> ...	218
C.B.K., The Singapore Naturalist, Vol. II	390
CHASEN, F. N., A large Orang Utan from Borneo	257
CHASEN, F. N., A rare Petrel	255
CHASEN, F. N., On the Heel-Pad in certain Malaysian Birds ...	237
DUNN, EMMETT R., On a collection of Reptiles from Sarawak ...	I
EVANS, I. H. N., On the persistence of an old type of Water-Vessel (pls. VI-X)	248
EVANS, I. H. N., Two Malay Methods of Divination ...	247
GARNIER, KEFFEL, Early Days in Penang ...	5
GIMLETTE, J. D., Malay Poisons (Review) ...	264
HAMILTON, A. W., Custom and Chanticleer ...	250
HAMILTON, A. W., Some Bird Names in Kedah ...	378
HAMILTON, A. W., Some Malay Words ...	348
HANITSCH, R., Malayan Blattidæ, Part II (pls. XII and XIII) ...	393
J.C.M., Sarawak, by H. H. the Ranee of Sarawak (Review) ...	386
J.E.N., Census report of B. N. Borneo (Review) ...	385
J.J., Malaya, ed. by R. O. Winstedt (Review) ...	388
KAKNY, H. H., On Malaysian Katydids (pl. II) ...	116
KLEINE, R., New Brenthidae from the Raffles Museum ...	271
KLOSS, C. BODEN, Arctic Amok ...	254
LAIDLAW, F. F., On a new and interesting Dragonfly from Gunong Tahan (pl. V) ...	231
LAIDLAW, F. F., On the habits of the Pygmy Falcon ...	377
LAIDLAW, F. F., On the invocation of Akuan ...	376
LAIDLAW, F. F., The Dragonfly Fauna of the Malay Peninsula, Part I	319
LALLEMAND, V., Quelques nouveaux Cercopides de la faune Indo-Malaise ...	267
MERRILL, ELMER D., New or noteworthy Bornean Plants, Part III ...	22

INDEX

							Page
MOULTON, J. C., Some Pierine Butterflies new to Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
O'MAY, J., Arctic Latah	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
OVERBECK, H., Shaer Raski	...	...	...	...	...	...	292
RIDLEY, H. N., A botanical excursion to Northern Sumatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
RUTTER, OWEN, British North Borneo (review)	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
SAYID, HAJI MOHAMED, Mohamedan Calendar	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
SCRIVENOR, J. B., and E. S. WILLBOURN, The Geology of the Langkawi Islands (with map)	...	...	...	...	...	...	338
WINSTEDT, R. O., A Brunei Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
WINSTEDT, R. O., A set of Alphabet Pantuns	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
WINSTEDT, R. O., Hikayat Sultan Ibrahim	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
WINSTEDT, R. O., Some Malay Mystics, Heretical and Orthodox	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
WINSTEDT, R. O., Three Peninsular Charms	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
WINSTEDT, R. O., Was Johore once named Langkasuka?	...	...	...	...	...	...	253

II. GENERIC NAMES.

Acalypha	...	...	...	...	91	Begonia	...	...	...	...	...	62
Achryanthes	...	...	...	...	88	Beilschmiedia	...	...	...	...	...	89
Adenostemma	...	...	...	...	72	Bennettia	...	...	...	...	...	53
Aeschynanthus	...	...	...	...	70	Bidens	...	...	...	...	...	73
Allacta	...	...	...	...	420	Blatta	...	...	...	...	...	405
Alsophila	...	...	...	...	110, 114	Blumea	...	...	...	...	...	72
Alyxia	...	...	...	...	77	Boehmeria	...	...	...	...	...	94
Amaranthus	...	...	...	...	86	Brassaiopsis	...	...	...	...	...	04
Amomum	...	...	...	...	99	Breynia	...	...	...	...	...	90
Amydrium	...	...	...	...	105	Buchnera	...	...	...	...	...	79
Anadendrum	...	...	...	...	105	Buddleia	...	...	...	...	...	78
Anaphalis	...	...	...	...	73	Bulbostylis	...	...	...	...	...	107
Anaplecta	...	...	...	...	396	Cæsalpinia	...	...	...	...	...	58
Aneilema	...	...	...	...	102	Calamaria	...	...	...	...	...	3
Anisogonium	...	...	...	...	112	Calamus	...	...	...	...	...	104
Anisomeles	...	...	...	...	85	Calanthe	...	...	...	...	...	97
Antidesma	...	...	...	...	91	Callicarpa	...	...	...	...	...	31, 84
Antrophyum	...	...	...	...	113, 115	Calolampra	...	...	...	...	...	432
Archiblatta	...	...	...	...	468	Campanumoca	...	...	...	...	...	74
Ardisia	...	...	...	...	23, 70	Capillipedium	...	...	...	...	...	109
Arenga	...	...	...	...	103	Cardamine	...	...	...	...	...	52
Areolaria	...	...	...	...	450	Carex	...	...	...	...	...	108
Argostemma	...	...	...	...	60	Carlemannia	...	...	...	...	...	60
Arisæma	...	...	...	...	104	Caryota	...	...	...	...	...	103
Arnobia	...	...	...	...	139	Cassia	...	...	...	...	...	58
Artemisia	...	...	...	...	73	Catara	...	...	...	...	...	442
Arthraxon	...	...	...	...	109	Celastrus	...	...	...	...	...	50
Arundina	...	...	...	...	07	Cephælis	...	...	...	...	...	71
Asplenium	...	...	...	...	111, 115	Ceratinoptera	...	...	...	...	...	419
Azolla	...	...	...	...	113	Ceratostylis	...	...	...	...	...	95
Balanocarpus	...	...	...	...	218	Chasalia	...	...	...	...	...	70
Balanophora	...	...	...	...	87	Chirita	...	...	...	...	...	80
Baryprostha	...	...	...	...	160	Chloranthus	...	...	...	...	...	89

INDEX

477

Chondrodera	...	...	...	175	Dyscologamia	...	...	...	447
Chorisoneura	...	...	...	449	Dysophylla	...	...	...	85
Claoxylon	...	...	...	91	Echinochloa	...	...	...	108
Cleandrus	...	...	...	175	Echo	...	...	...	331
Clematis	...	...	...	59	Elatostemma	...	...	...	94
Clerodendron	...	...	...	84	Elbenia	...	...	...	143
Clethra	...	...	...	74	Eleagnus	...	...	...	99
Cœlachne	...	...	...	119	Eleusine	...	...	...	110
Cœlorhachis	...	...	...	199	Elimæa	...	...	...	134
Colocasia	...	...	...	105	Elytranthe	...	...	...	99
Commelinæ	...	...	...	192	Embelia	...	...	...	76
Compsolæmpora	...	...	...	464	Emilia	...	...	...	74
Coniogramme	...	...	...	115	Enhydræ	...	...	...	73
Conocephalus	...	...	...	93	Epigynum	...	...	...	27
Corydia	...	...	...	448	Epilanpra	...	...	...	427
Cratioma	...	...	...	104	Equisetum	...	...	...	113
Crawfurdia	...	...	...	78	Eragrostis	...	...	...	119
Crepis	...	...	...	74	Eranthemum	...	...	...	83
Crinum	...	...	...	101	Erechthites	...	...	...	73
Crotalaria	...	...	...	58	Eria	...	...	...	95
Curculigo	...	...	...	101	Erianthus	...	...	...	119
Cutilia	...	...	...	433	Erigeron	...	...	...	72
Cyclophorus	...	...	...	112	Eriocaulon	...	...	...	107
Cynoglossum	...	...	...	78	Eroblatta	...	...	...	406
Cyperus	...	...	...	107	Erycibe	...	...	...	29
Cyrtandra	...	...	...	33, 81	Euconocephalus	...	...	...	192
Daemoropæ	...	...	...	103	Eugenia	...	...	...	59
Dapania	...	...	...	55	Eumegalodon	...	...	...	189
Davallia	...	...	...	111	Evodia	...	...	...	60
Dendrochilum	...	...	...	96	Fagræa	...	...	...	78
Dendrophthoe	...	...	...	90	Ficus	...	...	...	92
Desmodium	...	...	...	58	Fimbristylis	...	...	...	107
Dicellonotus	...	...	...	460	Forrestia	...	...	...	102
Dichroa	...	...	...	59	Gahnia	...	...	...	108
Dichrocephala	...	...	...	72	Galeola	...	...	...	97
Dicranopsyræ	...	...	...	152	Gandaca	...	...	...	236
Didymocarpus	...	...	...	32, 80	Girardinia	...	...	...	93
Digitaria	...	...	...	108	Gleichenia	...	...	...	116
Diospyros	...	...	...	25	Globba	...	...	...	98
Diplazium	...	...	...	111, 114	Glycosmis	...	...	...	60
Dipteroptera	...	...	...	449	Glyptopeltis	...	...	...	407
Dischidia	...	...	...	78	Gnetum	...	...	...	110
Disporum	...	...	...	191	Gomphostemma	...	...	...	85
Dissochæta	...	...	...	60	Goodyera	...	...	...	97
Diurus	...	...	...	274	Grewia	...	...	...	55
Dolichosphaeria	...	...	...	454	Gryllacris	...	...	...	241
Dorylæa	...	...	...	437	Gualtheria	...	...	...	75
Drymaria	...	...	...	53	Gunnera	...	...	...	59
Dryöpteris	...	...	...	114	Gynostemma	...	...	...	62
Duccetia	...	...	...	137	Gynura	...	...	...	74
Duryodana	...	...	...	...	Habenaria	...	...	...	98

INDEX

Hebomoia	...	...	...	...	238	Laportea	...	...	...	...	93
Hedychium	...	...	...	...	98	Lasianthus	...	...	...	...	71
Hedyotis	...	...	...	...	38, 65	Leea	...	...	...	...	57
Helicia	...	...	...	...	80	Leersia	...	...	...	...	109
Hemithrysocera	...	...	...	...	395	Lemna	...	...	...	...	106
Heptapleurum	...	...	...	...	64	Lepisanthes	...	...	...	...	57
Heteraria	...	...	...	...	98	Leptaspis	...	...	...	...	269
Heteraprium	...	...	...	...	174	Leptodrces	...	...	...	...	136
Hetroblysmia	...	...	...	...	273	Leucus	...	...	...	...	65
Hexacentrus	...	...	...	...	162	Leucophaea	...	...	...	...	445
Hodgsonia	...	...	...	...	62	Leucosyke	...	...	...	...	94
Holochlora	...	...	...	...	153	Ligustrum	...	...	...	...	77
Holocompsa	...	...	...	...	449	Lindsaya	...	...	...	...	111, 114
Holotrichelus	...	...	...	...	276	Liosilpha	...	...	...	...	415
Homolanthus	...	...	...	...	91	Liparis	...	...	...	...	65
Homalomena	...	...	...	...	104	Liphistius	...	...	...	...	15
Homalopteryx	...	...	...	...	464	Litobrochia	...	...	...	...	111
Homalosilpba	...	...	...	...	466	Litsea	...	...	...	...	90
Homalostethus	...	...	...	...	269	Lobelia	...	...	...	...	74
Homopteroidea	...	...	...	...	466	Lomaria	...	...	...	...	111
Hornstedtia	...	...	...	...	89	Lonicera	...	...	...	...	64
Hoya	...	...	...	...	77	Loranthus	...	...	...	...	00
Humata	...	...	...	...	111	Loxonia	...	...	...	...	80
Hydrocotyle	...	...	...	...	63	Lysimachia	...	...	...	...	75
Hygrophila	...	...	...	...	36	Macaranga	...	...	...	...	61
Hymenolepis	...	...	...	...	113	Maesia	...	...	...	...	75
Hymenophyllum	...	...	...	...	111, 114	Mahonia	...	...	...	...	52
Hypericum	...	...	...	...	53	Mariscus	...	...	...	...	107
Hypoestes	...	...	...	...	63	Matronoides	...	...	...	...	331
Hypomoliispa	...	...	...	...	271	Mazus	...	...	...	...	79
Hypoxis	...	...	...	...	101	Mecopoda	...	...	...	...	161
Ichnanthus	...	...	...	...	109	Medinilla	...	...	...	...	61
Ilex	...	...	...	...	56	Melastoma	...	...	...	...	60
Imperata	...	...	...	...	110	Melochia	...	...	...	...	55
Impatiens	...	...	...	...	56	Melodorum	...	...	...	...	51
Ipomoea	...	...	...	...	76	Melothria	...	...	...	...	44, 62
Isachne	...	...	...	...	108	Methana	...	...	...	...	434
Ischnoptera	...	...	...	...	398	Mezoneuron	...	...	...	...	56
Ischœnum	...	...	...	...	109	Microglossa	...	...	...	...	72
Isopsdera	...	...	...	...	156	Micromerus	...	...	...	...	326
Jasminum	...	...	...	...	26, 77	Microstylis	...	...	...	...	05
Juncus	...	...	...	...	103	Microtænia	...	...	...	...	65
Jussiaea	...	...	...	...	62	Miopanesthia	...	...	...	...	459
Justicia	...	...	...	...	37, 63	Miroblatta	...	...	...	...	446
Kibara	...	...	...	...	69	Mirrollia	...	...	...	...	136
Knoxia	...	...	...	...	71	Mitrasacme	...	...	...	...	76
Kyllinga	...	...	...	...	107	Momordica	...	...	...	...	45
Labisia	...	...	...	...	76	Monochoria	...	...	...	...	102
Lactuca	...	...	...	...	74	Morphna	...	...	...	...	420
Lagenophora	...	...	...	...	72	Moschosma	...	...	...	...	84
Laggera	...	...	...	...	72	Moultoniella	...	...	...	...	267

INDEX

479

Musa	...	...	...	...	100	Phymatostetha	...	...	...	268
Mussænda	...	...	...	...	67	Phytocrene	...	...	...	58
Mycetia	...	...	...	...	68	Phytolacca	...	...	...	86
Mylacrina	...	...	...	...	468	Pieris	...	...	...	234
Nasturtium	...	...	...	...	52	Pilea	...	...	...	93
Natrix	...	...	...	...	3	Pinanga	...	...	...	103
Nauphoëta	...	...	...	...	466	Piper	...	...	...	87
Neonauclea	...	...	...	...	37	Plantago	...	...	...	86
Nephrodium	...	...	...	...	112	Platyclinis	...	...	...	96
Nephrolepis	...	...	...	...	112	Platzosteria	...	...	...	465
Neurobasis	...	...	...	...	331	Pleopeltis	...	...	...	112
Oberonia	...	...	...	...	94	Pœcilosyra	...	...	...	142
Odontoconus	...	...	...	...	186	Pogonatherum	...	...	...	109
Odontosoria	...	...	...	...	114	Pogostemon	...	...	...	85
Oenanthe	...	...	...	...	63	Pollia	...	...	...	102
Olcinia	...	...	...	...	177	Polyalthia	...	...	...	52
Ophiorrhiza	...	...	...	...	85	Polygala	...	...	...	53
Opistostethus	...	...	...	...	268	Polygonum	...	...	...	86
Opisthenoplus	...	...	...	...	278	Polyphaga	...	...	...	466
Oplismenus	...	...	...	...	109	Polypodium	...	...	...	112
Oxalis	...	...	...	...	55	Polystichum	...	...	...	112
Oxylakis	...	...	...	...	185	Popowia	...	...	...	52
Oxyspora	...	...	...	...	60	Potamogeton	...	...	...	106
Pachycentria	...	...	...	...	61	Pothos	...	...	...	105
Pandanus	...	...	...	...	106	Pouzolia	...	...	...	94
Panesthia	...	...	...	...	456	Pratia	...	...	...	74
Panicum	...	...	...	...	108	Procris	...	...	...	94
Paranauphoräta	...	...	...	...	467	Promeca	...	...	...	170
Paspalum	...	...	...	...	108	Prospatea	...	...	...	111
Payena	...	...	...	...	77	Prosoplecta	...	...	...	450
Peracca	...	...	...	...	187	Protagonista	...	...	...	443
Periplaneta	...	...	...	...	437	Pseudechinolæna	...	...	...	108
Perisphæria	...	...	...	...	451	Pseuderanthemum	...	...	...	37
Peristrophe	...	...	...	...	83	Pseudoglomeris	...	...	...	452
Perrottetia	...	...	...	...	57	Pseudophyllodromia	...	...	...	418
Petræovitex	...	...	...	...	30	Pseudophyllus	...	...	...	164
Petunga	...	...	...	...	60	Pseudophoraspis	...	...	...	424
Phæomeria	...	...	...	...	100	Pseudothrysocera	...	...	...	463
Phaius	...	...	...	...	96	Psychotria	...	...	...	42, 70
Phaneroptera	...	...	...	...	155	Psyra	...	...	...	148
Phaula	...	...	...	...	147	Pteris	...	...	...	111
Phlebonotus	...	...	...	...	464	Pycreus	...	...	...	107
Phreatia	...	...	...	...	95	Pyrus	...	...	...	59
Phrißura	...	...	...	...	235	Quercus	...	...	...	94
Phrynum	...	...	...	...	100	Ranunculus	...	...	...	51
Phygela	...	...	...	...	139	Rapana	...	...	...	24
Phylagathis	...	...	...	...	61	Rhabdooblatta	...	...	...	426
Phyllodromia	...	...	...	...	399	Rhamnus	...	...	...	57
Phyllominus	...	...	...	...	170	Rhaphidophora	...	...	...	105
Phyllophora	...	...	...	...	163	Rhincnodæ	...	...	...	465
Phyllozelus	...	...	...	...	172	Rhinocypha	...	...	...	325

INDEX

Rhododendron	75	Strychnos	27
Rhuacophila	101	Stylocoryne	69
Rhynchoglossum	80	Stylopyga	466
Rhynchospora	108	Subria	184
Rhynchotechum	80	Sympaestria	156
Rhyparobia	466	Symplocos	77
Rubia	71	Talauma	51
Rubus	59	Tapiena	140
Sacciolepis	108	Tegra	176
Salganea	455	Temnophyllus	170
Salomonia	53	Thamnopterus	111
Salvia	85	Theganopteryx	395
Sambucus	65	Themeda	100
Sanicula	63	Thottea	87
Sathrophyllia	176	Thysocera	466
Satruaja	54	Timanthes	172
Scabina	441	Torilis	63
Scambophyllum	137	Tournefortia	29, 78
Schismatoglottis	65	Trema	91
Schizandra	51	Trichomanes	114
Scirpus	108	Triumfetta	55
Scleria	108	Turpinia	58
Selaginella	113	Typhoptera	178
Seturia	109	Udaiana	235
Shuteria	58	Urochloa	108
Sida	54	Urophyllum	40, 68
Siegesbeckia	73	Vernonia	72
Smilax	101	Vestalis	332
Smithia	58	Viburnum	61
Solanum	32, 79	Villebrunea	94
Sonerila	60	Viola	53
Spathoglottis	96	Vitex	83
Spilanthes	73	Vitis	57
Spiradiclis	69	Vittaria	113, 115
Spiranthes	97	Wedelia	73
Sporobolus	110	Willughbeia	28
Staurogyne	37	Xanthophytum	43
Stenochlaena	113	Xantia	161
Stenoloma	111	Xiphidion	183
Stephania	52	Xiphidiopsis	179
Sterculia	54	Zanthoxylum	56
Stibaroptera	159	Zatriocarpion	172
Stratiorrhina	272	Zingiber	99
Striga	79	Zippelia	87
Strobilanthes	82	Zulpha	138





1. 2. 3.

11

Jan

"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY
GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI.

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.